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# MISSIONARY YEARBOOK

Methodist Episcopal  
Church, South

1928

Nathan Newby



Methodist  
Historical Society

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# MISSIONARY YEARBOOK

Of the Methodist Episcopal  
Church, South

1928

CONTAINING THE EIGHTY-SECOND  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
BOARD OF MISSIONS

---

EDITED BY  
**ELMER T. CLARK**  
AND  
**LUCY GRAY KENDALL**

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BOARD OF MISSIONS  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH  
W. G. CRAM, GENERAL SECRETARY  
NASHVILLE, TENN.

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## INTRODUCTION

THIS Missionary Yearbook contains complete information about every phase of the missionary work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Somewhere in its pages will be found the answer to every question which is likely to arise in the mind of any person. It is presented to the Church in the earnest hope that this information will become the common property of all the people. The Board of Missions therefore earnestly urges all those into whose hands this volume shall come to make it the object of careful and prolonged study.

In the first section of the book will be found the official records of the Board of Missions. These records contain the Annual Reports of all the Secretaries and Treasurers, the official Minutes of the last meeting of the Board, showing every action taken, a complete financial statement including the appropriations for the year 1929, and a missionary directory giving the name of every Home and Foreign missionary employed by the Board and the other missionary leaders of the Church.

Section II is devoted to our Foreign fields. It contains an article about our work in each land, together with the statistics and appointments of each Mission. A study of this section will give the students full information concerning our foreign work.

The third section is devoted to our Home fields. Herein will be found an article covering each phase of the Home missionary work promoted by the General Board of Missions, together with statistics and appointments. This section will answer every question concerning the work carried on by the Board in the missionary areas of the United States.

It is hoped that congregations everywhere will use this volume as a study book, organizing classes and systematically presenting to the people this vast store of information which can be obtained from no other source. Several of our largest Churches thus used the 1927 Yearbook with gratifying results.

The Board of Missions annually receives a large number of letters from pastors and others asking specific information. All of this information is contained in the Yearbook, but persons sometimes fail to discover it. A few of the most obvious questions are therefore set forth and answered in catechetical form. It is hoped that pastors will study this catechism and drill their people in the facts thereof.



## A MISSIONARY CATECHISM

### FINANCIAL

QUESTION: What is our annual missionary expense?

ANSWER: For 1927—General Department, \$1,460,266.12; Woman's Department, \$1,017,517.00. Total, \$2,477,783.12.

Q. What is the cost of our Foreign Work?

A. For 1927—General Department, \$916,248.22; Woman's Department, \$538,528.02. Total, \$1,454,776.24.

Q. What is the cost of our Home Work?

A. For 1927—General Department, \$238,061.89; Woman's Department, \$404,655.73. Total, \$642,717.62.

Q. What is the administrative expense?

A. For 1927—General Department, \$121,117.69; Woman's Department, \$105,676.26. Total, \$226,793.95.

Q. What per cent of our income is used for administrative expenses?

A. General Department, 7 per cent; Woman's Department, 8 per cent.

Q. What are the sources of our missionary income?

A. Income of General Department—Assessments, \$561,878.96; January-February Maintenance Campaign, \$547,515.62; Sunday Schools, \$188,-265.24; Epworth Leagues, \$72,472.01; Specials, \$240,418.17; for Negro Work, \$41,996.44. Total, \$1,704,593.54.

Income of Woman's Department—From Missionary Societies and Individual Gifts, \$1,220,614.80.

Q. How many Missionary Specials are carried?

A. Church and Individual Specials, approximately 850; Sunday School Specials, 205.

Q. What amount has been contributed through Specials?

A. Church and Individual, \$240,418.17; Sunday School, \$35,660.01.

Q. How many missionary charges are supported by the Annual Conference Boards?

A. 2,117.

Q. How much was spent on these last year?

A. \$452,696.76.

Q. What is the average salary of missionary pastors, including missionary appropriations?

A. \$1,024.83.

Q. How much was spent for Home Missions last year?

A. General Board, General Department, \$238,061.89; General Board, Woman's Department, \$404,655.73; Conference Boards, \$570,576.84. Total, \$1,213,294.46.

Q. What salaries do our foreign missionaries receive?

A.

	Married	Per Year	Single
Africa.....	\$1,300 00	\$ 770 00	
Brazil.....	1,700 00	900 00	
China.....	1,550 00	900 00	
Cuba.....	1,700 00	900 00	
Europe.....	1,650 00	1,200 00	
Japan.....	1,900 00	1,000 00	
Korea.....	1,900 00	1,000 00	
Mexico.....	1,700 00	1,000 00	
Increase per year at end of eight years of service.....	100 00	50 00	
Additional increase per year at end of sixteen years.....	150 00	75 00	
Another increase per year at end of twenty-five years.....	100 00	50 00	

#### CHILD ALLOWANCE

One to seven years of age, inclusive.....	\$ 150 00
Eight to fifteen, inclusive.....	225 00
Sixteen to twenty-one.....	325 00

Q. Does the General Board of Missions own its own headquarters building?

A. Yes, the Doctors' Building, on Church Street, Nashville, Tenn. It was purchased with Centenary funds raised specifically for that purpose, included in the Centenary askings as published.

Q. What did we pay for the Doctors' Building?

A. 747,091.55.

Q. What is its present value?

A. In 1925 the building was appraised by three disinterested people for the purpose of making a loan, and their appraisal value was \$1,000,000.

Q. What is the indebtedness on the Doctors' Building?

A. \$470,000.

Q. Will the net earnings of the building, according to past records, be more than enough to pay its own indebtedness?

A. Yes.

Q. What return does this building make on the amount invested?

A. In 1926 it earned, net, \$65,430.00, or 9 per cent. In 1927 it earned, net, \$64,860.44, or 8.68 per cent.

#### FOREIGN

Q. How many missionaries have we in all fields? (These figures include missionaries of the General Board and their wives as well as the missionaries under the Department of Woman's Work.)

A. China, 90; Japan, 73; Korea, 72; Brazil, 91; Mexico, 51; Cuba, 48; Africa, 36; Belgium, 9; Poland, 11; Czechoslovakia, 6; Siberia-Korean

Mission, none; Russian Mission in Manchuria, none. Total number in all fields, 487.

Q. How many pastoral charges in all fields?

A. China, 64; Japan, 24; Korea, 69; Brazil, 113; Mexico, 36; Cuba, 34; Africa, no statistics given; Belgium, 20; Poland, 7; Czechoslovakia, 31; Siberia-Korean Mission, 14; Russian Mission, 4.

Q. How many societies?

A. China, 93; Japan, 102; Korea, 382; Brazil, 152; Mexico, 57; Cuba, 45; Africa, 56; Belgium, 25; Poland, 12; Czechoslovakia, 38; Siberia-Korean Mission, 79; Russian Mission, not given.

Q. How many full members on all fields? (On our mission fields candidates are required to join probation classes and to spend months and sometimes years in instruction and training before they are received into full Church membership. Thus the number of members by no means represents the full constituency of the Church.)

A. China, 12,758; Japan, 3,128; Korea, 8,052; Brazil, 13,876; Mexico, 3,686; Cuba, 5,123; Africa, 1,087; Belgium, 844; Poland, 964; Czechoslovakia, 2,700; Siberia-Korean Mission, 1,564; Russian Mission, not given.

(Note.—Statistics for Japan show only those members of Churches still under Mission charge. The total membership of the Japan Methodist Church is given as 24,687.)

Q. What is the number of probationers in each field? (Probationers are those who have asked to come into the Church and are in training classes preparing for membership.)

A. China, 1,263; Japan, 172; Korea, 1,352; Brazil, no statistics given; Mexico, no statistics given; Cuba, 438; Africa, 100; Belgium, not given; Czechoslovakia, 7,537; Poland, not given; Siberia-Korean Mission, 292; Russian Mission, not given.

Q. How many adults were baptized last year?

A. China, 447; Japan, 321; Korea, 539; Brazil, 1,150; Cuba, 232; Mexico, 336; Africa, 46; Belgium, 9; Poland, 0; Czechoslovakia, 3; Siberia-Korean Mission, 137; Russian Mission, no statistics.

Q. How many children were baptized last year?

A. China, 192; Japan, 72; Korea, 265; Brazil, 1,629; Mexico, 179; Cuba, 374; Africa, no statistics; Belgium, 22; Poland, 13; Czechoslovakia, 129; Siberia-Korean Mission, 105; Russian Mission, no statistics available.

Q. How many Sunday schools have we?

A. China, 162; Japan, 119; Korea, 302; Brazil, 271; Mexico, 49; Cuba, 59; Africa, no statistics; Belgium, 18; Poland, 10; Czechoslovakia, 36; Siberia-Korean Mission, 33; Russian Mission, 4.

Q. How many Sunday school members are there?

A. China, 8,134; Japan, 6,614; Korea, 10,261; Brazil, 15,254; Mexico, 3,211; Cuba, 4,485; Africa, no statistics; Belgium, 514; Poland, 613; Czechoslovakia, 1,754; Siberia-Korean Mission, 1,610; Russian Mission, not given.

Q. How many Epworth League Chapters are there?

A. China, 35; Japan, 47; Korea, 28; Brazil, 93; Mexico, 26; Cuba, 29;

Africa, no statistics given; Belgium, 11; Poland, 7; Czechoslovakia, 18; Siberia-Korean Mission, 3; Russian Mission, 4.

Q. How many Epworth League members?

A. China, 2,346; Japan, 728; Korea, 728; Brazil, 4,004; Mexico, 683; Cuba, 701; Africa, not given; Belgium, 304; Poland, 281; Czechoslovakia, 304; Siberia-Korean Mission, 61; Russian Mission, not given.

Q. How many Woman's Missionary Societies are there?

A. China, 75; Japan, statistics not available; Korea, 188; Brazil, 93; Mexico, 34; Cuba, 11; Africa, no statistics given; Belgium, 8; Poland, 7; Czechoslovakia, 21; Siberia-Korean Mission, 18; Russian Mission, 4.

Q. How many members of Woman's Missionary Societies are there?

A. China, 3,101; Japan, no statistics; Korea, 2,399; Brazil, 4,004; Mexico, 686; Cuba, 288; Africa, no statistics; Belgium, 109; Poland, 149; Czechoslovakia, 437; Siberia-Korean Mission, 377; Russian Mission, no statistics.

Q. How many hospitals have we?

A. In Africa, 3—at Wembo Nyama, at Tunda, at Minga; in China, 3—Soochow Hospital at Soochow, Huchow Hospital at Huchow, Changchow Hospital at Changchow; in Korea, 3—Ivey Hospital at Seoul, Wonsan Christian Hospital at Wonsan, Severance Hospital and Medical College at Seoul (a union work); in Mexico, 3—Monterrey Hospital at Monterrey, Palmore Sanatorium, at Chihuahua, and American Hospital at Torreon; in Belgium, one—Protestante Clinique at Brussels.

Q. How many schools and colleges have we? (Not including primary and parochial schools, and kindergartens, a number of which are operated in our various mission fields.)

A. In China—the Soochow University system of schools, including the College of Arts and Sciences at Soochow, the Law School at Shanghai, the First, Second, and Third Middle Schools at Soochow, Shanghai, and Huchow, and in addition 16 schools for girls and women and a share in Ginling College (a union enterprise) at Nanking; in Japan—3 schools for men, including Kwansei Gakuin, one of the largest colleges for men in Japan, and also 3 schools for girls and women, one of which is a business college; in Korea—one Higher Common School for boys at Songdo and 5 schools for girls; in Brazil—4 schools for boys, including Granbery College, which matriculated over 500 students in 1927, 6 schools for girls, and one coeducational institution; in Mexico—3 schools for boys, including an industrial college at Montemorelos, and 4 schools for girls, one, Colegio Roberts, a high-grade normal school; in Cuba—Candler College at Havana, Pinson College (coeducational) at Camaguey, Buenavista College at Havana, a fine normal school for girls, and two other girls' schools; in Belgium—one, "Les Marronniers," the only Protestant school for girls in Central Europe; in Poland—one college at Warsaw and one high school and orphanage at Klarysew.

Q. Where are our native preachers trained?

A. In China, at the Burke Bible School at Sungkiang; in Japan, at Kwansei Gakuin; in Korea, at the Union Theological Seminary at Soeul and the Pierson Memorial Bible School at Seoul; in Brazil, at the Union

Seminary at Rio de Janeiro and the Porto Alegre Bible School at Porto Alegre; in Mexico, Lydia Patterson Institute at El Paso, Tex., and the Union Theological Seminary; in Cuba, Candler College; in Africa, Bible School at Wembo Nyama; in Belgium, Bible School at Brussels; in Czechoslovakia, Bible School at Prague; in Poland, Bible School at Klary-sew.

Q. Have we any schools for training native women for Christian work?

A. In China, the Hayes-Wilkins Bible School at Sungkiang and a share in the Bible Teachers' Training School at Nanking (a union work); in Japan, the Lambuth Training School for Christian Workers in Osaka; in Korea, the Union Bible Training School at Seoul.

Q. Have we any other educational institutions besides the high schools and colleges and the Bible training schools?

A. In practically every country there are day and parochial schools, as well as kindergartens, and also in Korea there are more than 100 keulpangs.

Q. What is a keulpang?

A. Keulpangs are little rural schools located in districts in Korea that have no other educational institutions. They are supported largely by the people of the community, who pay one-half the teacher's salary and all other expenses of the school. For the small sum of from \$3 to \$8 a month, paid by the Board of Missions, a Christian teacher is appointed by the presiding elder of the district, and the Korean pastor in charge of the circuit has general oversight over the school. Here the children are taught the principles of Christianity, and the parents become very friendly toward the Church that is giving their children an opportunity for an education. The keulpangs are considered one of the best agencies for spreading the gospel in Korea. During the past year 2,678 children were enrolled in the 103 keulpangs.

Q. How many students are enrolled in all types of schools?

A. China, 7,600; Japan, 3,748; Korea, 7,780; Brazil, 3,868; Mexico, 2,506; Cuba, 942; Africa, 650; Belgium, 243; Poland, 1,314; Czechoslovakia, 19 (in Biblical Seminary); Siberia-Korean Mission, 935; Russian Mission, no statistics.

Q. How many houses of worship have we?

A. China, 78; Japan, 31; Korea, 263; Brazil, 127; Mexico, 36; Cuba, 33; Africa, no statistics given; Belgium, 21; Poland, 9; Czechoslovakia, 18; Siberia-Korean Mission, 30; Russian Mission, no statistics given.

Q. How many parsonages have we in each field?

A. China, 73; Japan, no statistics given; Korea, 63; Brazil, 52; Mexico, 17; Cuba, 23; Africa, no statistics given; Belgium, 12; Poland, 3; Czechoslovakia, 15; Siberia-Korean Mission, 11; Russian Mission, no statistics given.

Q. What was contributed last year by our people in foreign lands?

A. China, \$48,532.31; Japan, \$24,178; Korea, \$39,162; Brazil, \$86,565; Mexico, \$46,851; Cuba, \$29,603; Africa, \$215.98; Belgium, \$2,028.75; Poland, \$2,101; Czechoslovakia, \$7,931.33; Siberia-Korean Mission, \$4,909.58; Russian Mission, no statistics. Grand total contributed in all fields for all purposes, \$292,077.95.

## HOME

Q. Into how many sections is the work of the Home Department divided?

A. Seven—(1) City and Industrial work; (2) Army and Navy; (3) Indian work; (4) Negro work; (5) Immigrant work (Mexicans, Cubans, Italians, Orientals, French, and Syrians); (6) Rural work; (7) Annual Conference Sustentation.

Q. How many workers are engaged in City and Industrial work?

A. Workers under the Department of General Work connected with Churches in fourteen large cities, 22; workers under the Woman's Department, whose work is connected with Churches and community houses in forty-four cities, 104; social service workers in coal fields of West Virginia under Woman's Department, 10; workers under Woman's Department in cotton mill districts, 2.

Q. What other forms of City and Industrial work are carried on?

A. One educational institution for industrial workers is supported by the General Department—Textile Institute at Spartanburg, S. C., with 8 teachers and 192 students enrolled; 11 Goodwill plants maintained by the General Department in eleven large cities, which gave during the past year 25,271 days of work to 925 needy persons; 7 coöperative homes maintained by the Woman's Department for young business women who come to the city; and one receiving home for children is supported by the Woman's Department in Kansas City, Mo.

Q. How many workers are engaged in Army and Navy work?

A. Two workers are stationed among the Marines, one at Parris Island, the largest marine training station in the world, and the other at Quantico, Va.; two others are among the soldiers at Asheville, N. C., and Brackettville, Tex.

Q. What are the statistics in our Indian work?

A. Missionaries engaged in Indian work, 2; native pastors, 33; local preachers, 107; members, 2,645; one splendid high school, Folsom Training School at Smithville, Okla., with a faculty of 12 and 150 students enrolled. Total contributions for all purposes, \$10,923.

Q. What are outstanding facts about our Negro work?

A. Missionary pastors employed in 24 States and the District of Columbia, 145; schools aided, 9; Paine College, Augusta, Ga., an institution for training colored preachers, teachers, and religious workers, with a faculty of 23 and over 400 students enrolled, largely supported; Bible teachers supported in 3 schools; Bethlehem Houses for community work among the Negroes supported by the Woman's Department in 4 cities.

Q. How is our immigrant work carried on?

A. Work among the Mexicans is carried on through the Texas Mexican Mission and the Western Mexican Mission under the direction of 3 missionary superintendents. There are 54 native preachers and workers; 50 local preachers, 3 schools supported by the General Department; 3 schools supported by the Woman's Department; one Mission in Los Angeles with 5 missionary workers, supported by the Woman's Department; 4 Wesley Houses in Mexican centers where 9 missionary workers are at work under

the Woman's Department. Total membership, 5,383; total contributions for all purposes, \$38,696.

Cuban work—one missionary worker; 5 native preachers; 6 Churches; 6 Sunday schools; one settlement house at Tampa with 4 missionary workers under the Woman's Department. Total membership, 491.

Italian work—2 missionary workers; 2 native pastors; Italian Churches in Tampa, Fla., and Ensley, Ala.; also Italian work carried on in connection with the Institutional Church in Kansas City, Mo., and at Bryan, Tex.

Oriental work—one missionary worker; 8 native pastors; 8 charges. Total membership, 468; total contributions, \$10,293.

French work—7 native pastors and workers; one school for French children at Houma, La., supported by the Woman's Department; one traveling evangelist in the delta of the Mississippi; one missionary boat for work among the fisher and trapper folk.

Other work—one missionary evangelist among the Syrians of Mississippi; St. Mark's Hall in New Orleans, the greatest institutional plant in the South, located in a section of the city where there are about 300,000 foreigners from almost every country in the world.

Q. What are the outstanding facts about our rural work?

A. Demonstration districts supported by the Department of General Work, 4; college centers with participation in rural service, 2; rural district workers supported by Woman's Department, 6; mountain schools under Woman's Department, 2.

Q. What are the statistics in Annual Conference Sustentation?

A. Pastors in Arizona Conference whose salaries are paid or supplemented, 21; Denver Conference, 17; Illinois Conference, 16; New Mexico Conference, 26; Northwest Conference, 29; Pacific Conference, 21; West Oklahoma Conference, 5; Western Virginia Conference, 7. Total, 142.

Q. Is there any other work not included in the above?

A. The Woman's Department also supports the following: A home for delinquent girls at Dallas, Tex.; a school for dependent girls at Thomasville, Ga.; Bible teachers at the University of Oklahoma, the Southeastern State Teachers' College of Oklahoma, State Teachers' College in Virginia, State Teachers' College at Denton, Tex.; student workers at the University of Arizona, the University of Oklahoma, the University of Missouri, and at the State Teachers' College at Denton, Tex.; a student counselor at Scarritt College, Nashville, Tenn.; a matron at the Holston Conference children's home; a social service worker in the Japanese and French colony, Terry, Tex.; and a port missionary at Galveston, Tex.

#### PRESIDING ELDERS

Q. What are the missionary duties of a presiding elder?

A. "The Presiding Elder shall preach annually on missions in each charge in his district, see that adequate plans are adopted for the missionary education of all the Churches and for raising missionary funds, conduct with his preachers and lay representatives a missionary institute early in the Conference year, in which institute he shall lay plans for a district-

wide observance of intensive missionary cultivation during the months of January and February, as directed in Paragraph 467, urge the appointment of a missionary committee and the observance of Missionary Sunday in every Sunday school in his district, see that missionary mass meetings are held, and encourage the organization and foster the work of the Woman's Missionary Societies." (Methodist Discipline, Paragraph 482.)

#### PASTORS

Q. What are the missionary duties of a pastor?

A. "The preacher in charge shall preach frequently on missions and organize a Missionary Committee, which shall be auxiliary to the Conference Board of Missions and whose chairman shall be a member of the Board of Lay Activities. The Missionary Committee shall coöperate with the pastor in missionary education, distribute missionary literature, and, under the direction of the pastor, make an every-member canvass, hold a school of missions annually in every Church in his charge, and shall otherwise promote the cause of missions in the congregation. He shall also see that a missionary committee is appointed in each Sunday school, that one Sunday in the month in the Sunday school, preferably the fourth, is observed as Missionary Day, and that the entire missionary offering of the Sunday school goes to the cause of missions and that this offering shall be designated, forwarded, and reported as expressly directed in Paragraph 386. He shall see that each League holds a monthly meeting for the study of missions, that the Woman's Missionary Societies are organized in every Church where at all practicable, and especially conduct through the months of January and February, as directed above, an intensive missionary cultivation, during which time he shall hold missionary mass meetings, seek in every way to educate and inspire his people concerning the evangelization of the world, and through the missionary committee conduct an every-member canvass in every congregation to secure a freewill offering for missions in addition to the assessment." (Methodist Discipline, Paragraph 483.)

## **PART I—OFFICIAL RECORDS**



# REPORTS OF SECRETARIES

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## REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

A REVIEW of the missionary operations of the Board of Missions during the past year brings vividly before us the record of much that has been achieved as well as the needs and lines of work yet to be undertaken. When we consider the record of work done we are thankful. When we look at the tasks ahead we are overwhelmed.

To bring to you in brief survey the work of the Board during the past year it will be necessary to call your attention to our financial status, to the developments and forward movements of our Home Department, to the spirit, morale, and achievements of our foreign missionaries and Christian leaders of our work in distant lands, to the increased and efficient efforts in missionary education and general promotion, and finally some recommendations.

### Finances

First: Our bank indebtedness in the General Department was paid in full on December 31, 1927. This was carried out in accordance with the instructions of the Board. This chapter in the acts of the Board of Missions has been consigned to the annals of history. This administration does not propose to re-read it. Neither do we propose to hamper the missionary progress of the future nor to reduce the morale of our forces by its repetition. It may be a great achievement to pay an obligation, but now that this debt is behind us it is equally important and demands as much skill and administrative foresight to steer clear of entangling financial alliances and obligations in the future. We crave your full support in our desire to balance our budget and to operate upon a sound financial policy.

Second: The income of the Board in 1927 shows a remarkable increase over 1926. In the General Section from all sources the Treasurer reports an increase of \$180,315.52. In the Woman's Section, from the income of the Woman's Missionary Societies, the Treasurer reports an increase of \$73,915.45. The grand total of increase in 1927 over 1926 is \$254,230.97. As far as I

am able to ascertain our Board is the only one in North America with so large an increase in offerings for its missionary work.

The large increase in the General Section enabled us to liquidate without difficulty the debt of \$219,752 which remained unpaid on December 31, 1926.

Third: Because of this wholesome financial condition the secretaries have recommended to you through the Estimates Committee an advance in the appropriations to the Foreign and Home budgets of the General Work for 1929 the sum of \$178,000 in excess of your appropriations for 1928. The time has come for us to make an advance all along the line. Our missionaries must be encouraged. Opportunities which are awaiting us must be accepted. America and the great majority of the peoples of other nations are indifferent to the gospel. The amount of money we spend to take Christ to them and the number of missionaries we send to live Christ among them are wholly inadequate to the task. The Christian Church of this century has never matched nor surpassed the boldness of Christ when he sent the "seventy" to the meager number of people in the villages of Palestine in his day. To do greater work than he did in this respect, in this day, proportionate to the need and opportunity, would stagger us with its immensity and boldness. We must conform to the plan and faith of Christ if we are to make this world Christian.

### Home Department

We desire you to know of the expanding plans of the Home Department. America is still a great mission field. Non-Christians, heathen, idolaters, blasphemers, and teachers of science, falsely so-called, are in our midst. And they are of our own nationality and our own race. We must not fail to share our gospel with them.

### Evangelism

First: Pursuant to the order of the General Conference, and in accordance with your action last year, emphasis has been placed upon direct evangelism.

Four great conferences on evangelism were held in St. Louis, Dallas, Birmingham, and Richmond. These meetings were of great power. Far-reaching has been their influence. Not since Centenary times have there been such gatherings. We are con-

fidently expecting the coming of many souls into the kingdom as a result. We must continue our endeavor to remove the stigma that the Methodists in this Southland are not serious about the business of bringing souls to Christ.

### **Industrial Work**

Second: In large industrial centers of the South for which you made provision last year we have proceeded with caution in the new work. We have been careful to make thorough study of situations as well as relationships of the various groups involved before we undertake any very enlarging program. The issues are of such importance that we must proceed with the cordial coöperation of industrial leaders and workers. Already our Superintendent of this work has made an auspicious beginning and is making careful and thorough studies of industrial situations and communities in the several Conferences of our territory.

### **Bible School**

Third: Through the proper processes of this Board there will be brought to you for consideration the establishment of a Bible training school for pastors and Christian workers who have not had the advantages of a finished scholastic training. This will not involve a large appropriation of money. It is proposed to establish it in the Mission building at Lake Junaluska. This school has the hearty support of leading educators and members of our Church with whom we have consulted. We propose to make of it a great coöperative plan with the Annual Conference Boards in the further training of pastors on mission charges and rural leaders of our whole Church. With the very great need for the pastors and other workers of our Church to be adequately equipped for the work in hand, this school of Biblical training is not only a necessity, but will be one of untold value in the development and progress of the Church.

### **Rural Work—Woman's Section**

Fourth: In the Woman's Section of the Home Department special emphasis has been placed upon an expanding program in the rural sections of our Church. This is an attempt to save the rural Church and to give it an adequate and wholesome expression of its religious life through trained leadership. Al-

ready several deaconesses have been appointed in this work. Several more will be added to the list at this Board meeting. It is especially desired that our circuit and rural Church pastors coöperate fully with this exceedingly important and necessary work.

Fifth: In the budget of appropriations of the Woman's Section of the Home Department, if the 1929 appropriations are approved and the money is collected, provision is made for the completion of every Centenary building and the payment of every Centenary asking which this Department planned should be carried out in the beginning of the Centenary movement in 1918. This achievement is worthy of high commendation.

### Foreign Fields

First: In our foreign fields during the past year we have witnessed stirring times. In all these fields our missionaries are carrying on with the same unstinted devotion and with the same reckless self-sacrifice and courage which characterize your missionaries everywhere. In China, last year at this time, we were much disturbed. Our missionary forces were scattered. We could hardly forecast results. But to-day most of our missionaries are back at their posts. With serious purpose they are giving themselves to the reorganization plans of our work in China.

### Nationalism

Second: The spirit of self-determination which found such emphasis during and immediately after the war in national and political life has manifested itself in the leadership and members of the Churches in mission fields. We welcome this as the natural outcome of our missionary policies of the past. It is an asset to the missionary movement. When we bring to the national leadership in any mission field a deep sense of spiritual responsibility we can be assured that the Church has taken deep root in the consciousness of the people. This desire for authority and liberty in developing the Church of their native land is not based upon charges of failure on the part of missionaries nor in the feeling that the mission and helpfulness of the older Churches of the West is over. On the contrary, national Church leaders declare with almost unanimous consistency that the helpful leadership of strong missionaries is abso-

lutely necessary to the expanding and growing life of the indigenous Churches for generations yet to come. In fact, from most of the Churches in our mission fields there has come the strong insistence that some form of vital relationship to the Church in America must be maintained at all cost.

In order to foster and conserve the desire for self-government and self-expression in mission fields the legislation of our last General Conference was most liberal. Based upon this legislation, our Bishops in charge of our foreign missions have carried out fully the instructions in detail.

Bishop Darlington organized the Annual Conference in Czechoslovakia and set up the Central Conference for Europe, composed of our work in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Belgium. Bishop Cannon organized the Central Conference for South America, composed of the Brazil, Central Brazil, and South Brazil Conferences. Also for the work in Mexico and for the Western Mexican and Texas Mexican Missions Bishop Beauchamp organized the Central Conference for the whole of our Mexican work.

From our Church in Korea we have received copies of memorials to be presented to our next General Conference requesting legislation permitting them to organize a Korea Methodist Church in union with the Methodist Episcopal Church in Korea. This memorial is now before the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in session at Kansas City, Mo.

In our Church in China, where perhaps nationalism has been most pronounced, the recommendations concerning the further development of the partnership of our work in that empire have been slightly different from the recommendations from other fields. We are requested to indorse the organization of a Central Council for China. This Council is to be composed of about eighty members. This membership will be composed of Chinese and missionaries—preachers and laymen, men and women, without discrimination. It is to represent the thought of the Chinese Church and missionary policies to the Board of Missions and to administer affairs on the field. This Council is to be temporary, pending further recommendations from China concerning proposals for a more permanent and autonomous Church. The Council plan is heartily indorsed by the mission in China as well as by the China Mission Conference. Since it

is temporary and looks toward a more permanent organization of the Church life in China, it is highly recommended.

Third: The plans for an international revival promoted by the Foreign Department have met with encouragement and success in every field. In the South Brazil Conference every student above the fourth grade in the Union School at Uruguayana has professed saving faith in Christ in a recent revival. In Korea again, as of old, there have been gracious outpourings of the Spirit. Despite revolution and general unrest in China, the director of the evangelistic campaign cabled as follows, "Revival campaign is on with gratifying results."

In Europe also, many are hearing the evangelical truth for the first time and are turning to Christ. In Belgium especially, in both Flemish and French, preaching in tents, on canal boats, in the market-places, and in open places, after the manner of John Wesley, there is being carried on with encouraging results a real revival.

### New Missionaries

Fourth: For the first time since Centenary days there will be presented to you for acceptance sixteen new missionaries from the General Department of the Board. From the Woman's Section in regular and consistent order, year by year, new recruits have been sent out. But now, since the sending agencies of the whole Board are beginning again to function and are fulfilling the great commission, I call upon you to rejoice and give thanks to God.

### Promotion and Missionary Education

You should know that plans for the education of the Church in Missions and our general promotion plans have been received with general approval and hearty coöperation by the whole Church.

First: In 1927 on the maintenance fund campaign we received \$787,000. This includes independent gifts from individuals and money received on specials. This year in many of the Conferences the study of missions and the promotion of the maintenance fund was enthusiastically done. Over one hundred thousand copies of Dr. Perry's book, "New Tasks for New Times," were distributed.

The sale of the book pays for all printing and distribution expenses, and in addition a small balance of profit remains.

Reports from the results of the maintenance fund freewill offering for this year as reported by the Conference Secretaries is approximately \$700,000. This is a smaller amount than was collected last year. In some of the Conferences, notably Mississippi, Louisiana, North Mississippi, and Little Rock, where the devastating flood of last year wrought havoc, there is very little decrease. All the secretaries are reporting that funds subscribed are moving slowly toward the hands of the Conference treasurers. The amount of cash received to date, compared with the amount received during the corresponding period of last year, is considerably smaller. We are urgently requesting that where deficits exist they may be fully met before the close of our fiscal year.

Second: In the Department of Education and Promotion one of the most signal advances has been made in the general improvement and enlargement of the *Missionary Voice*. A campaign for increased subscriptions was launched which resulted in 20,000 new subscribers. Undoubtedly, your missionary magazine in editorship and in general make-up is not surpassed by any magazine in the field of missions. Miss Estelle Haskin has been elected to edit the Woman's Section of the *Voice* in the place of Mrs. E. B. Chappell, resigned on account of ill health. The whole range of literature prepared by the Educational Department conforms to the best standards of printing and authorship. The Jubilee literature of the Woman's Section which has been especially prepared for the Jubilee celebration is of the highest order and lays great emphasis upon a celebration that has at its center the promotion and encouragement of a great spiritual advance by the whole missionary forces of the Church.

And finally, Mr. Chairman, some recommendations:

First: Recent observations have convinced me that councils, national or international, cannot evangelize the world. If the great membership of the Protestant Churches that are engaged in world missions are not intelligently and in spirit taken into the partnership, springs of liberty will dry up, racial selfishness will dominate and control all national and international expression. The whole Church must know and coöperate in the whole

program contemplated in the spiritual conquest of all peoples. No matter how spiritual or intellectual or well informed a small coterie of experts may be, they are helpless, if the great body of Christian believers are left out of the planning and the fellowship. We still need in the field the armies of the Lord marching as to war. Therefore our Church—membership and pastorate—needs to be enlisted in the task of saving the world on a scale commensurate with the opportunities and the needs. They must be mobilized. They must be informed. They must be inspired. A great forward movement in missions must be projected.

It is therefore recommended that a missionary conference composed of our pastors and other leaders be authorized to assemble in some central city of our Church during the fall of 1928 if convenient, or during the year of 1929, to consider the missionary tasks of the whole Church. It is requested that a committee of seven be appointed to coöperate with the secretaries of the Board in completing arrangements for such a conference.

Second: The Board of Lay Activities through its Stewardship Department is designating the year 1929 as "Stewardship" year. All the agencies of the Church are being enlisted in support of this Church-wide observance. It is recommended that this Board approve the plan and lend cordial and hearty co-operation to every phase of its celebration.

Third: It is recommended that we call the Church to prayer. Do we still believe that God can stretch forth his hand in the name of his Holy Child Jesus and do many mighty works in the world? Let us put him to the test. The world needs him. China is distraught and torn. Turkey is haling woman missionaries before the courts because they whisper Christ's love in the ears of earnest inquirers. India is restless and in dire distress. Korea's economic situation is appalling. America is materialistically-minded, seeking ease and self-satisfaction. We need to put on sackcloth and ashes. Let us call our people everywhere to prayer.

W. G. CRAM,  
*General Secretary.*

## **REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY**

The work of the office of the Assistant Secretary has been concerned mainly with publicity and the production of missionary literature. While the activities have been varied, the outstanding features may be grouped under five or six different heads.

### **Campaign Literature**

One of the greatest opportunities for informing the Church in missionary matters is in the January-February Cultivation Movement. This office produces and supervises the distribution of all the literature used during that period. Aside from such routine items as plans and suggestions, three main pieces of literature were produced last year and given wide circulation: 150,000 copies of the campaign booklet, "The Good News," and 1,000,000 copies each of the two general distribution folders, "The Evangel" and "False Gods," were distributed.

As usual, a close check-up was made to determine the effect of this literature upon the Church. It was well received, the number of adverse reactions being reduced to a minimum. This material is sent to the pastors only on their order, and the waste has been much reduced by this plan.

### **Church Bulletin**

We have continued the publication of our monthly Church bulletin, two pages of which carry missionary material, while two pages are left blank to be printed locally. These bulletins are sold at cost to pastors. The monthly circulation is approximately 16,000. This small bulletin is an effective agency in carrying missionary information.

### **Book Distribution**

This office supervises the distribution of our annual study book. "New Tasks for New Times," by Dr. J. W. Perry, enjoyed an unprecedented sale. The first edition of 100,000 copies was exhausted in two weeks after being placed on sale, and a second edition of 35,000 was published. Although the mechanical make-up of this book was equal or superior to that of

any similar book on the market, we were able to sell it at the extremely low price of 25 cents and return a profit to our literature account. We sold 133,000 copies, and 18,000 copies were returned. The total cost of publication and distribution was \$18,384. To date we have collected \$16,564 and have outstanding accounts totaling \$11,252. The Church has responded loyally to our method of distribution, and this feature of our Cultivation Movement is becoming a powerful educational influence.

*NOTE: At the time this report was printed money for the study books was coming in at the rate of about \$200 a day, and a profit will be shown by the time the Board of Missions adjourns.*

### **Creating a Permanent Literature**

In response to an insistent demand for literature on our home and foreign fields, we have undertaken the creation of a small book on each field. "The World Parish Series" will cover our foreign work, while the books dealing with home work will be called "The Homeland Series." The manuscripts will be written by our own workers in the various fields, who contribute their labor without remuneration in order that the books may be sold at a low price. One of these books, "What's the Matter in China?" has already been issued, and 5,000 copies have been sold. The Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church has asked for a special edition of 15,000 copies of this book with their own imprint. Other manuscripts will be ready within the next few months. Parallel to these volumes it is proposed to issue an informational folder on each field for distribution in the congregations.

### **The Yearbook**

An attempt was made last year to make of the annual report and yearbook of the Board of Missions a complete handbook of information concerning our missionary work. This met with a hearty response on the part of the Church. Some of the leading pastors asked for large numbers of this Yearbook and used it as a study book for their people.

### **The Press**

As usual, the Church papers have opened their columns liberally to our material and have coöperated most heartily in

keeping missionary information before the people. We supply copy for a page each week in the *Christian Advocate*.

Our publicity work in the daily papers is done through the Secular Press Bureau, with Mrs. Maud M. Turpin in charge. This Bureau was originally launched as a missionary news agency, and while it now serves all the Boards of our Church, it still promotes extensive missionary publicity. This Bureau sent out 2,300 news stories last year.

### A Missionary Award

The Board of Missions is coöperating with the Epworth League Board in promoting a "Know Missions" oratorical contest among the young people of the Church. The grand final prize is to be a cash sum and a gold medal. It is our plan to retain this medal as a permanent missionary award, to be conferred from time to time upon persons making outstanding contributions to the cause of missions. It is hoped that such an award will prove valuable in stimulating missionary thinking and activity and in fitly recognizing unusual service to the cause.

ELMER T. CLARK,  
Assistant Secretary.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT—GENERAL WORK

IN these changing times and kaleidoscopic world scenes, one does not know what a day may bring forth. Much of the time this year we were standing on tiptoe waiting for the next message from China, or listening to the murmuring of the Romanists and capitalists about their grievances in Mexico.

The rebirth of Asiatic nations and the resurgence of nationalism in tropical America give rise to problems that tax the heart and brain of missionary secretaries. It is truly momentous to live in such times, but it is also nerve-racking to those who carry administrative responsibilities in world affairs.

On the whole, the situation in our foreign fields is more satisfactory than one year ago. Our greatest distress is insufficiency of funds to meet the opening opportunities.

### China

China is in the midst of a congeries of revolutions. Political, educational, literary, industrial, and religious revolutions are all on in China. These act, interact, and react upon one another. He who would dare to prophesy as to when these troubles would terminate would be unpardonably bold or inexcusably ignorant. These revolutions are the largest in human history. The French Revolution, the American Revolution, and the Mexican “revolutionettes” are mere kindergartens compared to these colossal revolutions in China to-day.

At the last session of the Annual Conference held by Bishop Ainsworth in Shanghai, a movement was started to set up a “Council” which should in a large measure take over the work hitherto done by the Mission. This plan for the Council will be submitted to the Board for approval at this session. It simply provides for all the interests of our work to be represented. The trustees of schools, of hospitals, laymen’s movements, and all other departments of the work are to elect members on this Council. The persons elected may be Chinese or foreigners. This Council will be the medium of connection with this Board. It will also recommend policies for the work in

China. The Chinese are intensely concerned about this organization and confidently expect the Board's approval.

The Conference elected its members on the Committee on Nationalism, as follows: Z. R. Kaung, Tsz Vi-yui, Sun Vun-yoen, Sz Siang-tse, Mrs. Tsians Zah Z-Nyoh, Dr. J. W. Cline, S. R. Anderson, Mary Culler White, Sallie Lou MacKinnon.

Our missionaries are all back at their posts and will not likely be disturbed by the wars north of our zone.

### Korea

Koreans are quite susceptible to the gospel. Buddhism has really lost its hold on Korea. Their serious mystical nature seems to fit them to accept the Christian religion. A great revival is now on in Korea, directed by Rev. M. B. Stokes.

Our hospitals have done good work. The Japanese are building government hospitals in all the larger cities. Our medical work will decrease as the years go by, owing to the increased number of government hospitals maintained by the Japanese government.

We are doing a considerable amount of educational work in Korea. Chosen Christian College in which we have an interest, is truly a great institution. Severance Hospital and Medical College would be a credit to any country. We maintain a large number of primary and higher common schools. The Department of Woman's Work has several excellent schools. The Union Theological Seminary is sending out well-equipped young preachers.

If Korea could be properly manned and all the Churches coöperate it would probably be made a Christian nation in the present generation. The two Methodisms of Korea have requested their respective General Conferences to allow them to merge and form a Korean Methodist Church, with some kind of close connection with the two Mother Churches. This should be done.

### Japan

It is well known that we have no members in Japan. All who join under our ministry are enrolled in the one Methodist Church—the Japanese Methodist Church. Our missionaries are often pastors of these young Churches until they are nearly

self-supporting, but the membership is in the Japan Methodist Church.

The wise leadership of the three Methodisms in Japan twenty years ago yielded to the nationalistic spirit and joined with the Japanese in setting up an independent Church composed of former members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Canadian Methodist Church, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. This course proved to be a wise and amicable solution of a vexing problem. There is a most cordial and frank relationship between Japan preachers and our missionaries. This successful experiment seems to point the way to the proper solution of nationalism in China, Korea, Brazil, and Mexico.

The matter of largest moment in our work in Japan now is the change of location of Kwansei Gakuin. This is one of the great institutions of Methodism. A new site between Kobe the present location, and Osaka, a city twenty miles from Kobe, has been selected. Our property has been sold in Kobe and the land for the new site purchased. It will require several years to prepare the new site for occupancy. Osaka is the greatest industrial center in Japan. It looks much like Chicago. The new site makes the college much more accessible to Osaka students. The old property brought a good price, and all the buildings put up on the new site will be strictly up to date.

Japan is making marvelous progress—educationally, politically, industrially, and otherwise. Did any other nation ever make such progress as Japan has in the last third of a century?

### Cuba

The relationships between our government and Cuba are amicable. History will justify our claim that we have tried to play the part of an elder brother to Cuba. Our big-brother attitude relieves them of the necessity of maintaining a big army or navy. We are interested in the economic, political, and religious conditions. Their economic developments are most encouraging. Their political situation is hopeful. The religious condition is improving. If properly managed, Cuba may become a Protestant nation in no distant day. Spain and the Roman Catholic Church have so much to apologize for in their history in Cuba, and the United States and Protestantism have

shown such magnanimity and altruism, that the odds for making Cuba Protestant are all in our favor.

### Siberia-Korean Mission

Brother Ryang is still making full proof of his ministry among the Koreans in Siberia. He is wisely planning to enlarge the work. Koreans are pouring into Siberia in such large numbers that it offers an unparalleled opportunity to evangelize Koreans. They seem even more susceptible to the gospel up there than they are in Korea. In Korea they feel dejected on account of the Japanese domination. Here they are optimistic and responsive. Brother Ryang is asking the Board to send him a foreign missionary to reside in this country. The Foreign Secretary will recommend this.

### Brazil

Our great southern neighbor under the Southern Cross is attractive to us both for its magnitude and its multitudinous interests. We are interested in it commercially, politically, and religiously. The commerce between the two countries is growing by leaps and bounds. They have so much that we need and we in turn have so much that they need that increased commercial relations are mutually helpful. Ships southbound are loaded with automobiles, copper wire, and many other North American manufactured products. The ships coming back are filled with coffee, hides, canned meats, and numerous other Brazilian products.

We are politically interested only as good friends watching a great young republic come to itself. Many of their problems are precisely the same ones we had to struggle with when our republic was the age theirs is now. The problems that we are grappling with to-day will be their problems to-morrow. So the two republics have much in common politically.

Religiously we are profoundly concerned about them. Our forefathers were Protestants, theirs Roman Catholics. The Protestants established schools for all; the Catholics established schools for the few. Hence our literacy runs high, theirs low. Our Protestant ministers are required to be clean and pure in their lives. Those who lapse are deposed. The spiritual advisers of the Brazilians are not required to live pure lives. The scandals concerning the lives of priests in Brazil would not

be proper reading for the public. We come, therefore, to our brothers and sisters in Brazil with a gospel of love and purity illustrated by the messengers. We come with schools with up-to-date teachers and modern methods. Both our schools and our Churches are prospering despite the opposition of degenerate Roman Catholic priests.

At no distant date we ought to have a Brazilian Methodist Church. This does not mean that we shall withdraw or even decrease our support of the work. We did not withdraw or decrease our appropriations to Japan when a Japanese Methodist Church was organized, nor should we when a Brazilian Methodist Church is organized in Brazil.

### Europe

Our work in Czechoslovakia, Belgium, and Poland has been fairly satisfactory during the past year. In Czechoslovakia we need more men from America. In Poland we could use to tremendous advantage more educators. In Belgium we need to sound the evangelistic note. Our workers there are moving out on this line as strongly as the situation seems to permit.

The reason-to-be for all our work in Europe is our evangelistic fervor. European Protestantism lacks evangelistic fervor. If our fervor cools or we cease to be more evangelistic than other Churches, we lose our distinguishing mark, and then it would be questionable whether we have any reason for carrying on missionary work in Europe.

### Mexico

Mexico, our next-door neighbor and one with whom our dealings should be mutually helpful, is passing through a trying experience. She is making a heroic effort to extricate herself from the domination of a medieval ecclesiasticism. She had for centuries been dominated and exploited by the Roman Catholic Church. In these latter days she has been trying to extricate herself from this priestly domination. All right-thinking people should be sympathetic with her in these heroic struggles. She may seem to do some radical and harsh things, but we must remember that the provocation was very great. She has endured more than tongue or pen can tell.

Our Church has recognized the fact that Mexico has the

right to make her own laws and that those who choose to serve in Mexico or make investments there should conform to Mexican laws. Our Church is obeying the laws. Our work goes steadily on. The "strike" by the Roman Catholic Church was a mere play for sympathy and to create sentiment against the government. They had native priests who could have kept the work going on. It looks like the Calles administration will win. He is doing all he can for the common people. He understands us and our policy and knows that we are there to serve the Mexicans, not to exploit them.

### Africa

The work we are doing in Africa is our only contribution to the uncivilized portion of the world. All the other mission fields have their type of civilization, some of them antedating ours by centuries.

This vast continent with more than twelve million square miles is a challenge to the Christian world. It has been a temptation to the greedy political powers of the world. The climate seems to be inhospitable to American whites. Only the strongest men and women, physically, should be sent to Africa.

Our Church, like many other Churches, is trying to bring Christ to these black people. The old tribal life is to be changed. If the Christian Churches do not capture them for Christ, the Mohammedans will. Whether Africa shall be Moslem or Christian depends upon how active and efficient the Christian Churches are for the next fifty years.

O. E. GODDARD, *Secretary.*

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### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S WORK

PREPARATIONS for the Jubilee celebration of woman's organized work have involved a study of the history of the administration of Woman's Foreign Work. A comparison of the beginnings of the work with its present status indicates that steady growth has continued throughout the years. In 1879, one missionary had been sent out and one field had been entered. During the fifty years, we have been represented by four hundred and seven missionaries and a large number of contract workers. To-day, six missionaries, having served each from thirty to

fifty years, are in the emeritus relationship. One hundred and eighty missionaries, sixteen contract workers, and hundreds of native Christian workers are in the active service in China, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, and the Belgian Congo. In 1927 Woman's Work entered the White Russian work in Poland. In the older fields, there is a well-defined educational system of primary and high schools. In some, emphasis is placed on kindergartens. College work has been started in China, Japan, and Korea. Missionaries and Bible women are engaged in personal evangelism and social evangelistic work in cities, towns, and rural districts, either as individual workers or as members of the staffs of social evangelistic centers. We are engaged in medical work in four fields. Twenty-three medical missionaries are working in nine hospitals, six nurse training schools, and one medical school. There was one thousand dollars in the treasury in 1878 with which to send out Miss Lochie Rankin, our first missionary, and support her for one year. For 1928, \$580,761 was appropriated for the work in the nine fields, out of a total appropriation of \$685,813 for foreign work.

### Visits to Fields

Bishop Beauchamp requested the Foreign Secretaries to accompany him on his first visit to the work in Mexico last spring. I left Shreveport, La., at the close of the Council meeting in March, to join the Bishop's party. Two weeks were spent on the whole round, with short stops in Chihuahua, Torreon, Monterrey, Montemorelos, and Saltillo.

Beginning with this quadrennium, repeated requests were made by missionaries to the Oriental fields for a visit from the Secretary. When the situation in China became acute the two Reference Committees cabled requests for representatives of the Board of Missions to visit the field. The Executive Committee of the Board authorized the Secretaries to visit the Oriental fields in response to these requests. Six weeks were spent in China and three weeks each in Japan and Korea. It was a wonderful experience to be in China at the time of transition in the government and in the administration of our missionary work and to see the work and know the workers in Japan and Korea. The experience will be invaluable in the administration of the work.

### China

China, the first foreign field to be entered, has stood foremost as a mission field in our thinking throughout these fifty years. Now that she is making a supreme effort to secure release from unequal treaties and foreign concessions and is struggling to unify isolated political groups into a stable government, she has gained for herself a central place in the thinking of the whole world. In the early spring of 1927 the situation became so grave that the representatives of our government called upon all our nationals to leave interior points for the port cities, and the missionaries were obliged to go to Shanghai, leaving the Chinese in charge of the work, and not until October did the majority of them get back to their stations. Antiforeign demonstrations and the formulation of new laws with the intent of preserving "China for the Chinese" were a natural result of the political situation. As a result of this situation, the Chinese are asking for a larger share in the administration of the work of the Church and missionary institutions, and the Department of Education in the new government requires that nationals be placed in charge of schools. The missionaries feel that with Chinese at the head of institutions and directing the work God has answered their prayers by helping them to prepare and develop a national leadership which is worthy in every respect of our great cause. However, missionaries will be needed in China for many years to come, and it is certain that our contribution of money will also be a necessity. With the exception of McTyeire School, all the institutions and lines of work are in charge of Chinese. Missionaries are coöoperating with the Chinese workers.

### Japan

Japan's government is highly organized, and the country has been industrialized. A spirit of unrest has followed the introduction of Western methods in industry into a country which lacks as yet sufficient safeguards of the laborer. The missionaries are conscious of opposition in their work, which they had not experienced before, due to a revival of Buddhism and increased emphasis placed by the government on Shintoism as a state religion. Japanese women workers are trained in the Lambuth Training School for Christian Workers in Osaka and Hiroshima Girls' School. A host of Bible women and kinder-

gartners work with missionaries in two social evangelistic centers and in connection with many congregations. Business training is given young women in Palmore Woman's English Institute.

### Korea

The Korean people are greatly depressed by their political and economic situation. It is not surprising that this situation produces fertile ground for the dissemination of Communism and Bolshevikistic teaching by young Koreans who have visited Russia. To alleviate the spiritual poverty of the people a Church-wide evangelistic movement has been started with indications that it will sweep powerfully over the territory in which our Church is located. A real need will be met if a way can be found to train the students in our schools in subjects that will fit them to cope with their economic situation in the future in the three high schools and many primary schools in city and country. In the cities, many people are ministered to in social evangelistic centers and our hospitals.

### Mexico

Missionaries and Mexican Christians have been glad to co-operate with the government by observing the laws regulating the ministry and the teaching of religion in schools. We rejoice that the bulk of our Methodist people in Mexico have remained true and faithful under the trying period of adjustment to the demands of the law which led to the withdrawal of ordained missionaries from the field. The Mexican Christians and the missionaries believe that they are on the threshold of a great day of advance. The work of the five schools and three social evangelistic centers is progressing satisfactorily. The nurses are doing efficient work in three hospitals. Two of the hospitals are superintended by nurses.

### Brazil

Notwithstanding economic handicaps, the work has prospered in Brazil in the six boarding schools and the day schools in Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre. The children's magazine, *Bem-te-vi*, and literature prepared for the women's missionary societies meet a great need.

### Cuba

Economic difficulty is not a new trouble in Cuba. The situation has been particularly hard on our three schools in this field. The workers in the Centro in Matanzas are ministering to young people and adults through classes, clubs, Sunday school, and a congregation recently organized.

### Congo Belge

With the sending of five women missionaries to the Congo in 1927 and the return of missionary families who had been at home on furlough, the work in that field has received a new impulse. The Belgian government has built automobile roads and improved steamship facilities. Due to the improvements in transportation, we may expect greater progress in our work in that field.

### White Russia in Poland

When the Board of Missions, at its annual meeting in May, 1927, took action to close the Russian-Siberia Mission in Harbin the two missionaries were transferred to the White Russian section of Poland, arriving there in the late summer. The Board did not consider that the transfer of funds and workers from the Russia-Siberian Mission to the White Russian work in Poland amounted to the entering of a new field, but that it was simply a transfer from one section to another for the same people.

### Missionaries for the Future

The changed situation in the foreign fields, caused by the new political, economic, and educational conditions and by the fact that there is now a considerable body of nationals who are prepared to take responsible places in the Church and in other phases of missionary work calls more and more for missionaries of experience, who are prepared for special lines of service.

Doctors and nurses are needed for the regular work in hospitals and clinics, but also with fitness for teaching subjects in medical and nurse-training schools. Social evangelistic workers are needed for the everyday tasks, but they should be able to secure the coöperation of the best people in the community and develop larger programs of service through which a wider circle may be reached with the gospel message. Since college work

has been started in China, Japan, and Korea, missionaries with special preparation in college subjects are needed. Seldom have we sent any but young women who have just finished college, on the theory that the very young can learn a foreign language and adapt themselves to conditions which exist in those countries with greater ease than is possible for older persons. Some mature people of experience, who have succeeded in their specific lines of work at home, must be secured for work abroad in the future, if we meet the challenge of this new day in the fields in which we have pioneered in the past.

ESTHER CASE, *Secretary.*

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### HOME DEPARTMENT—GENERAL WORK

SOME advancement has been registered in the work during the year closing. A superintendent for Industrial Work has been put into the field, and he is developing some plans which promise fruit in that important area. The Textile Industrial School has had perhaps its largest enrollment and is rendering a good account of its stewardship and demonstrating that its place of service grows more important as conditions change. Its ministry is less and less to the illiterate, as should be, but more and more it provides a wide and capable Christian leadership among those who toil in the mills.

The Goodwill Industries have had a year of healthy growth. Some of them have had a difficult time to pull through, but our superintendent, by personal attention, has been able to keep them all going and even more vigorously than before. They need the attention of communities to which they minister. During the past year 925 persons were employed for 25,271 days and received in wages \$39,993.90. Thus we are helping people to a chance for life.

Folsom Academy is giving most valuable and needed service to a growing constituency. It needs a larger income, and it might be well to offer the Oklahoma Conferences some joint participation in the management of the school.

Wesleyan Institute has been overcrowded and is preparing some fine Mexican boys for useful service. It needs more land, which we hope to secure, and another building, which we expect soon to see brought to pass.

Paine College has made remarkable progress in recent years. It now enrolls 100 in work of college grade. To maintain its standard and provide for the increasing patronage will require a larger income and increased equipment. It looks as if the agencies that usually help negro colleges have decided to wait to see what the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will do.

It is up to us either to go forward or confess we have never meant to provide for the education of negroes and give it up. Which shall it be?

Our Mexican work has grown remarkably, notwithstanding the migrations of the people and lack of adequate equipment. We have property enough to care for our Latin work in Florida, but it needs to be better adjusted to the work we are doing. Our French work and Oriental work, too, need better equipment. We cannot hope to grow very much more in any of these fields until we can provide better houses for our congregations and pastors. We have been able to add something the past year and plan to do more the coming year.

Our work along the border and in the far West offer great opportunities for service. This is especially true of the Southwest, where the opening of agricultural lands and oil and mineral lands offers us both an opportunity and a challenge. We must somehow provide for new work in these inviting fields.

Our work in the Rural field has come to a minimum. The teachers in our colleges are discontinued except where the college can carry on the work by the use of its own funds. We still aid half a dozen places, and some of these are developing most satisfactorily. We have plans for more effective work in this field which we hope soon to see in operation.

Our General Evangelists have been fairly busy, and their reports indicate some good results. Our conferences held at Junaluska last summer and in five centers this spring have been attended by large numbers, and we trust have aided in the promotion of a spirit of evangelism in the Church.

Our Soldiers and Sailors Work is confined to aid at Quantico, where large numbers of marines are trained, at Parris Island, another station for marines, and at Oteen, where large numbers of our own boys are detained in the great hospital and two or three other camps where the local Churches cannot give the needed ministry without help.

There is much for gratitude and to encourage us to push forward the work.

J. W. PERRY, *Secretary.*

### INDUSTRIAL WORK

SINCE coming to the Board of Missions on October 1 of last year as Superintendent of Industrial Work in the Home Department, under the direction of Dr. J. W. Perry, most of my time has been spent in studying carefully the actual conditions existing in the industrial areas of our Church. Scores of cotton mill communities have been visited in the Southeastern States, and valuable contacts have been made with mill owners, employees, presiding elders, and pastors. Almost without exception your Superintendent has been cordially welcomed in all of the industrial fields that he has visited. There is every evidence of a friendly and sympathetic attitude on the part of those concerned toward this new phase of the work of the Home Department. It has been our judgment that a careful study of the entire industrial problem must first be made before we can formulate any worth-while program looking toward ministering to the social, physical, and spiritual needs of this ever-increasing industrial army.

With the rapidly increasing industrialization of the South, our Church faces an almost overwhelming responsibility in serving more than one million people deriving their living from the mills in the South. So rapid and far-reaching has been the movement of population to our industrial centers that no Church has been able to cope with the situation in any adequate way. Since 1900 the South has made tremendous strides toward supremacy in the cotton manufacturing field. There are now as many spindles in the South as there are in New England, although thirty years ago New England had three times as many spindles as the South. A recent editorial in the *New York World* states that New England alone has invested \$100,000,000 in Southern cotton mills in a year and a half. This is but a small part, however, of the money that is being invested in cotton mills in the South, since the larger part of the investments are now being made by Southern men. Scarcely a week passes that fails to bring a new cotton mill to the South. The reasons for this rapid development of the textile industry in the

South are not hard to discover. When one remembers that the South is able to supply an almost unlimited amount of native-born labor representing the purest stock of the Anglo-Saxon race, the vast amount of unused water power that is rapidly being harnessed and the economic advantage of being able to grow cotton practically up to the very doors of the mill, the answer is found as to why the South is gaining supremacy in the textile industry.

The general aims of the industrial work of our Board of Missions may be listed as follows:

I. To make a careful study of our industrial fields so as to know the actual facts.

II. To establish a more cordial and sympathetic relationship between our Church and capital and labor.

III. To assume in a definite way our responsibility as a Church for ministering to the needs of the industrial people.

As a means toward realizing this threefold aim, the following definite objectives have been decided upon.

1. Study and survey at least one typical mill community in each Annual Conference of our industrial States so as to be able to inform our people as to the magnificent opportunities that confront our Church for real service.

2. Set up an Advisory Commission in every Annual Conference in the industrial area. This commission to be composed of representative ministers, mill owners, and mill employees.

3. Set up a Central Advisory Commission for the entire Church.

4. Establish close contact with theological students of Emory and Duke Universities so as to awaken and develop an interest in the problem of the industrial Church. By holding forums and conferences frequently at these universities it is hoped that some of our most promising theological students can be led to make a definite commitment to and actual preparation for the industrial pastorate.

5. Establish contacts with as many mill owners and employees as possible so as to gain their confidence and support in our Industrial Program.

6. Hold an annual meeting with the mill pastors in each Conference for the purpose of study and discussion of the problem of the Industrial Church.

7. Work out a well-rounded program for our industrial Churches that will minister to the social, moral, and spiritual needs of the people.

Realizing the need of finding a typical Church for the purpose of study and experimentation, the Hamp Stevens Methodist Church of Columbus, Ga., has been selected as our Church for working out a well-rounded program that can be used by all industrial Churches. The needs of the community served by this Church, the spirit of sympathetic coöperation on the part of the mill owners of this community, and the excellent pastoral leadership that this Church possesses have been the determining factors in leading us to select this Church for our laboratory.

It is our plan to enter the coal-mining areas at the earliest opportunity. A typical Church serving a coal-mining community will be found for experimental purposes, and an attempt will be made to work out a well-rounded program for this community. As opportunity permits the Industrial Program of the General Board of Missions will be expanded so as to include in its ministry all the industrial areas of the territory occupied by our Church.

J. L. FERGUSON, *Superintendent.*

### GOODWILL INDUSTRIES

A GREAT army of people who go to bed hungry every night could be fed many times with the food wasted each day in the United States. Many who are cold could be made comfortable with the discarded clothing of our homes. What are we doing about it? Much of it is redeemed by the junk men and used for their own private gain. But the fifty Goodwill Industries in the United States redeemed more than two million dollars' worth of discarded materials in 1927 and turned the greater part of it into self-respecting wages and helpful ministry of various kinds to about a million and a half of needy and handicapped people.

Thus a great deal of waste was turned into very useful service in the Goodwill workrooms and stores by an organization of the Church which is "not run for profit, but for service." And many worthy men and women have been given a *chance* rather than *charity* in the process of "turning junk into jobs and waste into wages."

While the waste of material things is astounding, yet the most serious waste is that of human beings. We are more interested in them than in things. Here was where Jesus found his great interest. Other things were secondary with him. They are with us. But if we can take commonpace things and furnish an opportunity for discouraged and needy persons to work out their problems in a self-respecting and constructive way, under the supervision of godly men and women, we have done a great deal toward saving the waste of both men and things and have rendered humanity a very great service.

Gathering up the fragments that nothing be lost is a great part of the program of the Goodwill. But it is just a means to an end. If the fragments were not convertible into something more serviceable, we would not have so much interest in them. But when a modern miracle may be performed with them by converting them into character, that is different. This is what the Goodwill is doing with the fragments they gather up.

The Goodwill aims to assist the Church and the cities where organized in making the waste and discards of the homes fulfill an important mission in worth-while service. This assistance is based on the constructive principle of social welfare work, that "the best help is the help that helps others to help themselves while helping some one else."

During the past year it has been seen very forcibly in a number of instances that the Church needs some equipment for providing emergency employment for some of her faithful members who, because of sickness or misfortune, were found to be in immediate need of an income with which to provide the necessities of life. Some of these good people credit the Goodwill with holding their families together last year.

It is always a great privilege to be of assistance to anyone in such times. And it means so much more to them and the kingdom if assistance is given at the proper time than if we wait until they have been "lost sight of."

The Goodwill may also be of great service in testing and trying out persons appealing for help. It may be a kind of clearing house for taking care of these appeals in a constructive way. Many are now using our Goodwills in this way and are pleased with the results. It has been found to be less expensive to some of the pastors and others to call up the Goodwill and authorize

the superintendent to furnish the party with a certain amount of work for which he is to be paid by the sender. This plan would discourage begging on the streets and at the same time take care of worthy persons. That most of the persons thus begging on the streets are unworthy is seen from the fact that only a small per cent of those sent to the Goodwill ever make their appearance.

The indorsement of the Goodwill by the Charities Associations has been very encouraging. Many men and women are sent by these organizations to be tested as to whether or not they will work. These social workers know it is much better to assist people by giving them a chance to work than it is to keep them up without any effort on their part. In one city the officials of the Community Chest offered to take over the Goodwill Industries and employ our superintendent to run it. Another charities worker stated last year that ninety-five per cent of the persons they sent to the Goodwill made good.

I have visited all the plants during the past year, some of them several times. Have assisted in development and made such suggestions as seemed proper. Every plant is in better condition than it has been, and all are planning for large development during the year. The Memphis plant bought a permanent home recently, and others are feeling their way in this direction. Buildings should be provided as soon as possible so that more money would be available for helpful ministry to a greater number of needy people. We organized a plant and began work in Birmingham, February 28. It is to be a part of the program of St. John's Church, First Church and other Methodist Churches. The Community Chest in Little Rock recently began operations. I made a visit there recently and feel that they will in a few months become affiliated with our Board.

The Rev. E.J. Helms, D.D., Executive Secretary of the Bureau of Goodwill Industries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, recently made a tour of inspection with me of our Southern Goodwill plants. The visit was a most helpful one to our work. The suggestions made by Doctor Helms and the addresses and sermons given in the cities visited are going to add much to the interest in and development of the work in the future. Doctor Helms spent most of last year in the Orient, and he reports

that every country visited showed the greatest enthusiasm when the plan and idealism of the Goodwill was presented. Several men are coming to the States this year for training for this type of work in the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippines, Japan, China, Australia, India, Korea, Ceylon, and nearer home, from Canada and Mexico. This is no longer a national, but an international movement.

We are encouraging the missionary spirit by suggesting that as soon as possible all our plants begin to send in to headquarters monthly one per cent of the gross sales to be used in Goodwill promotion, emergencies, and expenses of general supervision. Some are already responding, and other will fall into line soon.

I shall not take the space that would be required for reporting a number of human interest stories. Some of these have been given from time to time in the *Missionary Voice*. However, a partial list of the many persons assisted is given in the following:

Elderly men and women who would have been dependent on some one or some institution.

Widows with one or more children, with no other means of support.

Wives with several children deserted by their husbands.

Handicapped and some badly crippled persons who were unable to find work elsewhere.

Men and women coming out of jails, prisons, and other institutions, many of whom were given their first job in the Goodwill Industries.

Men and boys sent by juvenile and other courts.

Men and women sent by the Charities Associations.

Transient men and boys willing to work a few hours for food, clothing, or a bed.

Men and women converted in the rescue missions.

Many just ordinary folks, not vicious, but who seem to be unable to get along in the world and who will always have to be carried to a greater or less degree.

Men and women with families, faithful members of the Church, who must have emergency employment or suffer greatly.

Many other cities of the South might with profit avail themselves of the opportunity of having a Goodwill Industry and in the same manner as mentioned before turn much of their

waste into useful channels of service to many who are in need and who are not wanted by commercial industry. The amount of money necessary for beginning is very small compared with the vast amount of constructive service it may do. We wish to be of as much assistance to our Church leaders as possible in many of these cities in the organization of Goodwill plants in the near future.

Hundreds of other persons might easily have been employed last year if larger quantities of materials had been secured. Many had to be turned away because we had no more work. The ideal condition is to have such amounts of materials on hand that practically every person in need may be given work for a short time at least. With the proper interest shown by the Churches and citizens in the cities in which we are operating this ideal may be realized to a much greater extent and the Goodwill will become more and more an economic asset.

#### STATISTICAL REPORT

CITY	RECEIPTS			DISBURSEMENTS				
	Store Sales & Salvage	Donations	Total Receipts	Paid Opportunity Labor	Paid Staff Workers	Operating Expense	1% to Board Miss.	Total Expense
Nashville.....	\$ 5,648 99		\$ 5,648 99	\$ 1,440 63	\$ 2,067 00	\$ 2,158 82		\$ 5,666 45
Chattanooga.....	14,072 68	\$ 746 00	14,818 69	7,370 57	3,330 74	4,112 72	\$ 39 94	14,854 02
Memphis.....	12,246 75		12,246 75	4,406 61	3,216 37	4,709 78		12,332 76
Richmond.....	15,560 91	6,114 44	21,675 35	11,381 31	3,594 25	6,451 13		21,426 69
Dallas.....	5,294 55	320 00	5,514 55	1,372 20	2,025 00	725 60	49 10	4,171 90
Norfolk.....	4,389 33	106 00	4,495 33	1,859 06	1,512 00	1,199 31		4,570 37
Fort Worth.....	3,242 71	300 00	3,542 71	1,715 40	806 85	1,014 45	7 32	3,544 02
Shreveport.....	7,218 11		7,218 11	4,189 33	900 00	1,995 00	38 66	7,122 99
Atlanta.....	7,531 39	13 50	7,544 89	2,683 22	1,577 50	2,946 53	50 77	7,157 99
Winston-Salem..	6,577 45	326 62	6,904 07	3,575 57	1,423 38	2,001 34		7,000 29
Totals.....	\$81,782 88	\$7,926 56	\$89,609 44	\$39,993 90	\$20,353 09	\$27,314 63	\$185 72	\$87,847 44

#### SERVICE RECORD

	Active Contributors	Bags Collected	Furniture Collected	Different Persons Hired	Days Given Opportunity Labor	Purchs. in the Stores	Chapel Services Held	Conversations
Nashville.....	4,000	1,150	150	33	975	4,000	208	.....
Chattanooga.....	6,250	5,275	3,225	150	5,520	35,940	260	20
Memphis.....	5,000	1,844	555	196	2,663	30,145	451	109
Richmond.....	10,000	3,500	600	178	6,130	45,000	152	141
Dallas.....	2,500	1,370	127	28	860	8,878	180	.....
Norfolk.....	2,000	1,208	743	78	1,250	7,500	52	.....
Fort Worth.....	3,000	875	176	49	1,067	5,752	141	3
Shreveport.....	1,500	575	110	83	2,650	8,500	150	.....
Winston-Salem.....	4,000	1,200	193	53	2,214	9,800	100	.....
Atlanta.....	10,000	4,162	826	77	1,942	16,000	196	.....
Totals.....	48,250	21,059	6,705	925	25,271	171,515	1,890	273

Note: The conversions reported from Richmond were through the Excelsior Band of prison relief workers in connection with the Goodwill Industries and also in the revival services in the chapel of the Goodwill.

Those from Memphis and Chattanooga in the Goodwill Missions and other religious services at these plants.

Salaries of some of the Superintendents are paid in part by other organizations.

G. E. HOLLEY, *Superintendent.*

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### HOME DEPARTMENT—WOMAN'S WORK

IN thirty-six Wesley Houses one hundred and four trained Christian women devote their time to carrying on a program which includes religious services, educational and cultural classes, clinics, kindergartens, playgrounds, physical education, daily vacation Bible schools, week-day schools of religion, and personal ministry in the homes. A great number of volunteer workers are giving regular service in carrying out the program of the Wesley House. To be all things to all men is the task of thirty of these strong, well-grained, consecrated Christian women who work among cosmopolitan people. They can harbor no race prejudices or antiforeign feelings as they offer to them "One who came that they might have abundant life and a spiritual kingdom."

In ten other communities in which there are no Wesley Houses a partial Christian social service program is carried out. There are twenty women engaged in this type of work.

Evangelistic results were never more promising for the future than now in our ten schools with their hundreds of pupils from many different nationalities. In each of our schools we conform to the State educational standards, and our buildings and equipment also conform to that of the schools of the State. We feel that we cannot do less than standardize the type of work we undertake to do. The dean of one of our universities made the address to the graduating class at Sue Bennett School; in his closing remarks he said, "I do not see why all of the secondary schools of the Church are not turned over to the women." When you think of your schools, please remember that they are serving as effectively as other Church or State schools in their location.

The increasing interest in Bethlehem Houses and Christian settlement work with negroes is encouraging. In addition to the four regular Behtlehem Houses, new work was opened at Winston-Salem, N. C., in December. I want to call your attention again to the type of work being done in Bethlehem

Center, Nashville. In addition to the regular settlement work, as you know, there is a small group of young women who live in Bethlehem Center, giving service for their room and board and thereby securing training and experience in lines of Christian social work that will enable them to render a large and much-needed missionary service to the negro people of the South. Two of these young women, who are finishing their training, will be placed in our work this year. From the balance of the Centenary funds due to negro work we hope to put on the same type of training in connection with the Bethlehem House in Augusta, Ga., and Paine Annex.

The Conference and district officers are making it possible to open rural work in many places. There are six trained women working in the rural districts this year, with a number of calls for opening work in additional communities which could not be met on account of lack of workers.

Reports show that the work of providing Christian homes for young women in different cities, numbering seven in all, was never more in demand and will probably never mean more to young business women than to-day.

The Bible classes in State schools are reaching more young women than in any other year. The residence halls for Methodist young women on the campus of State schools are lending themselves not only to making a Christian home for the Methodist girls, but are being used in a larger way for the religious and social activities of the Methodist groups.

There is an increasing demand for pastors' assistants. Last year sixteen deaconesses were appointed to serve in city Churches.

Spofford Home is changing its plan of work from a receiving to a study home. They are to have a corps of especially trained people who will carefully study the child to know where he may be placed for his best advantage and development. This will be done under the direction of our well-trained and experienced deaconesses.

The class of deaconesses for consecration numbers sixteen—twelve who are just finishing training, four who have given service. Those to be consecrated are: Misses Martha Bennett Stewart, Lora Lee Pederson, Willie May Porter, Clara Hodgson, Dorothy Hillard, Mabel Clark, Zoe Anna Davis, Maybeth

Sykes, Mary Osborne, Mary Lou Barnwell, Laura Stillwell, Athalia Baker, Hazel Bulifant, Lena Noll, Carrie Porter, and Sallie Ellis.

Three splendid young women are joining the deaconess group by transfer. They are Misses Lena Noll, Pearl McCain, and Ruth Bartholomew.

The number of deaconesses to be consecrated will not meet the needs of the work. We have on our list of printed appointments thirty-eight employed workers, while many others are employed by City Boards.

For the first time in the history of our organization the deaconesses and missionaries will be consecrated by the same ritual service. For the first time all of the class will wear white at consecration. The deaconess insignia of office, a beautiful white gold pin, with the cross and first letter of their title, set with a pure white stone, significant of their purpose and lives, will be worn by the deaconesses for the first time.

No more appreciative or appreciated group have been in Scarritt than those who live at Furlough Hall. They have been a source of inspiration at Scarritt and to the Treasurer and Home Secretary of Woman's Work.

We appreciate the class in home missions conducted by Miss Louise Young for the furlough women members of the City Boards of Missions and Head Residents of our settlements in Nashville.

The annual meeting of the Council of Women for Home Missions met in Cleveland, Ohio, following immediately the Church Comity Conference, which was held under the auspices of the Home Missions Council and the Federal Council of Churches. The presiding officer for the conference was our Bishop John M. Moore. Bishop Moore was at his best and rendered a much appreciated service to a large group composed of more than forty different denominations. The conference unanimously adopted a five-year program of study and work, which will bring about a larger coöperation between denominations and at the same time reduce to the minimum the overlapping of work in communities supported by Home Mission Boards.

The Interdenominational Committee on Spanish-Speaking Work in the Southwest also outlined a five-year program of study

on conditions among the Spanish-speaking people in the Southwest. The relationship between the workers for the Spanish-speaking people is most cordial, and the desire to coöperate fully is manifested by each denomination included in the conference.

The Week of Prayer offering for 1927 is to be used for enlarging the buildings at Valley Institute, a school for Mexican girls, located at Pharr, Tex. We hope to make a school to which the outstanding Mexican girls in the different communities in the Southwest may go for training that will fit them for any type of work which they plan to do; especially do we hope to train women who can coöperate fully in putting on a Christian program with the Mexicans.

For 1928 the Jubilee offering is to be spent in the Home Section as an endowed fund for specialized training for workers in the home field. The interpretation of this is the "specialized training of deaconesses, the specialized training of other workers, such as superintendents of institutions and teachers of special subjects, to help regular workers to attend institutions, meetings, and agencies on leadership training." The Home Section of our work has never had a fund for the specialized training of its workers. We are much in need of distinct case workers and women trained for rural work as well as for the work with children in our Wesley Houses.

For several years representatives of various woman's organizations in the United States have held annually a conference in Washington, D. C., on the cause and cure of war. The chairman of this conference declared, "The way to get peace is to prepare for peace." A recent editorial in the Federal Council Bulletin states, "This declaration might well become a world slogan." If we as Christians have real convictions on this issue, it is high time for us to not only make resolutions, but to actually take steps "to get peace by preparing for it." If the six hundred and thirty-nine million Christians of the world would spend one-half as much time and money in preparation for peace as they do for war, that grim monster whose garments are dyed with the blood of the best of our youths would be outlawed in one generation. Shall we not hold up the ideal of a world peace—a warless world? Shall we not demand by our ballot and by training that the insatiable monster of the world shall be outlawed, whatever the cost may be in effort, in time,

in money, in service; could the toll by any stretch of imagination reach thirteen million lives, or could it cost two hundred billions in money?

When we set ourselves to the task of evaluating the work that is now being done against the needs that confront us, we know that we cannot agree with the hopeless pessimist who would lead us to believe that all the world is growing worse and that conditions everywhere are evidence of this fact. Neither can we agree with the blind optimist when he tells us, "all is well," since there are still frontiers in the lives of men untouched by the spirit of Christ, in which there is greed and selfishness and moral failure, *but we know Christianity is in no danger of failure*, though it may be hampered or delayed by our failure to carry out the will of Christ in our lives.

In this, the fiftieth year of woman's organized missionary work, would we not do well to frankly and conscientiously ask ourselves, "What is our objective?" and "Is our objective being fulfilled?" I would suggest instead of filling our programs at Conference and other meetings with interesting speakers that we sit down together and give time to answering these questions. If our objective is organization, we may say that it is being fulfilled, and we may be justly proud of the fulfillment, for it is said by many who are in places of authority that our organization is the one that can most thoroughly and quickly reach our entire and wonderfully loyal constituency. If our objective is the special training of workers, again we might feel proud. A man who is connected with the great mission boards of the world, with whom I was in conversation recently, said, "Mrs. Downs, your training school gives wonderful preparation to your missionaries; they are known for this on all the fields." If our objective is institutions, then we may quote from no less authority than Graham Taylor, of Chicago, and the late Josiah Strong, who said, "The Christian social service work done through the splendid institutions of the Southern Methodist women all over their Southland is the best and most effective in all the country." But if our objective is the production of Christlike character, we will need to take time to see whether or not our objective is being fulfilled. If we were to judge by the numbers of women, young and old, the boys and the girls who are found in our different institutions and whose lives are touched by the

Christian women who serve them, we would believe that the objective is in a measure being fulfilled. Whether we are making the largest contribution or receiving the fullest returns from the effort being put forth is a question for evaluation at this time.

May not our slogan for the year be the old Moravian version of Luke 1: 33, "That his kingdom may have no frontiers," and our goal, "The greatest possible efficiency in carrying out our program of work"? MRS. J. W. DOWNS, *Secretary.*

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## EDUCATION AND PROMOTION DEPARTMENT GENERAL WORK

DURING the year we have been working in this Department with such precision and energy as we could command and are glad to report advance on nearly all the lines of our cultivation.

### The Missionary Committee

Feeling that a thorough cultivation of the local Church for missions depends upon the mobilization and training of a little group of interested people, we have sought to get appointed and reported to our office a missionary committee in each congregation. We have succeeded in getting listed approximately 5,500 chairmen of committees. By bulletin and correspondence, we have kept up a continual cultivation of these committees through their chairmen. We were able to get many members of committees out to the Presiding Elders' Institutes and feel that, while the work is slow, we have made a good start with the committee and mean to keep pushing our plan to get in the committee an interested and well-trained group earnestly working in every congregation.

### Schools and Conferences

We employ under various forms the school, or conference, or combination of both, and through these groups are able to present many courses of missionary instruction during the year.

1. *Leadership Training School.* This school is conducted jointly with the Sunday School Board and is held at Mount Sequoyah and Lake Junaluska each summer. By intensive circularization of the Church we have sought to bring pros-

pective missionary leaders to this school; and while it seems difficult to bring together people for two weeks in large numbers, we have been able to get a fair attendance of very choice people, men and women, and with the inspirational, educational, and conference work done in these schools it is our opinion that they are quite worth the cost in time and money that the Department invests each year in this section of our leadership training. The Conference Missionary Secretaries attend, with many other picked leaders from the Church, and we are enabled to devise in these gatherings practical and far-reaching plans for the general missionary cultivation of the various Annual Conferences.

2. *The Blue Ridge Conference.* This conference is conducted by the Missionary Education Movement and so is interdenominational in character. It also is for leadership training. The operation of other schools and conferences at the same period has made it difficult in recent years to get a large attendance, but our attendance compares fairly well with the attendance of other denominations; and, besides the skilled work done in teaching, we get a touch of other denominations that is broadening and very helpful in its influence upon our young people.

3. *The Standard Training School.* The Department has free access to the Standard Training Schools of the Sunday school, having offered courses and teachers in fourteen schools during the year.

4. *The Pastors' School.* The Pastors' School, originally conducted by the Board of Missions, passes since the last General Conference to the Board of Education, but other Boards, including the Board of Missions, have a large share in the general conduct of these schools. The Department of Education and Promotion is looked to by the Board of Education to furnish the entire missionary section of instruction for these schools, and during the year we have furnished in thirteen schools twenty-one teachers, each teacher usually offering two courses.

### The Second General Missionary Council

The General Missionary Council, authorized by the last General Conference, held its second session in the city of Jackson, Miss., and was in every particular a quite unusual meeting. Besides the regular membership of the Council, preachers

and other missionary leaders came together from Conferences contiguous. The speeches were of an unusually high grade. For two days these missionary leaders from various sections of the Church considered the great subject of evangelism, and thoughtful leaders left the Council feeling that another milestone had been passed and that this annual meeting of the Church was no longer an experiment.

### January and February

It is increasingly felt that the General Conference never did a wiser thing for the missionary cultivation of the Church than was done in its provision for a period of missionary cultivation during the months of January and February. Since the General Conference has spoken, there is no one to say us nay. We have abundant time to give to various groups, all the way down to the local congregations, and people come together, giving themselves to the cultural features of the period with a loyalty and enthusiasm even beyond our expectation.

1. *The Presiding Elder's Missionary Institute.* The Presiding Elder's Missionary Institute is quite unique in the missionary machinery of the Church. The presiding elder is directed by the Discipline to call together the missionary leadership of his district for a day of study, and he has followed the terms of the Discipline with real enthusiasm and skill. Probably there were not half a dozen districts in the whole Church that did not hold an institute. I am not sure that there was one. In these institutes people come together from the congregations of the whole district, averaging in attendance from fifty to two hundred, and they give the better part of the day, usually, with representatives of the Board of Missions, in a study of the missionary situation, content, and method. During the recent period it is estimated that no fewer than 25,000, maybe 30,000, leaders came together in these study and training institutes from one end of the Church to the other.

2. *Literature.* Literature especially adapted to our work is prepared each year for use during this period. This year there were half a dozen different pieces of literature furnished free through the pastors to the congregations and during that period approximately one hundred pages of literature given out to people in the 17,000 congregations of our Church.

3. *The Study Book.* Last year, using a book especially prepared, we went in the sales far beyond any previous record, receiving 90,000 orders. Our supply of books gave out, and orders for 20,000 could not be filled. This year we thought to be beforehand by placing a first order of 100,000 books, but later increased that order, and to date we have received orders for 133,000 copies of the book, "New Tasks for New Times," written by Dr. J. W. Perry. The book sells for 25 cents; but, in view of the large number sold, this section of our work has operated at a good margin of profit.

### The Missionary Voice

The *Missionary Voice* was placed at the last General Conference under the direction of the Department of Education and Promotion, giving to the Department its own mouthpiece of world fact and world friendship. For some time past the *Voice* has operated with a profit, and from time to time the Board has seen fit to spend the margin for other pressing claims. The Committee early decided that this was an unwise policy and directed that the *Voice* might make money, but not save it. We therefore instituted a quite definite policy of improvement. The periodical has now forty pages instead of thirty-two, so that nearly the entire magazine is printed in ten point, or large, clear type. We have improved the grade of paper by from fifty to one hundred per cent and are seeking to improve the inside as much as the outside. Furthermore, it was decided that if the *Voice* was to be our chief channel of educational approach to the Church we should reach more than 50,000 subscribers. A year ago we decided to carry the subscription list of the *Voice* to 100,000 in five years, hoping that we might get 10,000 the first year. At the end of the year's campaign on March 3 we found that the subscription list had advanced by 20,000, making our present list approximately 70,000. We believe that the subscription list has by no means reached the saturation point, and greatly encouraged by the success of the first year, we ask your interest and coöperation in a continued advance up to 100,000 and beyond.

### The Seminary Institute

Probably no Church in this country, or Mission Board, en-

joys the unique opportunity that our Board has of access to the young preachers in our seminaries and Schools of Religion. This year our workers, secretaries, and missionaries visited Duke University, working for two days, not only with the young preachers, but with many undergraduates, the groups in certain classes being dismissed for the work in the missionary institute. A similar institute of one day has been held at Emory University, and an institute is also set for the students of Southern Methodist University. In a long period of association with young people in colleges and universities your Secretary has found no more encouraging meetings or any finer spirit of concern and consecration than in these recent institutes. For several years past our approach to the students had been quite unsatisfactory. We have not known what to say to them, funds were not available, and we had again and again to refuse the brightest and best young people the privilege of giving their lives to missionary service. We are not sending out anything like as many as we formerly did, and our policy in that regard is as yet uncertain, but we have been able to report to these young people a better financial situation and a brighter prospect of service for them in the missionary work of the Board.

### Missionary Candidates

Within two months the Administrative Secretaries have found it possible to say with definiteness how many missionaries could go immediately; and while the time was short and it was impossible to get in touch with all the young people available, we have been able to fill nearly all the positions vacant at this time, and the Candidates Committee on March 27 accepted for service the following young people:

*Korea:* Victor W. Peters, John M. Norris, Dr. H. H. Boehning.

*Africa:* Henry T. Wheeler, William E. Tabb, Joe Henry Maw.

*Brazil:* Eugene Chesson.

*Cuba:* Walter Cross, Alexander J. Reid.

*Poland:* Winston Cram.              E. H. RAWLINGS, *Secretary.*

## EDUCATION AND PROMOTION DEPARTMENT WOMAN'S WORK

### The Jubilee

IT is with very grateful hearts that the representatives of the Woman's Section of the Board bring their reports to this body. The plans for the Jubilee celebration which were briefly outlined in the last year's report are now in process of realization, and there is a church-wide participation of a most gratifying kind. During 1927 two of the five Jubilee goals—namely, the spiritual cultivation and the collection of historical data—were begun in preparation for the celebration of this year. Looking to the first goal, Jubilee Prayer Leagues have been organized throughout the Church. Nearly 100,000 covenant cards have been signed in these groups, and much earnest effort has been put forth for deepening the spiritual life of the women of the Church. Much inspiration and information have resulted from the collection of historical data and the writing of Conference and auxiliary histories. The story of the courage and faith of the pioneer leaders in the organized Woman's work has stirred the hearts of the present generation of missionary women to a new appreciation of their heritage and to a dedication of themselves to the task of to-day.

In line with the third goal, for Extension, a special effort to win the unenlisted women and children of the Church for the Missionary Society is being put forth.

According to the fourth goal, of a reëvaluation of our work, a study of the form of organization and the scope and methods of its work at home and abroad is being made with a view of adapting these to the needs and opportunities of the present day.

The real celebration of the Jubilee began with the meeting of the Woman's Missionary Council in Nashville, March 14-21. More than 1,200 women came from every section of the Church to participate in and enjoy what was pronounced by all to be one of the most inspiring programs ever produced in the Church. The high point of the meeting was the presence and messages of national representatives from every country in which our missionaries are working except Belgium and Africa.

The occasion was an epochal one also because of the dedica-

tion of the beautiful Bennett Memorial building of Scarritt College, thereby bringing to a splendid completion the labor of love of Southern Methodist Women in erecting a worthy memorial to their sainted leader, Miss Belle Harris Bennett, the founder of the Scarritt Bible and Training School, and in providing a suitable administration building for its successor, Scarritt College, in its new location. The chapel of the Bennett Memorial building bears the name of Wightman Chapel in honor of Mrs. Maria Davies Wightman, of South Carolina, whose labors and prayers were united with those of Miss Bennett in the founding of the Scarritt Bible and Training School.

Following the Council Meeting the thirty-nine Conference Missionary Societies have held their Jubilee Annual Meetings, and a number of district Jubilee Meetings have been held.

A Jubilee thank offering during the Week of Prayer season in November will enable us to realize our fifth goal.

With a half century of successful work behind them, the women of the Church are gratefully and confidently making large plans for the great task that lies out before them in this new day of the missionary enterprise.

### The Regular Work

Owing to the Jubilee celebration and the regular work, the year's program in the Woman's Department has been a very full one, taxing to the utmost the time and strength of the members of the department. By reason of the full coöperation between those in charge of the several lines of work gratifying results have followed, as the reports show.

### Membership Organization

There are 13,435 auxiliaries and divisions in all departments, with 327,318 members. I have the special responsibility of the cultivation of the adult division, which consists of 6,657 auxiliaries, with 196,379 members. The increase for the year in the adult division is 218 auxiliaries, with 5,682 members. The reports of activities of the year in auxiliaries, zones, districts, and conferences have been most encouraging, and the collection of \$1,061,368.49 indicates that they were fruitful.

### Missionary Education

Through this department, we are giving serious and per-

sistent attention to Missionary Education as the only solid foundation for missionary interest and service. The monthly programs give the auxiliary membership of each department a systematic study of the fields and lines of work being done by our Board and a survey of the outstanding present-day features of the Missionary Enterprise as a whole. The wide circulation of the *Voice* as given in the report from the Literature Department promotes missionary intelligence.

Nine thousand three hundred and ninety mission study classes have been conducted the past year, with an enrollment of 202,209 members, which is an increase of 1,190 classes and 36,212 members over the previous year. The women have coöperated enthusiastically in the Schools of Missions conducted by the pastors during the January-February campaign. There are 5,611 Bible classes, with 128,300 members.

In leadership Training Schools at Junaluska and Sequoyah and in the Pastors' Schools at Oklahoma City, Lakeland, Fla., and Emory, Va., Corvallis, Ore., and the Arizona Assembly current mission study and organization methods courses for adults, young people, and children were given. Besides these two courses, many women took as electives the subject offered through these schools toward the Board of Missions diploma.

The coöperation in these Leadership Schools with the Sunday School Board is proving most helpful, and many women are availing themselves of the courses leading to the joint diploma in missions and social service.

Our denomination promoted and participated in the Missionary Education Movement School of Missions at Blue Ridge during the summer of 1927, and a number of Woman's local interdenominational schools were held.

### Specials

During the past year, the home cultivation of specials has been placed in this department, involving a heavy correspondence with Conference and auxiliary leaders and the keeping of files.

### Our Constituency

No report of the department is complete without mention of that great host of women, young people, and children in the societies whose loyal coöperation in carrying out the plans

of the department makes possible the splendid results which we are able to report. We are not overstating the matter in saying that the very heart of the Church is in that part of the membership included in the connectional groups which constitute the Woman's Missionary Society. The Woman's Missionary Council, composed of representatives of this great constituency, carry a heavy responsibility as they care for the interests of the missionary cause in their several conferences and are entitled to our sincerest gratitude. There is no way of fully representing the manifold activities in Conferences, districts, zones, and auxiliaries, but it registers in the offices of all of us who are promoting the work of the Woman's Department.

MRS. B. W. LIPSCOMB, *Secretary.*

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## CANDIDATE WORK

YOUR Secretary is glad to report a good year in the work of the Candidate section of the Board. She has dealt with prospective and enrolled student volunteers and candidates for home missionary work, also with a large number of young people who are interested in service, but undecided as to the field and line of work.

### A New Day in Student Work

This is a day of questioning on the part of many young people; they are little inclined to accept tradition unless they find upon searching analysis something which contributes to life and to a new social order. They have reacted against signing a declaration card and are less willing to say what their service shall be in the years to come. They are not thinking of missions in geographical terms, but physiological areas—areas of thinking and living untouched by the spirit and teaching of Jesus Christ.

Missions, as the full sharing of life, has fired the imagination of young people who have decided upon foreign service as their life work. They are willing to work with and not for the people in the land where they go; they want to render the services for which they prepared themselves. They want more freedom in all relationships; they want the authority to be within and not superimposed. The answer of our Board to this insistence of

our candidates for service will largely determine the kind of missionaries we shall have in the future.

They are no less earnest, no less consecrated than the young people who offered themselves for service in other days, but they want a different relationship to the Board; they are asking for more of a partnership. They are willing to work with nationals; they wish to work with the leaders of the Board and not under them.

There are many students in our schools and colleges who are not interested in the missionary enterprise, who have little or no information about the missionary program of the Church. Your Secretary is convinced that the need of this day is a comprehensive and unified program of religious education for the whole Church, into which missionary education shall be properly integrated.

### **Student Cultivation**

No work of our Board is more important than our work with students. We do not know what our young people are being taught in college; it is most important to show them that the Church has a program for making the world Christian, and that there are opportunities for service under the Church which will challenge the best they have to give. Student cultivation is carried on by literature, personal letters, and college visitation, also by attendance upon summer conferences.

The whole realm of life service, every opportunity the Church offers in religious education, in the ministry, in missionary service at home and abroad, in the ministry of teaching, in business, in the professions, and in every walk of life is presented to students.

### **Co-operation with the Board of Education**

An earnest effort has been made to coöperate with the representative of the Board of Education in college visitation. Schedules are compared and experiences shared. We are endeavoring to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the interpretation which was given the General Conference legislation. Too few colleges can be visited; there is distinct loss in the cultivation of students; two people cannot do the work which was done by four, especially when the time it is opportune to go into a college is limited, and attention must be given to correspondence with after-college girls and to young women

applying for scholarships at Scarritt College. College visitation is upon the invitation basis; full time could be given in answer to requests from students and faculty members for visits and for evangelistic meetings if the schedule of work in the office made it possible.

#### **Inter-Board Committee on Life Service**

Very few names of young women desiring service under the Church have been reported by the secretary directing the work of the Inter-Board Committee; very little of the appropriation for this work has been called for this quadrennium. The Committee has not been successful in securing a secretary for full-time service in conducting the Bureau. The work has decreased until it is negligible, and your Secretary is compelled to report that it is of very little value to her department.

#### **Summer Conferences**

Your Secretary attended the Y. W. C. A. Student Conference at Blue Ridge, N. C., June, 1927, and a Young People's Assembly at Milton, Ore. Your Secretary taught "The Adventure of the Church," by Calvert, in the Pastors' School which was held in Milton jointly with the Young People's Assembly.

Your Secretary attended the Missionary Education Conference at Blue Ridge June, 25-July 5, 1927, and the School of Missions at Lake Junaluska, July 15-August 4, 1927, and taught two courses, "The Adventure of the Church" and "Principles and Methods for Adult Missionary Societies."

#### **Student Volunteer Union Conference**

Representatives of the Board and the Woman's Missionary Council visited the Virginia, North Carolina, West Texas, Oklahoma, and Tennessee Conference meetings.

#### **Quadrennial Convention of the Student Volunteer Movement**

The Student Volunteer Convention in Detroit was a very different convention from the one held in Indianapolis four years ago, different from any convention held by the Student Volunteer Movement in former years.

An effort was made by the program committee to meet the needs of a new day, to orient students into the changing conditions on the mission field, to appraise the missionary enter-

prise, to face honestly the strong points and the weakness of the missionary enterprise as it has been carried on, and to challenge students for world service.

### Conference of Church Workers in State Colleges and Universities

Your Secretary attended the Triennial Meeting of the Conference of Church Workers in State Colleges and Universities in Chicago, January 5, 6, 1928. The conference was composed of representatives of State colleges and universities, university pastors, and Mission Board representatives.

Two programs were presented and discussed:

1. A Department of Religion in the University.
2. A School of Religion Affiliated with the University.

It was said, "The success of the project depends upon the co-operation of the Churches."

It was said, "We have a great responsibility, and also a golden opportunity."

### Candidate Accepted by the Candidates' Committee

Twenty-three young women were accepted by the Candidates Committee of the Board and recommended to the Council for consecration and to the Board for appointment; thirty-nine young women were approved by the committee and recommended to the Conferences for scholarships at Scarritt College.

Bessie Lucile Lindsey, of East Oklahoma Conference, having finished her nurse training at the School of Nursing, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., was consecrated in Nashville in November by Bishop H. M. Du Bose and given an appointment in Mexico in the hospital at Torreon.

Hazel Bulifant of the Virginia Conference, having finished her nurse training in Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C., and the General Hospital in Philadelphia, will receive an appointment in the home field.

Maude Nelson, of the Texas Conference, having finished her training in the School of Nursing, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., is ready for an appointment.

The following young women are hereby presented to the Board of Missions for appointment:

Deaconess	Conference
Martha Bennett Stewart.....	West Oklahoma
Lora Lee Pederson.....	West Oklahoma
Willie May Porter.....	Louisiana
Clara Hodgson.....	Pacific
Dorothy Hillard.....	Memphis
Mabel Clark.....	North Mississippi
Zoe Anna Davis.....	Texas
Maybeth Sykes.....	Upper South Carolina
Mary Osborne.....	East Oklahoma
Mary Lou Barnwell.....	South Georgia
Laura Stillwell.....	North Georgia
Athalia Baker.....	Florida
Hazel Bulifant.....	Virginia
Lena Noll.....	Missouri
Carrie A. Porter.....	Louisiana
Sallie Ellis.....	Tennessee

Foreign Missionaries	Conference	Field
Eurania Pyron.....	Mississippi.....	Poland
Mabel Cherry.....	Western North Carolina.	Korea
Mary Helen Clark.....	Kentucky.....	Brazil
Sophia Mount.....	Texas.....	Brazil
Mary Taylor Myers.....	Western North Carolina.	Congo Mission
Lois Cooper.....	Mississippi.....	Japan
Maude V. Nelson.....	Texas.....	Korea

MRS. H. R. STEELE, Assistant Secretary.

## LITERATURE AND PUBLICITY

OUR fiftieth year marks the largest output of material for any one year during the history of the entire work. A standing committee on literature and the special Jubilee Sub-Committee held a joint session in May, going carefully over the details of plans already outlined for the Jubilee. In line with these plans the 1928 yearbooks have been issued as Jubilee Yearbooks with special features appropriate to the occasion. The Adult Yearbook supply of forty-five thousand was exhausted by the middle of February of this year and a new edition ordered. The program material was enlarged and published in more attractive

form than usual. A departure from the usual custom of printing a monthly leaflet was made in the publication of a booklet under the title "Jubilee Sketches." This book contains stories of our pioneer work with pioneer persons as central figures in the accounts. This is being used for senior young people's groups and for new Jubilee societies. These stories were rewritten in simplified form and published in leaflets for the use of intermediate groups of young people.

"The Upward Climb," the junior home mission study book for 1928, was recommended for use in monthly meetings; therefore no program material was prepared by the department; the helps for leaders of primary groups have been continued. A Jubilee course for the Children's Department has been prepared for the summer intensive mission study period.

For specific uses in the Jubilee celebration the following material has been issued: A Jubilee handbook, a membership leaflet, a prayer card, special leaflets for general distribution, one for young people and one for children, a dramatization under the title "Methodist Womanhood," a program for auxiliary retreats, a Jubilee offering box, and two wall posters.

The cost for the publication of leaflet material has amounted to \$23,225.61; the amount received for sales was \$11,285.16.

### The Jubilee Bookshelf

On account of the unexpected extra work placed in the office of the department in the early summer, it has been impossible to complete all the books which were listed to be prepared for the Jubilee. It had been expected that the editor of the department would write the history of our work to be used as a study book, but it was found necessary to secure another author. Early in the fall Miss Mabel Howell gave her consent to undertake the task. This is a most happy arrangement for the department and will, we are sure, be highly acceptable to the constituency. It is expected that the book will come from the press in time for use in summer leadership schools.

"Who's Who" among the officers and missionary workers is in process of preparation. In order to meet the emergency Miss Althea Jones and Miss Julia Stevens have given most valuable aid in preparing material. There are many difficulties, however, encountered in securing the facts needed; so the date on which this volume may come from the press is still quite uncertain.

We are glad to report that the biography of Miss Belle Harris Bennett came from the press early in the year. It appears under the title "Belle Harris Bennett: Her Life Work." Mrs. R. W. MacDonell has accomplished an outstanding piece of work in the inspiring record which she has made of a life that has so largely molded the great work of which we are a part. The appearance of this interesting volume at this time is most timely.

We regret to record the going of our friend and fellow worker, Miss Maria Layng Gibson; the book she was to contribute to the Jubilee Bookshelf was left only half completed. At the meeting of the Mid-Year Executive Committee the request was made that this book be edited and completed by the Secretary in charge of literature. This she undertook as a sacred task, completing a chapter on Scarritt Characteristics, writing another one on Scarritt College and four on the life work of Miss Gibson. This volume, under the title "Memories of Scarritt" has come from the press.

### Periodicals

According to the recommendation of the Council in its last session the *Young Christian Worker*, which had served the children of the Church for over thirty-five years, was merged with the *Junior Epworthian*, appearing in October for the first time under the caption *Juniors*. The entire responsibility for the expense of publishing and for the circulation was taken over by Lamar & Whitmore, leaving only the responsibility of the editorship to the two Boards concerned. The editor representing the Board of Missions and the Woman's Missionary Council was asked to take the responsibility for the make-up of the paper, proof reading, etc. This she has done. *Juniors* as it appears to-day is a thirty-two page magazine; it is almost double the size of the *Young Christian Worker*; so the amount of missionary material we are able to present the children is not diminished. We receive most favorable comment from our constituency concerning the appearance and content of *Juniors*. The Publishing House allows a liberal amount of cuts and takes great pains in the set-up, thus providing the necessary means with which to produce an attractive magazine. The subscription list now numbers 16,000. We urge

diligence on the part of all interested in missions in getting *Juniors* into every Methodist home where there are boys and girls of junior age.

The *Bulletin of Missionary News* has been published as usual with one exception; in January a special enlarged issue was used to set forth the entire work for the January pledge service.

Mrs. E. B. Chappell, the editor of the *Missionary Voice*, served during the first half of the year, when she found herself physically unable to continue her work; her resignation reached the General Secretary's office just prior to the meeting of the Woman's Missionary Council; hence a section on the *Voice* must be included in this report.

First of all, we call your attention to the fact that the October number, the special Texas issue, was the beginning of an important enlargement, a better quality of paper being used and the number of pages increased from thirty-two to forty. The policy also is to make larger use of pictures. These improvements, under the guidance of a special committee, are meeting with enthusiastic approval all over the Church.

At the 1926 Council meeting, Mrs. Chappell "set the ball rolling" by giving publicity to an auxiliary in El Paso, Tex., which had increased its subscription until every member of the auxiliary was on the list. Thus was begun the term "one hundred per cent auxiliaries." Since that time lists of auxiliaries reaching this goal have appeared on a shield in the *Voice*. This was a plan put into operation by Mrs. Chappell and has stimulated interest until 112 have been received, Texas still being ahead; seventy out of this number are auxiliaries in the State of Texas. The Northwest Texas Conference leads with forty-seven.

The goal to be reached in five years is 100,000. The list of subscribers on March 3, 1928, was 67,587, which is an increase of 20,047 over the same date of last year.

Because of the special period of missionary cultivation in the Churches it has been deemed wise to change the time for making the special offer of seventy-five cents subscription price from November and December to January and February. The offer was extended over four months in 1927-28 while the adjustment was being made. The next special offer will be in January and February of 1929.

### The Service Department

The work of the service department includes mimeographing and multigraphing letters for the entire secretarial force, addressing letters and packages, filling and mailing all orders for literature for both the Woman's and the General Section of the Board. In the period of the past three months 20,279 packages were placed in the mails. On account of the larger number of orders coming from the auxiliaries the Woman's Section carries two-thirds of the pay roll.

The cost of the woman's section for the maintenance of the service department was \$8,066.03; this includes the pay roll, postage, and mailing materials.

ESTELLE HASKIN, *Assistant Secretary.*

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### YOUNG PEOPLE'S WORK

THE young people of our Church are facing a new day in missionary education. Undiscovered needs and areas only partially known lie open before them which call for new purposes, for new methods, if life in all of its varied aspects is to be touched by the light and power of God's love. The conviction deepens that if these needs are to be met, or only partially met, by the youth of to-day there must be one channel through which their energies, ideals, enthusiasm, consecration must flow. The hope of the future lies in the working out of a careful and painstaking program of missionary education for our young people; a program so comprehensive in its scope and so compelling in its appeal that it will challenge every young person in the Church and make him know that there is a place for him in God's plan of service and that his world kingdom can be realized only by the united efforts of all.

### Travel and Office

The past year has been a happy year, a busy year, and a successful year. It has been marked by unusual achievements in practically all lines of work. The spring and summer months were devoted almost entirely to conference visitation. After the Council meeting in March, I visited in the North Mississippi, West Texas, Central Texas, Memphis, and Tennessee annual meetings of the Conference societies.

During the summer I attended the Missionary Education

Conference at Blue Ridge, the Alabama, Kentucky, and Louisville, and North Georgia Summer Conferences for young people; and district meetings in the North Mississippi, Holston, Louisville, Tennessee, and Western North Carolina Conferences.

Organization and Methods of Young People's Work and the Current Mission Study Courses were given by this Secretary and other leaders in the Leadership Training School at Lakeland, Fla., the School of Missions at Mount Sequoyah, and Lake Junaluska.

During the days in the office time has been given to the usual correspondence. The *Young People's Bulletin* has been edited every other month, with the splendid help of all of the Conference Superintendents. The new record and report books were published during the summer. These books will be a great help in unifying our system of reporting.

### **Student Volunteer Conference**

It was my privilege to attend the Student Volunteer Conference held at Detroit, Mich., in December. Three thousand five hundred students from Canada and all sections of the United States came together to discuss important questions relating to foreign missions, such as: Are missionaries needed on the field to-day? Should we send missionaries to foreign countries when we at home are not practicing the principles that Jesus laid down for us? Should denominations exist on foreign fields? Many other questions were raised, and while the young people were not prepared to discuss them all, they came with open minds, determined to know the truth and to follow where it leads.

### **Organization and Membership**

A special effort was made this year to reach the unenlisted young people of the Church. We are happy to receive 9,288 new members into the department. The young people's department now has 1,623 societies, with 31,618 members. There were 318 new societies organized during the year.

### **Finances**

The young people overpaid their Council pledge of \$53,042.87 by \$301.67. Twenty-three Conferences, or 59 per cent, met their Council pledge in full. A donation of \$6,902.45 was

made through the Supply Department, and a gift of \$3,249.70 was made by the young people during the Week of Prayer. Their total offering for the year was \$60,246.99.

JULIA LAKE STEVENS, *Assistant Secretary.*

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### CHILDREN'S WORK

THE work of reorganizing the entire Children's Department, which began in 1926, has been carried over into 1927, and much time and attention have been devoted to it. At this time we have a great many new exhibits, and we might list first the constitution and by-laws adopted at the last Council meeting. That part which refers to the Epworth Junior Society was adopted by the Epworth League Board in annual session in May, 1927; so for seven months the Epworth Junior Societies have been operating under the joint constitution and supervision of the Epworth League and Mission Boards. As said above, this experiment has not been in operation long enough to draw accurate conclusions concerning it. The leaders seem disposed to give it every trial, and we are hopeful of its success.

The past year has been the very busiest in the life of this Secretary. Because of the period of reconstruction in which we found ourselves, much time had to be given to a study of the situation, and every possible effort was made to steady the leaders and work with them in an effort to bring order out of chaos, understanding from confusion.

**FIELD WORK.**—Much time has been given to the field. Seven Annual Conference meetings were attended—the Holston, Louisiana, North Mississippi, Mississippi, North Arkansas, North Carolina, and Louisville Conferences. Classes on Children's Work were taught at the Missionary Education Movement Conference at Blue Ridge, the Junaluska and Sequoyah School of Missions, and the Pastors' School at Emory, Va. Classes for Leadership Training are very necessary to the success of this department and seem to have met with a cordial reception from those who have enrolled in them. Six Conference Superintendents took the Leadership Course offered at our summer schools, which for one summer is a good percentage. We hope there will be many more enrolled next summer. This opportunity to talk through problems with the

leaders and to conduct classes in Leadership Schools is one of the most successful methods of promoting this department. During the year we were able personally to touch twelve Conference Superintendents.

Although this period of reorganization has been a trying one, a glance at the statistical table below will show progress that is encouraging. The loyal support of the Conference and local Superintendents has made this report what it is, and we believe that we can safely pledge to bring to you next year much larger figures, which will represent more and better work done in the Children's Department during this Jubilee time.

#### Statistical Report

Total organizations—Baby, Primary, and Junior	
Societies . . . . .	5,155
Total members . . . . .	99,321
Finance: Council total . . . . .	\$52,139 66
Supplies . . . . .	398 93
Local Work . . . . .	2,068 26
Grand total finances . . . . .	\$54,606 85

ALTHEA JONES, Assistant Secretary.

## REPORT OF TREASURER, GENERAL WORK

December 31, 1927

Dr. W. G. Cram, General Secretary,  
Members of the Board of Missions,  
Methodist Episcopal Church, South,  
Nashville, Tenn.

I am presenting for your information a summary of the financial statement of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, General Work, as of December 31, 1927, prepared and certified to by W. L. McFarland & Co., Certified Public Accountants, Nashville, Tenn.

The statements are compiled according to departments. Foreign and Home Missions are combined in one statement. Mission Building, Annuity, and Trust are shown in separate statements. In addition to the above, there is a combined statement of all departments, showing total assets and liabilities.

You will also find a statement of receipts from Annual Conferences—*i. e.*, Assessments, Epworth Leagues, Sunday Schools—regular and specials—Missionary Maintenance, Church and Individual Specials, also Miscellaneous Sources.

I desire to call your attention to certain items that enter into this report.

*Board's Indebtedness.*—On December 31, 1927, the Board of Missions was able to report that all bank indebtedness had been paid in full. There remained unpaid miscellaneous indebtedness of \$107,388.29. Against this indebtedness there was a cash balance of \$108,468.40, leaving a

balance in excess of all indebtedness (not including the \$470,000 assumed by the Doctors' Building) of \$1,080.11.

The Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, occupies a most unique and enviable position in comparison with other Boards, in that we have no indebtedness to embarrass us. Our past financial experience should prove a valuable lesson to the present and future members of this Board.

*Home and Foreign Missions.*—The last General Conference eliminated the words "home" and "foreign," and laid an assessment for Missions. There was expended during 1927 in the home field \$238,061.37, which includes Negro Work. There was expended in the foreign field \$916,-248.22. There was expended for Home Cultivation \$97,897.65, which includes Conference Missionary Secretaries' salary and expenses.

*Income for 1927.*—Missionary Maintenance and Specials, \$787,933.79, increase over 1926, \$89,325.86; Sunday Schools, regular and specials, \$187,265.24, increase over 1926, \$25,991.67; Epworth Leagues, \$72,472.01, decrease from 1926, \$3,274.28; Assessment for Missions and Negro Work, \$603,875.40, increase over 1926, \$15,225.17; miscellaneous income, \$53,-047.10; a total of \$1,704,593.54.

The total paid by the Church on the general assessment is 70%, according to the statement of the General Board of Lay Activities.

*Distribution of 1927 Income.*—The table below shows the net income of the Board of Missions (outside of the Doctors' Building) for 1927, a total of \$1,704,993.54. These figures do not include the cash balance at the beginning of 1927, only the money that was received during 1927.

For your further information, you will find a percentage column opposite each disbursement showing the amount and percentage expended in each section.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF 1927 INCOME.

Net income.....		\$1,704,593	54
<b>Distribution:</b>			
Name.	Amount.	Per cent.	
Foreign.....	\$916,248 22	54	
Home.....	238,061 89	14	
Home Cultivation.....	41,185 53	2	
Administrative expense.....	121,117 69	7	
Conference Missionary Secretaries.....	56,712 12	3	
Miscellaneous.....	20,411 18	1	
Refund to Epworth League and Sunday school.....	27,766 97	2	
Expended on debt.....	196,004 55	12	
Cash on hand, Decem- ber 31, 1927.....	87,085 39	5	
Totals.....	100		\$1,704,593 54

In 1922 the Board created a deficit by expending approximately \$1,-200,000 in excess of income, represented by bank indebtedness. This deficit was reduced in 1926. A further reduction was made in 1927, amounting to \$372,671.73, leaving a deficit (excess of liabilities over assets) of \$341,956.48, as of December 31, 1927.

In my former statement there appeared an entry, "Invested Capital," representing money invested in our property, both home and foreign work. By executive action this entry has been eliminated and transferred to a property ledger for record. A new inventory and appraisal of our mission property is being made.

## PAYMENTS ON 1927 APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriations.....	\$1,460,266 12
<b>Distribution:</b>	
Name.	Amount.
Foreign.....	\$916,248 22
Home.....	238,061 89
Administrative expense.....	121,117 69
Conference Missionary Secretaries.....	56,712 12
Home Cultivation.....	41,185 53
Miscellaneous.....	20,411 18—\$1,393,736 63
Unpaid.....	\$ 66,529 49

*Annuity Department.*—There were received during 1927 annuities to the amount of \$40,831.29. This amount was secured mainly by personal letters and advertisements carried in the Church papers. The gross income from annuity investments was \$12,555.62; interest paid to annuitants, \$13,046.88; expenditures in excess of income, \$491.26.

The State of New York has amended its law with reference to investing trust funds. Boards and other benevolent organizations are now permitted to invest their funds in the preferred stock of corporations whose bonds are recognized as safe investments. It will be necessary for us to change our policy with reference to annuity investments if we are to operate our Annuity Department without an increased deficit.

*Trust Department.*—The endowments in this department were reduced during 1927, \$8,925, on account of the sale of certain securities, the proceeds of which were applied, by authority of the Executive Committee, to the payment of the debt. The net earnings of the Trust Department for 1927 were \$6,230.61. This does not include the interest that is due on the \$50,000 note of the Southern Assembly, which we have been unable to collect.

*Doctors' Building.*—The total rentable space at our present scale of charges is \$108,000. We received from rentals during 1927 the sum of \$99,205.11. The operating expenses for 1927 amounted to \$34,344.67, leaving a net profit for the current year of \$64,860.44, representing a net earning of 8.68% on invested capital, or 6.48% on \$1,000,000 valuation. Should the property be taxed this would increase our expenses approximately \$15,000 a year, which would reduce the percentage earned to 6.67% on invested capital, or 4.98% on \$1,000,000 valuation.

The operating expenses in 1927 were reduced \$5,046.90 from 1926. The average yearly reduction in operating expenses of the Doctors' Building for 1925-26 was \$14,577.23, or \$19,718.20 less in 1927 than in 1924.

During 1927 it was necessary to expend for remodeling \$29,169.04, which includes the fifth floor (with the exception of two rooms) and several doctors' suites in the building, as itemized in my letter to the General Secretary under date of December 7, and a copy placed in the hands of the Executive Committee.

Because of keen competition, it will be necessary from time to time to remodel other doctors' offices to provide them with additional room and other facilities to meet the demands caused by the increase in practice and other conditions. The work, other than that being done by our own employees, is subject to competitive bids.

The doctors appreciate greatly the fact that we changed the name from the Lambuth to the Doctors' Building, and the placing of the electric sign in front. The present morale among our doctors is fine, and unless something unusual happens we should have no serious trouble in holding our tenants.

*Bequest Insurance.*—Your treasurer, with the approval of the General

Secretary and the Executive Committee, has entered into an agreement with the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York and the Southwestern Life Insurance Company of Dallas, Tex., to write Bequest Insurance in favor of the Board. Plans are now being perfected to carry out this plan in a quiet and personal way.

Respectfully submitted,

J. F. RAWLS,  
*Treasurer.*

**STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND CAPITAL,  
MISSIONS DEPARTMENT, GENERAL WORK**

December 31, 1927.

ASSETS.

*Current*

Cash on deposit .....	\$108,965 71
Notes Receivable.....	\$2,549 30
Accounts Receivable.....	4,543 34
Advance on 1928 Appropriation.....	7,092 64
"New Tasks for New Times" .....	80,617 39
	8,995 66
	<hr/>
	\$205,671 40

*Permanent*

Furniture and fixtures.....	29,760 41	\$235,431 81
<i>Excess of Liabilities over Assets (deficit).....</i>		<hr/>
		341,956 48

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		\$577,388 29
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LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

*Current*

Notes Payable .....	\$ 33,982 36
Accounts Payable.....	61,708 34
Missionary Voice Funds.....	11,697 59
	<hr/>
	\$107,388 29

*Deferred*

Doctors' Building Mortgage Loan.....	470,000 00	\$577,388 29
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**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, MISSIONS DEPARTMENTS,  
GENERAL WORK, FOR PERIOD UNDER REVIEW**

Cash balances, December  
31..... \$ 21,383 01

	RECEIPTS.	
	Percentage of Income.	
<i>Income</i>		
Assessments.....	32.93	\$561,878 96
Negro Work.....	2.47	41,996 44
Individual and Church Specials.....	14.10	240,418 17
Missionary Maintenance.....	32.13	547,515 62
Sunday School Regular.....	8.96	152,605 23
Sunday School Specials.....	2.10	35,660 01
Epworth League.....	4.26	72,472 01
Army and Navy Work..	.21	3,600 00
Bequests.....	.28	4,905 38
Distribution of Doctors' Building surplus.....	1.33	22,586 11
Division of Trust De- partment surplus.....	.36	6,230 61
Transfer of receipts from sale of Kwansei-Ga- kuin Endowment (per Executive action)....	.52	8,925 00
From Centenary Com- mittee on Conference Missionary Secretary.....	.35	5,800 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$1,704,593 54
Bank Loans.....	390,000 00	
<i>Missionary Voice</i> .....	23,349 64	
Accounts Payable.....	110,244 68	
Collected on Notes Re- ceivable.....	501 87	
Miscellaneous.....	49	
"Yet Another Day"....	15,368 37	
"New Tasks for New Times".....	115 60	
Sale of furniture and fix- tures.....	395 23	
Deficit Credits.....	38,868 15	
Building churches in educational centers.....	1,580 69	
Collected on Accounts Receivable.....	21,982 17	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		2,307,000 43
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$2,328,383 44

## DISBURSEMENTS.

On 1927 appropriations...	\$1,393,736	63
On 1928 appropriations...	92,541	66
Liquidation of Bank Loans.....	530,000	00
Expended for Accounts Receivable.....	20,289	53
Building churches in educational centers.....	7,380	40
Deficit Charges.....	2,844	52
Furniture and fixtures purchased.....	658	51
Disbursed on "New Tasks for New Times".....	10,250	69
Disbursed on "Yet An- other Day".....	15,228	94
Liquidation of Miscellaneous Notes Payable.....	7,426	22
Disbursed on <i>Missionary Voice</i> .....	32,832	97
Liquidation of Accounts Payable.....	79,409	61
Interest addition to W. F. Keye note.....	51	08
<i>Balances forwarded.....</i>	<i>\$2,192,650</i>	<i>76</i>
10% of Sunday School Regular Income to Sun- day School Board.....	15,247	26
15% of Sunday School Specials Income to Sun- day School Board.....	5,349	00
10% of Epworth League Income to Epworth League Board.....	7,170	71
		<u>\$2,220,417</u>
<i>Cash balance, December 31, 1927.....</i>	<u>\$ 108,965</u>	<u>71</u>

**1927 APPROPRIATIONS, BOARD OF MISSIONS, M. E. CHURCH,  
SOUTH, NASHVILLE TENN., DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL  
WORK**

For Period Under Review

*Foreign:*

Africa.....	\$ 47,455 44
Belgium.....	61,944 59
Brazil.....	40,356 93
Central Brazil.....	33,721 16
China.....	125,098 79
Foreign contingent.....	20,887 70
Cuba.....	63,112 72
Czechoslovakia.....	57,267 02
Japan.....	124,748 69
Korea.....	108,075 01
Mexico.....	95,048 73
Poland.....	64,471 79
Siberia.....	33,071 41
South Brazil.....	40,988 24
	\$ 916,248 22

*Home*

Arizona Conference.....	\$ 5,810 00
Army and Navy.....	3,600 00
California Oriental Mission.....	14,280 25
City Work.....	31,370 00
Home contingent.....	4,105 48
Denver Conference.....	4,800 00
Florida Conference.....	9,360 00
Illinois Conference.....	2,050 00
Indian Mission.....	6,499 96
Indian School.....	8,500 00
Italian Worker.....	1,500 00
Louisiana Conference.....	6,899 99
Negro Work.....	46,473 61
New Mexico Conference.....	7,200 00
North Alabama.....	1,500 00
Northwest Conference.....	12,250 00
Pacific.....	5,339 76
Rural Work.....	5,999 98
Southwest Missouri.....	1,200 00
Syrian Work.....	999 96
Texas Mexican Mission.....	28,940 00
Western Mexican Mission.....	25,883 00
West Oklahoma.....	1,599 94
West Texas.....	300 00
Western Virginia.....	1,599 96
	\$ 238,061 89

*Administrative Expenses*

Administrative salaries.....	\$ 31,480 08
Annual meeting.....	2,447 05
Annual report.....	3,287 66
Incidentals.....	7,624 22
Interest.....	36,869 11
Office salaries.....	20,741 33
Officers' travel.....	9,726 23
Lake Junaluska building operating.....	393 58
Postage.....	1,151 25
Rent and telephone.....	6,730 52
Secular Press Bureau.....	666 66
	\$ 121,117 69

*Conference Missionary Secretaries*

Expenses.....	\$ 9,885 35
Salaries.....	46,826 77

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*Home Cultivation*

Candidate Work.....	\$ 2,625 49
Educational Work.....	5,181 06
Promotional Work.....	30,200 35
Annuity Cultivation....	1,739 20
Bureau of Specials.....	1,439 43

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*Miscellaneous Appropriations*

Bishops' travel.....	\$ 5,494 56
Missionaries' travel.....	1,449 95
Foreign Missions Conference of North America.....	2,500 00
Committee on Coöperations of North America.....	2,466 67
Committee on Anglo-American Congregation.....	300 00
Home Mission Council..	1,000 00
Kwansei-Gakuin interest.....	7,200 00

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\$ 1,393,736 63

Appropriations, 1927...	1,460,266 12
Paid on 1927 appropriations.....	1,393,736 63
Unpaid.....	\$ 66,529 49

**STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND CAPITAL,  
ANNUITY DEPARTMENT, GENERAL WORK**

December 31, 1927.

**ASSETS**

Cash.....	\$ 3,320 64
Accounts receivable for Mission advances.....	\$ 84,577 82
Less lapse annuities.....	500 00
	84,077 82
Notes Receivable (C. B. Robinson).....	760 00
Investments.....	129,954 89
	<hr/>
	\$ 218,113 35

**LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL**

Annuity bonds outstanding.....	\$ 199,277 82
Annuity bonds installment payment.....	1,531 29
Surplus, December 31, 1926.....	\$ 17,795 50
Less 1927 excess expendi- tures.....	491 26
	<hr/>
	\$ 17,304 24
	<hr/>
	\$ 218,113 35

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, ANNUITY DEPARTMENT,  
GENERAL WORK**

For Period Under Review

*Cash balance, December 31,*

1926.....	\$ 2,950 61
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*Receipts*

Sale of annuity bonds.. .	\$ 39,800 00
Partial payments on bonds.....	1,531 29
Rent of Ellis Lands.....	88 74
Net profit on sale of Lib- erty bond given in payment of annuity bond.....	9 08
Interest of deposits....	240 00
Miscellaneous.....	66
Interest paid by Home Department on \$50,- 000 note (Paine Col- lege).....	5,625 00
Concessions on investment purchases.....	221 25
Dividends received.....	42 00
Interest paid by Mis- sions Department on \$84,077.82 advance...	4,228 89
Bond interest earned...	2,100 00
	53,886 91
	\$ 56,837 52

*Disbursements*

Purchase of investments.	\$ 40,470 00
Interest payments ac- crued at date of pur- chase.....	262 98
Annuity interest paid...	12,783 90
	53,516 88

*Cash balance, Decem-  
ber 31, 1927.....*

\$ 3,320 64
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**INVESTMENTS, ANNUITY DEPARTMENT**

December 31, 1927

*Bonds*

Government of the Argentine Nation.....	\$ 4,975 00
Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company.....	9,662 50
Evanston Court bonds..	5,000 00
Forest Park Apartment bonds.....	2,000 00
Gaylord Apartment bonds.....	2,000 00
Grandeur Building bonds.....	5,000 00
H. G. Hill and Company.	6,500 00
Hotel Eastgate.....	1,000 00
Nashville Railway and Light Company.....	1,970 00
National Cottonseed Products Company...	5,000 00
Harry Nichol Building..	10,297 39
Pratt Consolidated Coal Company.....	10,000 00
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.....	9,525 00
United States of Brazil Ext. S. F.....	4,625 00

*Stocks*

Federal Compress and Warehouse Company.	2,400 00
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*Notes*

Interest bearing (Paine College) Missions Departments.....	50,000 00
	\$ 129,954 89
Total par value.....	\$ 130,900 00

**STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND CAPITAL, TRUST  
DEPARTMENT, GENERAL WORK**

December 31, 1927

**ASSETS.**

Cash.....	\$ 8,227 82
Investments.....	132,518 00
Notes Receivable (Soo- chow University).....	6,375 00
<hr/>	
	\$ 147,120 82

**LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL.**

Endowments.....	\$ 145,610 50
Surplus, December 31, 1926.....	\$ 1,509 32
1927 income.....	6,231 61
	<hr/>
	\$ 7,740 93
Less distribution of surplus to Mission Department.	6,230 61
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,510 32
	<hr/>
	\$ 147,120 82

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, TRUST DEPARTMENT,  
GENERAL WORK**

For Period Under Review

<i>Cash balance, December 31,</i>	
1926.....	\$ 4,744 44

RECEIPTS.	
Received on new endowments.....	\$ 2,900 00
<i>Income</i>	
Pratt Consolidated Coal Company coupons .....	\$ 250 00
Interest on Davis note..	152 00
Interest on daily balances.....	243 23
Interest on Soochow University notes.....	425 00
Interest on H. W. Spicer note.....	301 91
Interest on Lexington Water Company.....	90 00
Interest on Taft Land and Development Company note.....	350 00
Interest from Board of Foreign Missions, M. E. Church, South, on exchange of Mexican property.....	4,000 00
Concessions.....	25
Miscellaneous expenditures.....	34 37
Interest and rent on M. T. S. property.....	453 59      6,231 61
Partial liquidation of Taft Land and development note.....	1,000 00
Sale of Lexington Company water bonds.....	341 74
Assessment against Missions Department for loss on sale of Lexington Water Company bonds.....	648 26
Partial liquidation of Mexican property note.....	5,000 00
Collection of notes receivable.....	5,940 00      22,061 61
	\$ 26,806 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

Transfer of receipts from sale of Kwansei-Gakuin Endowments to Missions Department (per executive action).....	8,925 00
Transfer of surplus representing 1927 income to Missions Department..	6,230 61
Purchase of new investments.....	497 50
Transfer of 1926 Special Funds to Missions Department.....	2,925 12      18,578 23
<i>Cash balance, December 31,</i>	
1927.....	\$ 8,227 82

**ENDOWMENTS, TRUST DEPARTMENT, GENERAL WORK**

December 31, 1927

## Name.

John D. Abney.....	\$ 1,100 00
Robert C. Bailey Memorial.....	1,000 00
Mary E. Baker.....	223 72
Kate T. Borden Memorial.....	1,896 50
Mrs. L. A. Clark.....	1,000 00
Noah W. Cooper.....	1,000 00
Dr. and Mrs. T. W. Cotton.....	2,000 00
Estate of W. F. Taylor.....	7,907 75
Marie Lovett Foote Scholarship.....	1,000 00
Lucy Foust Galloway Memorial.....	1,500 00
James A. Johnston.....	194 10
Andrew Francis Jones Scholarship.....	800 00
Mrs. Christian Keener.....	14,000 00
Kwansei-Gakuin Building Endowment.....	8,887 50
Mission Department Endowment.....	35,275 00
Dr. Martin's ministerial student.....	135 00
Methodist Training School Scholarship.....	59,095 23
Edwin H. Peterson Memorial.....	500 00
Joe M. Ramsey Estate.....	3,856 25
Drury V. Reaves.....	1,437 45
Rhea-Newton Bond.....	100 00
Mrs. R. D. Smart.....	1,000 00
Hatton D. Towson Memorial.....	702 00
Vassar Fund.....	500 00
Sarah J. Williams.....	500 00
	<hr/>
	\$ 145,610 50

**INVESTMENTS.**

## Classification.

*Bonds*

Government of the Argentine nation.....	\$ 497 50
Lexington Water Company.....	3,000 00

*Notes*

Exchange of property in Mexico.....	75,000 00
Southern Assembly.....	50,000 00
Taft Land and Development Company.....	4,000 00

*Miscellaneous*

United States Treasury Certificate.....	20 50
	<hr/>
	\$ 132,518 00

**STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND CAPITAL,  
DOCTORS' AND LAKE JUNALUSKA BUILDINGS**

December 31, 1927

ASSETS.

*Current*

Cash on deposit.....	\$ 5,805 65
Notes Receivable..... \$ 2,391 00	
Accounts Receivable.. 3,729 08	6,120 08

*Permanent*

Doctors' Building.....	\$747,091 55
Junaluska Buildings and site.....	156,483 99
Furniture and fixtures.	36,742 84
	<hr/>
	\$940,318 38
Less depreciation reserve, Junaluska Buildings.	29,143 03
	<hr/>
	911,175 35
	<hr/>
	\$ 923,101 08

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL.

*Current*

Notes Payable.	\$ 25,000 00
----------------	--------------

*Surplus*

December 31, 1926.....	\$139,568 77
Doctors' Build- i n g, 1927 profits.....	64,860 44
	<hr/>
	\$204,429 21
Miscellaneous charge.....	\$ 96 00

Distribution surplus to Mission De- partment for interest....	22,586 11
Depreciation, Junaluska Build i n g, 1927.....	9,446 02
	<hr/>

32,128 13

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\$172,301 08

Receipts from Centenary Commission.	725,800 00
	<hr/>

898,101 08

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\$923,101 08

**RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, MISSION BUILDING**

For Period Under Review

<i>Cash balance, December 31,</i>	
1926.....	\$ 18,894 23

**RECEIPTS.**

Collected on Accounts Receivable.....	\$ 8,811 21
Sale of cabinets.....	20 00
Collected from Mrs. A. Hough on note.....	100 00
Rental income.....	\$ 99,205 11
Less unpaid rentals.....	3,393 79
	<hr/>
	104,742 53
	<hr/>
	\$ 123,636 76

**DISBURSEMENTS.**

New Accounts Receivable.	\$ 6,635 29
Expenses (schedule below).	34,344 67
Construction work on Doctors' Building.....	29,169 04
Liquidation of bank loans.....	25,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	96 00
Distribution of Doctors' Building surplus.....	22,586 11
	<hr/>
	117,831 11
<i>Cash balance, December 31, 1927.....</i>	<hr/>
	\$ 5,805 65

**INCOME AND EXPENSE.**

Rentals.....	\$ 99,205 11
--------------	--------------

**EXPENSES.**

Fuel.....	\$ 2,293 82
Insurance.....	1,879 25
Interest.....	1,676 56
Lights.....	4,564 01
Miscellaneous.....	2,557 74
Repairs.....	3,432 38
Salaries and wages.....	15,818 95
Supplies.....	1,155 24
Water and ice.....	966 72
	<hr/>
	34,344 67
<i>Net profit.....</i>	<hr/>
	\$ 64,860 44

**STATEMENT OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES, AND CAPITAL,  
CONSOLIDATED DEPARTMENTS**

December 31, 1927

**ASSETS.**

Cash.....	\$ 126,319 82
Notes Receivable.....	\$ 12,075 30
Accounts Receivable.....	92,350 24

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*Investments*

Stocks.....	\$ 2,400 00
Bonds.....	81,072 89
Notes.....	179,000 00

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Advanced on 1928 ap- propriation.....	80,617 39
New Tasks for New Times.....	8,995 66

*Permanent Investments*

Net of Depreciation (Doctors' and Lake Junaluska Buildings).	940,935 76
Excess of liabilities over assets (Deficit).....	341,956 48

---

\$1,865,723 54

**LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL.**

Notes Payable (banks)....	\$ 25,000 00
Notes Payable (to individ- uals).....	33,982 36
Accounts Payable.....	61,708 34
<i>Missionary Voice</i> .....	11,697 59

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*Restricted Credits*

Annuity bonds outstand- ing.....	\$199,277 82
Annuity bonds install- ment payment.....	1,531 29
Endowments.....	145,610 50

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*Deferred*

Doctors' Building (mort- gage loan).....	470,000 00
---	------------

*Surplus*

Doctors' and Lake Juna- luska Buildings.....	\$172,301 08
Doctors' Building (Cen- tenary).....	725,800 00
Annuity Department... .	17,304 24
Trust Department.....	1,510 32

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\$1,865,723 54

**BOARD OF MISSIONS, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH—IN-COME FROM ANNUAL CONFERENCES, DURING 1927, FROM ALL SOURCES.**

CONFERENCE.	Assessments for Missions.	Paid on Assessments.	Missionary Maintenance and Specials.	Epworth Leagues.	Sunday Schools.	Negro Work.	Grand Total from Conferences.
Alabama . . . . .	\$ 25,208 10	\$ 15,015 59	\$ 14,524 22	\$ 1,037 05	\$ 3,890 25	\$ 1,126 26	\$ 35,593 37
Arizona . . . . .	1,497 48	794 34	573 45	290 26	376 28	59 58	2,093 91
Baltimore . . . . .	26,510 64	31,027 00	22,972 44	4,608 80	13,133 25	2,218 00	73,959 49
Central Texas . . . . .	30,209 83	24,455 46	22,071 07	3,233 62	6,626 73	1,834 22	58,221 10
Denver . . . . .	1,292 79	983 84	427 37	.....	147 43	73 81	1,632 45
East Oklahoma . . . . .	14,468 10	8,189 00	10,376 44	560 38	2,919 60	614 00	22,659 42
Florida . . . . .	21,273 04	13,812 07	11,378 03	6,988 02	14,359 29	1,035 93	47,573 34
Holston . . . . .	29,776 40	27,155 87	40,633 36	1,783 55	5,327 17	2,038 83	76,938 78
Illinois . . . . .	2,239 27	1,120 23	2,099 08	269 86	565 46	84 09	4,138 72
Kentucky . . . . .	12,225 08	8,263 00	16,268 90	864 08	299 25	620 00	26,315 23
Little Rock . . . . .	18,916 96	13,524 63	27,293 79	2,040 50	4,735 47	1,014 55	48,608 94
Louisiana . . . . .	19,367 30	13,357 98	25,533 41	1,325 41	3,680 31	1,002 92	44,900 03
Louisville . . . . .	19,161 10	15,023 70	16,792 93	1,501 86	3,603 32	1,127 16	38,048 97
Memphis . . . . .	25,088 28	15,101 93	19,030 81	2,667 83	3,858 29	1,132 66	41,791 52
Mississippi . . . . .	20,444 87	15,326 67	29,457 54	2,398 67	4,448 12	1,149 53	52,780 53
Missouri . . . . .	16,561 64	9,066 88	6,043 26	1,116 02	5,181 92	680 04	22,088 12
New Mexico . . . . .	5,042 29	3,894 59	2,874 80	181 00	1,976 37	278 32	9,205 08
North Alabama . . . . .	38,150 55	21,362 22	35,922 59	2,526 74	7,460 72	1,608 83	68,881 10
North Arkansas . . . . .	21,793 61	11,021 47	19,720 84	887 50	4,517 66	826 63	36,974 10
North Carolina . . . . .	33,622 82	26,500 13	39,613 09	3,016 77	2,871 55	1,987 56	73,989 10
North Georgia . . . . .	37,934 59	20,687 66	51,594 73	1,347 33	2,770 28	1,540 58	77,940 58
North Mississippi . . . . .	21,169 75	14,298 45	12,751 45	690 10	2,915 40	1,071 84	31,727 24
North Texas . . . . .	27,504 08	20,346 84	19,791 12	6,056 49	6,166 60	1,526 06	53,887 11
Northwest . . . . .	2,030 44	725 59	983 65	95 96	452 66	54 42	2,312 28
Northwest Texas . . . . .	19,116 03	14,772 64	11,109 81	982 53	4,413 02	1,107 97	32,365 97
Pacific . . . . .	7,105 04	4,056 78	2,594 02	2,568 42	1,585 26	304 27	11,108 75
St. Louis . . . . .	14,108 29	9,449 98	3,530 06	1,316 02	1,200 71	708 77	16,205 54
South Carolina . . . . .	19,473 59	12,755 00	20,737 85	1,656 58	3,440 82	957 00	39,547 25
South Georgia . . . . .	32,353 70	27,310 69	44,510 61	3,039 71	14,234 66	2,048 36	91,144 03
Southwest Missouri . . . . .	13,988 19	8,231 49	3,761 17	1,463 16	1,344 77	617 38	15,417 97
Tennessee . . . . .	24,097 10	18,442 09	22,055 57	635 20	2,539 85	1,383 20	45,055 91
Texas . . . . .	30,673 68	22,535 40	30,537 55	1,847 82	4,622 59	1,690 20	61,233 56
Upper South Carolina . . . . .	21,208 06	14,899 00	21,559 66	3,533 79	3,306 75	1,117 00	44,411 20
Virginia . . . . .	44,602 06	30,019 68	70,331 98	4,545 80	29,808 90	2,251 53	136,957 87
West Oklahoma . . . . .	13,341 71	10,375 13	12,068 41	935 93	1,243 13	778 17	25,400 77
West Texas . . . . .	19,126 55	17,060 29	17,429 68	1,140 07	4,667 66	1,279 56	41,577 26
Western Mexican Mission . . . . .			30 00				30 00
Western North Carolina . . . . .	40,218 93	33,948 30	67,476 31	2,418 08	7,610 49	2,548 84	114,002 02
Western Virginia . . . . .	14,773 08	6,644 77	10,750 74	921 10	5,963 25	498 37	24,778 23
Various Sources . . . . .		327 60	722 00				1,049 60
Assessments against Foreign and Home Conferences (collections used locally). Total Assessments. Miscellaneous Income . . . . .	14,344 98						52,047 10
Grand Total . . . . .	\$800,000 00	\$561,878 96	\$787,933 79	\$72,472 01	\$188,265 24	\$41,996 44	\$1,704,593 54

**ANALYSIS OF CASH ON DEPOSIT, DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL WORK.**

December 31, 1927.

Depository.	Missions Department.	Missions Building Department.	Annuity Department.	Trust Department.	Total.
Fourth and First National Bank . . . . .	\$ 67,347 51				\$ 67,347 51
American National Bank . . . . .	37,309 83				37,309 83
Chemical National Bank . . . . .	4,308 37				4,308 37
Broadway National Bank . . . . .		\$5,805 65	\$3,320 64		9,126 29
Nashville Trust Company . . . . .				\$8,227 82	8,227 82
	\$108,965 71	\$5,805 65	\$3,320 64	\$8,227 82	\$126,319 82

W. L. MCFARLAND & COMPANY  
PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING  
Nashville, Tenn.

February 20, 1928.

Dr. W. G. Cram and the Executive Committee,  
Board of Missions, M. E. Church, South,  
Nashville, Tenn.

Gentlemen: Pursuant to authorization, we have completed the examination of the accounting records of the Department of General Work. The review was conducted in their executive offices at Nashville, Tenn., and covers the one-year period ending December 31, 1927. The departmental divisions are as follows:

Missions Department, Home and Foreign.

Missions Building Department, Doctors' and Lake Junaluska.

Annuity Department.

Trust Department.

We have compiled and are submitting as a part of this report, and subject to its qualifications, a Consolidated Statement of Assets, Liabilities, and Capital, supported by subsidiary Departmental Statements, evidencing the correct financial condition of the Department of General Work at the close of business, December 31, 1927.

We will be glad to explain any item or detail requested.

Very truly yours,

W. L. MCFARLAND & Co.,  
W. L. MCFARLAND, C. P. A.,  
F. L. STURDEVANT, P. A.

# REPORT OF TREASURER, WOMAN'S WORK

## RECEIPTS BY DEPARTMENTS

Conference	Adult	Young People	Junior Division	Baby Division	Primary	Total
Alabama.....	\$ 29,983 38	\$ 1,260 90	\$ 1,314 57	\$ 441 15	.....	\$ 33,000 00
Arizona.....	1,785 23	2 00	72 02	10 00	.....	1,869 25
Baltimore.....	32,222 31	5,365 67	2,118 94	311 83	.....	40,025 27
Brazil.....	28 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 13
Central Texas.....	27,360 20	623 21	573 82	122 77	.....	28,080 00
Denver.....	683 36	3 01	6 89	.....	.....	693 26
East Oklahoma.....	14,205 85	370 00	523 72	181 28	.....	15,280 85
Florida.....	36,020 15	1,268 07	621 88	293 41	.....	38,203 51
Holston.....	35,591 48	5,111 64	1,899 37	557 58	.....	43,160 07
Illinois.....	1,104 19	.....	89 74	110 57	.....	1,304 50
Kentucky.....	19,411 86	2,200 22	569 28	65 78	\$ 92 48	22,339 62
Little Rock.....	24,440 00	1,500 00	282 10	212 88	605 02	27,040 00
Los Angeles.....	4,810 20	7 50	93 82	2 13	.....	4,913 65
Louisiana.....	32,248 36	779 16	721 18	120 99	.....	33,869 69
Louisville.....	23,700 24	1,752 80	789 16	187 37	23 97	26,453 54
Memphis.....	34,397 25	3,004 00	2,437 81	602 74	.....	40,437 80
Mexico.....	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	70 00
Mississippi.....	23,120 00	444 00	1,019 67	158 18	42 15	24,784 00
Missouri.....	12,067 26	741 61	344 42	46 71	.....	13,200 00
New Mexico.....	6,705 37	350 66	232 83	73 98	.....	7,362 84
North Alabama.....	42,200 00	1,600 00	1,674 25	525 75	.....	46,000 00
North Arkansas.....	19,415 30	940 84	458 61	37 90	3 60	20,856 25
North Carolina.....	45,752 76	1,309 63	1,512 71	1,842 03	1,462 46	51,879 58
North Georgia.....	51,605 26	4,037 50	4,050 92	1,562 76	886 32	62,142 76
North Mississippi.....	26,992 34	1,351 54	1,687 85	193 97	24 30	30,250 00
North Texas.....	30,761 05	1,131 95	600 52	506 46	.....	33,000 00
Northwest.....	1,408 85	7 20	18 17	3 18	.....	1,437 35
Northwest Texas.....	22,250 47	518 97	622 23	103 32	.....	23,495 00
Pacific.....	3,578 49	8 60	40 74	13 90	.....	3,641 73
South Carolina.....	26,196 33	782 55	1,087 41	84 65	.....	28,150 94
South Georgia.....	59,237 62	327 95	1,490 60	347 30	96 52	61,500 00
S. W. Missouri.....	12,294 65	550 00	429 56	40 46	.....	13,314 67
St. Louis.....	11,152 02	950 00	237 97	12 03	.....	12,352 02
Tennessee.....	28,863 58	1,800 00	1,352 17	447 83	.....	32,463 58
Texas.....	31,006 00	500 00	810 51	595 62	94 12	33,006 25
Upper S. Carolina.....	30,024 26	1,106 90	1,168 77	217 30	.....	32,517 32
Virginia.....	50,782 86	4,588 35	1,728 78	334 69	136 81	57,571 49
West Oklahoma.....	10,197 63	377 67	297 00	50 68	.....	10,922 98
West Texas.....	26,024 45	815 58	832 52	130 65	36 83	27,840 03
Western N. C.....	53,506 44	4,299 12	3,070 84	293 49	140 67	61,310 56
Western Virginia.....	12,682 59	1,559 74	670 48	87 19	.....	15,000 00
Total.....	\$955,894 29	\$53,344 54	\$37,553 83	\$10,930 57	\$3,645 26	\$1,061,368 49
Total for 1926.....	879,123 26	53,909 37	45,047 10	9,373 31	.....	987,453 04
Increase.....	\$ 76,771 03	.....	.....	\$ 1,557 26	.....	\$ 73,915 45
Decrease.....	.....	\$ 564 83	\$ 7,493 27	.....	.....	.....

## RECEIPTS FOR 1927

Conference	Foreign	Home	Scarritt	Total
Alabama.....	\$ 19,744 06	\$ 12,573 84	\$ 68 10	\$ 33,000 00
Arizona.....	1,101 22	633 36	134 67	1,869 25
Baltimore.....	24,197 40	15,369 36	458 51	40,025 27
Brazil.....	28 13			28 13
Central Texas.....	17,528 35	10,646 70	504 95	28,680 00
Denver.....	425 68	259 58	8 00	693 26
East Oklahoma.....	9,133 23	5,654 62	493 00	15,280 85
Florida.....	22,063 80	15,409 71	730 00	38,203 51
Holston.....	25,423 24	16,738 73	998 10	43,160 07
Illinois.....	780 25	524 25		1,304 50
Kentucky.....	13,113 74	8,610 78	615 10	22,339 62
Little Rock.....	16,111 19	10,472 21	456 60	27,040 00
Los Angeles.....	3,392 19	1,494 46	27 00	4,913 65
Louisiana.....	19,441 53	14,229 85	198 31	33,869 69
Louisville.....	15,349 23	9,645 01	1,459 30	26,453 54
Memphis.....	24,667 22	14,764 68	1,005 90	40,437 80
Mexico.....	70 00			70 00
Mississippi.....	14,790 58	9,490 77	502 65	24,784 00
Missouri.....	7,600 45	5,017 30	582 25	13,200 00
New Mexico.....	4,374 41	2,694 43	294 00	7,362 84
North Alabama.....	28,081 62	17,064 40	853 98	46,000 00
North Arkansas.....	12,498 18	8,045 20	312 87	20,856 25
North Carolina.....	30,858 22	19,119 52	1,901 84	51,879 58
North Georgia.....	36,549 83	24,428 88	1,164 05	62,142 76
North Mississippi.....	18,026 51	10,976 39	1,247 10	30,250 00
North Texas.....	19,526 30	12,889 95	583 75	33,000 00
Northwest.....	858 92	578 43		1,437 35
Northwest Texas.....	13,640 55	8,391 69	1,462 76	23,495 00
Pacific.....	2,234 05	955 98	451 70	3,641 73
South Carolina.....	16,564 76	10,213 18	1,373 00	28,150 94
South Georgia.....	34,940 24	25,748 26	811 50	61,500 00
Southwest Missouri.....	8,582 34	4,569 58	162 75	13,314 67
St. Louis.....	7,460 94	4,667 28	223 80	12,352 02
Tennessee.....	19,238 16	12,454 15	771 27	32,463 58
Texas.....	18,619 31	13,036 94	1,350 00	33,006 25
Upper South Carolina.....	19,573 39	12,338 93	605 00	32,517 32
Virginia.....	36,245 22	20,336 97	989 30	57,571 49
West Oklahoma.....	6,098 55	3,783 03	1,041 40	10,922 98
West Texas.....	17,097 06	10,492 67	250 30	27,840 03
Western North Carolina.....	36,222 77	23,398 18	1,689 61	61,310 56
Western Virginia.....	8,841 52	5,869 14	289 34	15,000 00
Total.....	\$631,094 34	\$403,588 39	\$26,685 76	\$1,061,368 49
Other sources.....	47,309 85	43,804 36	1,176 50	92,290 71
School funds.....		43,458 36		43,458 36
	\$678,404 19	\$490,851 11	\$27,862 26	\$1,197,117 56

## DIVISION OF RECEIPTS

Annuites.....	\$ 6,858	22
Bible Women.....	35,666	42
Bequests: Mr. G. H. Schoellkopf (Home).....	\$5,000	00
Mrs. E. G. Neil.....	580	23—
Day Schools.....	3,029	98
Dues.....	427,	108 47
Dowdell Memorial, from Alabama Conference (Foreign).....	10,000	00
Frances Howard Fund, Negro Work (Home).....	264	50
Gift, Brevard Laundry Fund (Home).....	866	17
Home scholarships.....	14,149	10
Holding Building Fund (Home).....	4,322	83
Interest.....	29,907	44
Life members.....	3,418	25
Literature sales.....	11,260	14
Miranne Moore Steele Educational Fund.....	25	00
Dormitory Fund.....	6,700	00
<i>Missionary Voice</i> , salary.....	500	00
Pledge.....	460,	426 80
Rent (Home).....	425	00
Refunds.....	7,880	32
Retirement and Relief.....	18,895	88
Foreign scholarships.....	13,444	84
Sale of property, Anadarko.....	2,096	92
Specials.....	7,049	10
School funds (Home).....	39,206	53
Scarritt, General Fund.....	27,862	26
Specialized training.....	1,576	16
Week of Prayer (balance, 1926).....	750	64
Week of Prayer (balance, 1927).....	55,402	23
<i>Young Christian Worker</i> .....	2,444	13
<hr/>		
<i>Centenary:</i>	\$1,197,117	
Foreign.....	6,448	74
Foreign refund.....	2,000	00
Home.....	2,746	03—
<hr/>		
<i>Christian Education Fund:</i>	\$1,194	
Home schools.....	1,899	36
Scarritt.....	578	00—
<hr/>		
<i>Bennett Memorial:</i>	2,477	
From Conferences.....	3,399	79
Interest.....	5,494	38
Gifts.....	115	00
Refunds.....	725	93—
<hr/>		
<i>Jubilee: Northwest Texas Conference</i> .....	9,725	11
<hr/>		
Total receipts from all sources.....	\$1,220,614	80
<hr/>		
<i>Funds collected:</i>		
Home—Notes.....	\$ 7,432	52
Bonds.....	5,050	00—\$12,482
<hr/>		
Foreign—Note.....	\$10,158	00
Bonds.....	23,897	62—34,055
<hr/>		

*Bennett Memorial:*

Certificates of deposit.....	\$328,943 48—\$	375,481 62
Total deposits.....		\$1,596,096 42
Bank balance, close 1927.....		579,999 42
		<hr/>
Disbursements in 1927.....		\$2,176,095 84
		1,253,267 12
		<hr/>
Investments in 1927.....		\$ 922,828 72
		358,321 60
		<hr/>
Advancements on 1928.....		\$ 564,507 12
		128,057 35
		<hr/>
Bank balance, close 1927.....		\$ 436,449 77

*Balance accounted for as follows:*

Foreign cash.....	\$ 93,310 51
Foreign Centenary.....	85,143 25
Home cash.....	227,472 91
Home Centenary.....	21,404 95
Home education.....	10,665 90
Bennett Memorial.....	1,037 20
United.....	40 31
Scarritt, regular.....	1,044 85
	<hr/>
Less amount spent for Jubilee:	\$440,119 88
Traveling..... \$ 165 55	
Literature..... 2,729 44	
Promotion..... 23 00	
Committee..... 752 12—	3,670 11—\$ 436,449 77

## DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1927-1928

## FOREIGN WORK

	Total 1927	Am't Advanced for 1928
Annuities.....	\$ 2,497 64	
Bishops' travel.....	2,603 48	
Contingent.....	11,305 76	\$ 186 94
Inter-Board expense.....	3,490 00	
Investments: Bills receivable.	50,292 86	
Bonds.....	2,900 00	
Certificate of deposit.....	32,760 00	
Retirement (missionaries).	7,496 81	
Scarritt College Library, interest on Belle H. Bennett bequest.....	289 98	
Scarritt College appropriations.	15,375 00	
Scarritt College: Interest on Sallie J. Hendrix Bequest.	770 50	
Specials.....	1,055 78	
Specialized training.....	6,807 51—\$137,645 32	
Brazil: Maintenance, salaries, scholarships, and miscellaneous.....	\$ 41,017 78	\$ 9,082 51

<i>China:</i> Maintenance, salaries, scholarships, and miscel- laneous.....	\$86,808 17	4,565 36
Emergencies.....	10,000 00	
Woman's Union Medical Work.	10,775 00	2,637 50
Centenary: Balance on Mabel K. Howell Hall.....	9,000 00—	116,583 17
<i>Congo:</i> Maintenance, salaries, and miscellaneous.....	\$ 8,660 94	3,714 98
Wire Fencing for Council home.	600 00	
Peanut grinder.....	300 00	
Travel to United States, Misses Foreman and Arm- strong.....	1,500 00	
Council worker's home.....	800 00	
Girls' home.....	300 00—	12,160 94
<i>Cuba:</i> Maintenance, salaries, and miscellaneous.....	19,005 03	7,115 86
<i>Japan:</i> Maintenance, salaries, and miscellaneous.....	68,256 35	24,093 94
<i>Korea:</i> Maintenance, salaries and miscellaneous.....	64,997 07	30,283 94
<i>Russia and Siberia:</i> Mainten- ance, salaries, and miscel- laneous.....	6,546 76	1,973 00
<i>Mexico:</i> Maintenance, salaries, and miscellaneous.....	\$66,315 60	20,496 05
Centenary: Roof at Laurens Institute.....	6,000 00—	72,315 60
Total Foreign Work.....	\$538,528 02	\$ 104,150 08
Advanced in 1926 on 1927 work.....	142,914 51	

## HOME WORK

Annuities.....	\$ 835 20	
Contingent.....	3,036 03	\$ 174 41
Loan from contingent.....	975 00	
Fort Worth Wesley House Special.....	900 00	
Holding Building Fund.....	14,503 30	
Investments: Bills receivable.	52,517 03	
Certificates of deposit.....	31,301 71	
Bonds.....	2,000 00	
Retirement, Home workers..	4,919 01	
Repairs on Jo Johnston prop- erty.....	310 56	
Scarritt College Library: In- terest on Belle H. Bennett Bequest.....	310 66	
Scarritt College appropria- tions.....	15,375 00	
Scarritt College: Interest on McKenzie Endowed Scholarship.....	300 00	
Interest on South Georgia Endowed Scholarship....	300 00	
Scholarships.....	17,922 84	
Special, Houma.....	300 00	
Terry Texas Special.....	600 00	
Vashti Building Fund.....	300 00—	\$146,706 34

Bible teachers.....	\$ 6,669 38	\$ 727 26
City Mission and Conference		
Appropriation.....	8,387 00	
Birmingham City Mission .	550 00	50 00
Fort Worth City Mission..	916 67	83 33
Pacific, San Francisco ..	336 67—	33 33

*Cuban Work:*

Ruth Hargrove.....	\$ 2,371 07	100 00
Rosa Valdes Settlement ..	4,367 00	285 00
Wolff Settlement.....	5,224 13—	370 00

*Delinquent Girls:*

Virginia K. Johnson Home.	\$11,504 80	1,043 30
Paving and curbing.....	523 37—	12,028 17

*Dependent Girls:*

Vashti Industrial School...	25,471 92	1,100 00
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*Pacific Coast Work:*

San Francisco Wesley House	1,430 00	175 00
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*Gulf Coast:*

Galveston, Tex.....	\$ 2,200 00	200 00
Biloxi, Miss.....	4,555 86	426 25
Centenary: Back Bay Work.	774 31	
Painting and repairs..	437 70	
Furniture.....	197 39	
Houma.....	9,610 14	933 33
Centenary: Building and		
repairs.....	5,819 08	
New Orleans.....	6,658 77—	30,253 25
		467 16

*Mexican:*

Holding Institute.....	\$ 9,937 23	1,162 50
Homer Toberman.....	3,965 88	333 33
Mexican day schools.....	3,726 37	436 66
San Antonio Wesley House.	3,104 38	286 50
Valley Institute.....	5,755 50—	375 00

*Miners:*

Hartshorne.....	\$ 916 67	83 33
Picher.....	825 00	75 00
Phoenix.....	525 00	75 00
Thurber and Myra.....	908 34	83 33
West Virginia Coal Fields ..	4,671 00	425 00
West Virginia Coal Fields		
Week of Prayer, furnish-		
ing and fencing.....	1,000 00—	8,846 01

*Mountain:*

Sue Bennett: Maintenance.	\$35,365 06	1,722 50
Brevard Institute: Mainte-		
nance.....	22,278 07	1,333 33
Sue Bennett Week of Prayer:		
Equipment for gymna-		
sium.....	182 98—	57,826 11

*Negro Work:*

Bethlehem House, Augusta.	\$ 2,838 00	258 00
Bethlehem Center, Nashville.	6,974 25	624 00
Paine Annex: Maintenance.	8,254 96	735 41

Centenary; Equipment for new building.....	901 55	
Interracial work.....	300 00	225 00
Bethlehem Center, Nashville, Week of prayer: Repairs and equipment.	1,297 65	\$ 20,566 41
 Wesley House, Louisville, Ky.:		
Centenary.....	21,000 00	
Deaconess expense and travel	4,728 19	350 00
Columbus, Ga., worker.....	375 00	75 00
Committee on Interracial Work.....	2,000 00	
Furloughs.....	8,625 00	750 00
Inter-Board Work.....	345 00	
Interdenominational Work.....	200 00	
MacDonell Lectureship.....	2,500 00	
Miscellaneous.....	1,056 63	
North Arkansas Rural Work.....	337 50	75 00
Tuscon, Ariz., worker.....	500 00	100 00
<i>Christian Education:</i>		
Brevard.....	\$ 4,078 92	
Sue Bennett.....	470 00	4,548 92
 Total for Home Work.....	\$ 404,655 73	\$ 15,752 26
Advanced in 1926 on 1927 work.....	20,215 11	

## UNITED FUND

<i>Scarritt: College for Christian Workers</i>		
Regular funds.....	\$ 42,617 69	
Christian Education.....	818 57	\$ 43,436 26
 <i>Bennett Memorial: Investments</i> .....	\$ 186,550 00	
Payments on new building and other expenses.....	227,972 34	
Endowment.....	101,000 00	515,522 34
 Total United Fund.....		\$ 558,958 60
Advanced in 1926 on 1927 work.....		50,000 00
<i>Paid on Jubilee expenses</i> .....	\$ 3,770 71	

## ADMINISTRATION

Salaries: Secretaries and Treasurer.....	\$ 11,026 00	\$ 900 00
Clerical help, office expense, and travel.....	11,200 71	1,033 78
Board meetings.....	2,050 78	30 60
Regional Conference.....	707 70	
Rent.....	3,762 12	940 53
 Total Administration.....	\$ 28,747 31	\$ 2,904 91
Advanced in 1926 on 1927 work.....	1,701 14	

## EDUCATION AND PROMOTION SECTION

President of Council: Office expense and travel.....	\$ 1,125 00	\$ 375 00
Vice President: Office expense and travel.....	200 00	
Recording Secretary: Office expense and travel.....	200 00	
Superintendent: Social Service.....	1,650 00	

Superintendents: Young People and Juniors			
—Office expense and travel.....	5,793 37	464 96	
Secretaries' salaries.....	10,100 00	850 00	
Clerical help: Office expense and travel.....	10,067 67	1,108 66	
Executive and special committee meetings.....	1,081 08	756 64	
Literature Committee.....	277 29		
Council meeting.....	6,624 48		
Literature (including annual report, mailing, etc.).....	30,962 45	1,031 78	
Schools of Missions.....	2,338 01		
<i>Young Christian Worker</i> .....	2,935 71		
Deaconess and missionary travel.....	800 00		
Junaluska general expense.....	121 65		
Rent.....	2,652 24	663 06	
Total Education and Promotion Section.	\$ 76,928 95	\$ 5,250 10	
Advanced in 1926 on 1927 work.....	4,151 82		

## SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS, 1927

Foreign Work.....	\$538,528 02		
Home Work.....	404,655 73		
United Funds (Bennett Memorial and Scarritt).....	558,958 60		
Administration.....	28,747 31		
Education and Promotion.....	76,928 95		
Jubilee.....	3,770 11—	1,611,583 72	

## SUMMARY OF DISBURSEMENTS ADVANCED ON 1928

Foreign Work.....	\$104,150 08		
Home Work.....	15,752 26		
Administration.....	2,904 91		
Education and Promotion.....	5,250 10—	\$ 128,057 35	
Total disbursements.....		\$1,739,646 07	

## PROPERTY ACCOUNT

## FOREIGN

Brazil.....	\$ 861,308 00		
China.....	1,022,250 00		
Congo.....	8,233 00		
Cuba.....	347,600 00		
Japan.....	227,960 00		
Korea.....	304,825 00		
Mexico.....	645,000 00		
		\$3,417,176 00	

## HOME

Bethlehem House, Augusta, Ga.....	\$ 7,550 00		
Bethlehem Center, Nashville, Tenn.....	60,000 00		
Brevard Institute, Brevard, N. C.....	246,000 00		
Dinuba, Calif.....	7,000 00		
Door of Hope, Macon, Ga.....	9,000 00		
Holding Institute, Laredo, Tex.....	279,116 00		
Homer Toberman Clinic and Settlement, Los Angeles.....	150,000 00		
Japanese Work, Oakland, Calif.....	5,000 00		

Keener Cottage, Seashore Camp Ground, Miss.	4,000	00
MacDonell Wesley Community House, Houma, La.	50,500	00
Mary Elizabeth Inn, San Francisco, Calif.	200,000	00
Mary Helm Hall, Alameda, Calif.	20,000	00
Methodist Dormitory, Denton, Tex.	65,000	00
Methodist Dormitory, Norman, Okla.	125,000	00
Methodist Dormitory, Austin, Tex.	150,000	00
Methodist Dormitory, Columbia, Mo.	150,000	00
Lots in Florida (near De Land)	6,000	00
Paine Annex, Augusta, Ga.	158,901	00
Rosa Valdes Settlement, Tampa, Fla.	35,000	00
Ruth Hargrove Settlement, Key West, Fla.	8,250	00
Scarratt Bible and Training School, Kansas City, Mo.	85,300	00
St. Mark's Hall, New Orleans, La.	151,900	00
Sue Bennett Memorial School, London, Ky.	271,190	00
Tucker Cottage, Nashville, Tenn.	3,000	00
Vashti Industrial School, Thomasville, Ga.	195,084	00
Virginia K. Johnson Home, Dallas, Tex.	125,000	00
Wesley Community House, Biloxi, Miss.	12,000	00
Wesley Community House, San Francisco, Calif.	80,000	00
Wesley Community House, St. Joseph, Mo.	25,000	00
Wesley Community House, West Virginia Coal Fields	22,500	00
Wolff Settlement, Ybor City, Tampa, Fla.	15,000	00
 Total	\$2,722,291	00

## RECEIPTS SINCE ORGANIZATION

	Foreign Work	Home Work	City Missions	
1878-79	\$ 4,014 27			
1879-80	13,775 97			
1880-81	19,362 10			
1881-82	25,609 44			
1882-83	29,647 31			
1883-84	38,873 52			
1884-85	52,652 12			
1885-86	51,588 76			
1886-87	50,092 63	\$ 261 55		
1887-88	69,729 65	3,837 51		
1888-89	68,165 34	4,258 40		
1889-90	75,476 54	2,954 88		
1890-91	85,969 44	3,046 83		
1891-92	66,448 59	3,727 51		
1892-93	71,199 12	4,628 20		
1893-94	66,377 90	4,995 37		
1894-95	63,951 98	8,457 87		
1895-96	74,403 16	17,553 79		
1896-97	82,880 47	15,346 11		
1897-98	86,418 76	18,896 43		
1898-99	83,587 07	31,566 82		
			Cash	
1899-1900	\$ 94,638 55	\$ 33,914 04	\$ 5,400 92	
Twentieth-century offering	2,426 39			
1900-01	82,674 22	48,249 17	6,237 76	
Twentieth-century offering	36,135 45		Voucher	
1901-02	104,017 97	46,197 27	4,186 12	
1902-03	112,458 78	51,799 56	6,105 50	

1903-04.....	132,143 37	59,414 98	11,110 23
1904-05.....	146,151 51	74,574 31	19,585 64
1905-06.....	155,951 10	79,975 74	21,587 57
1906-07.....	174,597 82	100,996 65	22,985 27
1907-08.....	226,192 88	118,044 64	29,864 98
1908-09.....	235,440 97	127,093 97	40,724 53
Sale of Property.....	23,737 31		
1909-10.....	254,554 75	139,799 19	42,770 68
Sale of Property.....	10,007 71		
1910-11.....	274,355 17	151,209 39	54,303 06
Sale of property.....	5,797 90		
1911.....	244,952 44	141,587 41	46,851 33
1912.....	292,206 14	181,461 42	59,677 45
Sale of property.....	1,617 81		
1913.....	282,684 75	198,277 11	69,596 19
1914.....	277,569 09	186,747 68	81,160 91
1915.....	292,629 61	199,384 26	76,584 95
1916.....	318,395 94	212,314 75	69,540 54
1917.....	350,545 95	225,581 62	76,687 12
1918.....	410,277 42	264,205 25	81,418 77
1919.....	481,114 52	386,052 13	88,906 92
1920.....	556,342 56	400,292 31	98,420 67
1921.....	544,738 16	402,749 68	135,500 76
1922.....	529,547 08	397,029 80	105,448 00
1923.....	544,225 66	412,762 28	64,093 66
1924.....	562,656 01	451,654 16	59,258 89
1925.....	629,672 80	455,857 57	
1926.....	631,590 77	464,313 50	
1927.....	678,404 19	490,851 11	
Centenary, 1920.....	498,511 35	174,583 12	
Centenary, 1921.....	479,490 31	164,501 94	
Centenary, 1922.....	152,311 70	27,594 34	
Centenary, 1923.....	285,678 84	106,430 29	
Centenary, 1924.....	78,683 48	3,152 25	
Centenary, 1925.....	81,348 26	24,471 26	
Centenary, 1926.....	39,184 18	18,986 81	
Centenary, 1927.....	7,448 74	2,746 03	
	\$12,504,338 75	\$7,143,368 26	\$1,378,008 42

## SCARRITT FUNDS

Balance on hand from 1915.....	\$ 2,025 40
Amount received in 1916.....	7,028 12
1917.....	7,256 53
1918.....	6,206 98
1919.....	12,992 45
1920.....	16,791 38
1921.....	27,095 55
1922.....	25,228 50
1923.....	22,078 42
1924.....	32,757 15
1924 Centenary.....	331 32
1925.....	22,284 16
1926.....	24,424 92
1927.....	27,862 26
	\$ 234,363 14

## CHRISTIAN EDUCATION CAMPAIGN FUNDS

1921: Home schools.....	\$	6,101	82
1922: Home schools.....		12,102	80
1923: Home schools.....		9,131	95
1924: Home schools.....		7,512	20
1925: Home schools.....		7,720	81
1926: Home schools.....		6,074	69
1927: Home schools.....		1,899	36
1921: Scarritt.....		2,806	00
1922: Scarritt.....		9,279	90
1923: Scarritt.....		7,096	45
1924: Scarritt.....		6,527	26
1925: Scarritt.....		4,596	04
1926: Scarritt.....		4,399	80
1927: Scarritt.....		578	00
	\$	85,827	08

## BENNETT MEMORIAL FUNDS

1923: Bennett Memorial.....	\$	46,325	07
1924: Bennett Memorial.....		80,228	92
1925: Bennett Memorial.....		124,673	57
1926: Bennett Memorial.....		388,356	99
1927: Bennett Memorial.....		9,725	11
	\$	649,309	66
1927: Jubilee.....		100	00
Grand total cash.....		\$ 20,618,306	89

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. INA DAVIS FULTON, *Treasurer.*

FEBRUARY 20, 1928.

Mrs. Ina Davis Fulton, Treasurer,  
 Department of Woman's Work,  
 Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South,  
 Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Mrs. Fulton: We have completed our examination of the accounting records of your department. A report has been submitted under separate cover.

Extreme care has been maintained in the accounting of funds and in the selection of investments.

Our association during the past year has been a distinct pleasure, and we wish to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the courtesies extended.

Very truly yours,

W. L. McFARLAND & CO.  
 W. L. McFARLAND,  
*Certified Public Accountant.*  
 F. L. STURDEVANT,  
*Public Accountant.*

## APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1929

### GENERAL WORK, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

#### SALARIES OF MISSIONARIES IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY

		Per Year
	Married	Single
Africa.....	\$ 1,300 00	\$ 770 00
Brazil.....	1,700 00	900 00
China.....	1,550 00	900 00
Cuba.....	1,700 00	900 00
Europe.....	1,650 00	1,200 00
Japan.....	1,900 00	1,000 00
Korea.....	1,900 00	1,000 00
Mexico.....	1,700 00	900 00
Increase per year at end of eight years of service.....	100 00	50 00
Additional increase per year at end of sixteen years of service.....	150 00	75 00
Another increase per year at end of twenty five years of service.....	100 00	50 00

#### CHILD ALLOWANCE

One to seven years of age, inclusive.....	\$ 150 00
Eight to fifteen, inclusive.....	225 00
Sixteen to twenty-one.....	325 00

#### AFRICA MISSION

Missionaries.....	\$ 21,459 76
Travel.....	16,800 00
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.....	650 00
Educational Work.....	1,700 00
Medical Work.....	3,350 00
Evangelistic Work.....	2,150 00
Industrial Work.....	4,000 00
Printing and Translation.....	1,000 00
Mission Boat.....	1,000 00
Business Department.....	1,000 00
General.....	1,900 00
 Total.....	 \$ 55,009 76

#### BELGIUM

Missionaries.....	\$ 10,322 00
Employed workers.....	17,930 00
Travel.....	1,350 00
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.....	4,000 00
Educational Work.....	15,250 00
General Educational Work.....	5,000 00
Evangelistic Work.....	3,500 00
Church Buildings.....	6,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	400 00
 Total.....	 \$ 63,752 00

## BRAZIL CONFERENCE

Missionaries.....	\$	18,792	66
Superannuates.....		2,928	32
Travel.....		3,850	00
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.....		2,800	00
Educational Work.....		8,450	00
Medical Work.....		1,000	00
Miscellaneous.....		3,235	00
 Total, Direct Appropriation.....	\$	41,055	98
Bulk sum.....		8,750	00
 Total, Brazil Conference.....	\$	49,805	98

## CENTRAL BRAZIL CONFERENCE

Missionaries.....	\$	19,581	74
Travel.....		7,800	00
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.....		5,200	00
Much-Needed Items.....		5,000	00
Miscellaneous.....		3,335	00
Superannuates.....		1,452	24
 Total, Direct Appropriation.....	\$	42,368	98
Bulk sum.....		5,000	00
 Total, Central Brazil.....	\$	47,368	98

## CHINA MISSION

Missionaries.....	\$	51,596	91
Superannuates.....		9,096	47
Personal Teachers.....		635	00
Travel.....		12,200	00
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.....		4,950	00
Educational Work.....		12,250	00
Medical Work.....		9,425	00
Miscellaneous.....		10,460	00
 Total, Direct Appropriation.....	\$	110,613	38
Bulk sum.....		17,000	00
 Total, China.....	\$	127,613	00

## CUBA CONFERENCE

		Appropriated	
		1929	
Missionaries.....	\$	40,844	88
Superannuates.....		1,240	75
Travel.....		3,550	00
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.....		3,050	00
Educational Work.....		6,300	00
Miscellaneous.....		9,100	00
 Total, Direct Appropriation.....	\$	64,085	63
Bulk sum.....		10,250	00
 Total, Cuba Conference.....	\$	74,335	63

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Missionaries.....	\$ 10,222 33
Travel.....	2,700 00
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.....	5,250 00
Educational Work.....	8,500 00
Church Buildings.....	
Evangelism.....	2,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	400 00
Total Direct Appropriation.....	29,072 33
Bulk sum.....	20,000 00
 Total, Czechoslovakia.....	\$ 49,072 33

## JAPAN MISSION

Missionaries.....	\$ 60,169 15
Superannuates.....	5,167 97
Personal Teachers.....	420 00
Travel.....	12,750 00
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.....	8,070 00
Educational Work.....	25,675 00
Miscellaneous.....	7,500 00
Christian Literature.....	850 00
Special Evangelistic Fund.....	2,000 00
Special Items.....	3,750 00
 Total, Direct Appropriation.....	\$ 126,352 12
Bulk sum.....	25,000 00
 Total, Japan.....	\$ 151 352 12

## KOREA MISSION

Missionaries.....	\$ 50,847 34
Personal Teachers.....	500 00
Travel.....	11,925 00
Superannuates.....	1,404 53
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.....	2,500 00
Educational Work.....	22,900 00
Medical Work.....	7,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	3,450 00
General.....	20,320 00
 Total, Direct Appropriation.....	\$ 120,846 87
Bulk sum.....	14,000 00
 Total, Korea.....	\$ 134,846 87

## MEXICO CONFERENCE

Missionaries.....	\$ 20,423 00
Superannuates.....	9,244 82
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.....	2,600 00
Educational Work.....	30,000 00
Medical Work.....	4,500 00
Miscellaneous.....	12,200 00
 Total, Direct Appropriation.....	\$ 78,967 82
Bulk sum.....	20,000 00
 Total, Mexico Conference.....	\$ 98,967 82

## POLISH-DANZIG MISSION

Missionaries.....	\$	12,887	34
Special Workers.....		4,950	00
Travel.....		2,650	00
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.....		5,050	00
Educational Work.....		15,100	00
Business Administration.....		1,000	00
Christian Literature.....		5,500	00
Religious Work.....		400	00
Miscellaneous.....			
Total, Direct Appropriation.....	\$	47,537	34
Bulk sum.....		20,000	00
Total, Polish-Danzig.....	\$	67,537	34

## RUSSIAN WORK—HARBIN

Evangelistic Work, Russia.....	\$	3,600	00
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## SIBERIA MISSION

Missionaries.....	\$	2,960	00
General Items.....		2,400	00
Preachers.....		7,450	00
Itineration.....		900	00
Ministerial training.....		750	00
Churches, Schools, Parsonages.....		1,200	00
Property.....		4,500	00
Total, Siberia.....	\$	20,160	00

## SOUTH BRAZIL CONFERENCE

Missionaries.....	\$	25,622	97
Travel.....		5,500	00
Superannuates.....		925	00
Rent, Taxes, and Insurance.....		2,800	00
Educational Work.....		9,550	00
Miscellaneous.....		4,035	00
Special.....		1,500	00
Buildings Recommended.....			
Total, Direct Appropriation.....	\$	49,932	27
Bulk sum.....		5,000	00
Total, South Brazil.....	\$	54,932	97

## RECAPITULATION

Africa.....	\$	55,009	76
Belgium.....		63,752	00
Brazil.....		49,805	98
Central Brazil Conference.....		47,368	98
China.....		127,613	38
Czechoslovakia.....		49,072	33
Cuba.....		74,335	63
Japan.....		151,352	12
Korea.....		134,846	87
Mexico.....		98,967	82
Poland.....		67,537	34

Russian Work—Harbin.....	\$ 3,600 00
Siberia.....	20,160 00
South Brazil.....	54,932 97
 Total for fields.....	\$ 998,355 18
Contingent.....	49,992 86
 Grand Total.....	\$1,048,348 04

## Home Department, General Work

Army and Navy Work.....	\$ 5,700 00
City and Industrial Work.....	38,900 00
Foreign Language Group:	
Florida Conference.....	12,500 00
Italian Work.....	6,000 00
Missionary Evangelists.....	6,300 00
German Mission.....	300 00
Louisiana Conference.....	12,300 00
California Oriental Mission.....	16,236 00
Texas Mexican Mission.....	42,914 00
Western Mexican Mission.....	25,068 00
Indian Work.....	17,960 00
Rural Work.....	5,450 00
Sustentation Work in Conferences:	
Arizona Conference.....	8,800 00
Denver Conference.....	5,750 00
Illinois Conference.....	2,550 00
New Mexico Conference.....	10,650 00
Northwest Conference.....	14,650 00
Pacific Conference.....	10,900 00
West Oklahoma Conference.....	2,300 00
Western Virginia Conference.....	1,800 00
Miscellaneous	
Epworth League Specials:	
Scarritt College—Chair of Music.....	\$ 2,000 00
Paine College—maintenance.....	11,000 00
Evangelism.....	1,000 00
Bible School—Lake Junaluska.....	20,000 00
Hebrew Coöperative Mission (conditional)	500 00
Insurance, taxes, street paving, miscellaneous travel (missionaries), etc.....	3,450 00
Home Missions Council.....	300 00
Committee on Church and Race Relations.....	50 00
Home Missions Council: Work among students at Gov- ernment Indian Schools.....	250 00
Contingent Fund.....	14,280 00
 Total, Regular Appropriation.....	\$ 299,858 00

## NEGRO WORK

(Out of receipts on Assessment for Negro Work)

Bible teachers—four schools.....	\$ 2,000 00
Capers Chapel.....	500 00
Interest—annuity.....	4,500 00
Expenses, taxes, and insurance.....	750 00
Interracial Commission.....	3,000 00
Lane College.....	2,000 00

Miles Memorial College.....	1,000 00
Paine College—maintenance.....	11,500 00
Pastors on mission charges.....	8,000 00
Scholarships.....	500 00
Six schools.....	2,000 00
Summer Schools for Pastors.....	3,500 00
	\$ 39,250 00
Toward completing fiscal year.....	2,746 00
	\$ 41,996 00

Total for Negro Work.....

**RECAPITULATION**

Home Department, Regular.....	\$ 299,858 00
Home Department, Negro Work.....	41,996 00
	\$ 341,854 00

**Education and Promotion Department,  
General Work****CANDIDATE WORK**

Candidate and Medical Advisory Committee.....	\$ 300 00
Life Service Commission.....	1,334 00
	\$ 1,634 00

**EDUCATIONAL**

Summer Schools of Missions.....	\$ 1,500 00
Honorarium Instructors Standard Training Schools.....	2,000 00
Missionary Committee.....	2,000 00
Missionary Education Movement.....	500 00
Pastors' Schools.....	1,000 00
Cultivation materials.....	2,500 00
School of Missionary Education.....	5,000 00
General Missionary Council Meeting.....	2,500 00
	\$ 17,000 00

**PROMOTIONAL**

Bureau of Specials.....	\$ 2,500 00
Literature.....	15,000 00
Postage.....	3,000 00
Conference promotion.....	12,000 00
	\$ 32,500 00

**RECAPITULATION**

Candidate Work.....	\$ 1,634 00
Educational.....	17,000 00
Promotional.....	32,500 00
	\$ 51,134 00

### EXPENSE OF ADMINISTRATION

Administrative salaries—Secretaries and Treasurer.....\$	35,000 00
Annual and Executive Committee meetings.....	2,500 00
Annual Report, printing and circulating.....	4,000 00
Incidentals—printing, office supplies, stationery, etc.....	8,000 00
Interest.....	10,000 00
Miscellaneous—Insurance taxes, premium on security bonds, etc.....	2,400 00
Officers' travel.....	5,000 00
Operating expenses, Mission Building, Lake Junaluska.....	800 00
Postage.....	1,500 00
Secular Press Bureau.....	800 00
Salaries—stenographers, clerks, bookkeeper, etc.....	25,000 00
Rent, telephone and tolls.....	10,000 00
Total, Expense of Administration.....	\$ 105,000 00

### MISCELLANEOUS

Annuity Department.....	\$ 2,000 00
Bishops' Travel.....	5,000 00
Committee on coöperation, Latin America.....	2,500 00
Committee on Anglo-American Congregation.....	300 00
Foreign Missions Conference, North American.....	2,500 00
Missionaries' travel in United States.....	2,000 00
Scarritt College, Chair of Music, Foreign Department.....	2,000 00
Superannuate Allowance, W. W. Pinson.....	1,200 00
Scarritt College, Chair of Bible.....	3,600 00
Tuition, missionaries on furlough.....	2,000 00
Furniture and Fixtures.....	1,000 00
Total, Miscellaneous.....	\$ 24,100 00

### GRAND TOTAL—ALL DEPARTMENTS, GENERAL WORK

Foreign Department.....	\$ 1,048,348 04
Home Department.....	299,858 00
Negro Work.....	41,996 00
Educational and Promotional.....	51,134 00
Expenses of Administration.....	105,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	24,100 00
	\$ 1,570,436 04

### WOMAN'S WORK, FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

#### CHINA MISSION

Missionaries.....	\$ 47,572 00
General Expense.....	24,034 00
Shanghai District.....	4,377 00
Sungkiang District.....	6,675 00
Taichang District.....	1,885 00
Huchow District.....	6,955 00
Nanzing District.....	1,868 00
Changchow District.....	7,818 00
Soochow District.....	21,662 00
Union Work.....	16,960 00
Grand Total for China Mission.....	\$ 139,806 00

## JAPAN MISSION

Missionaries.....	\$	35,822 00
General Expenses.....		1,530 00
Kobe District.....		28,175 00
Matsuyama District.....		6,396 00
Hiroshima District.....		36,544 00

Grand Total for Japan Mission..... \$ 108,467 00

## KOREA MISSION

Missionaries.....	\$	41,851 00
General Expenses.....		1,500 00
Seoul District.....		25,094 00
Chulwon District.....		4,310 00
Songdo District.....		27,220 00
Wonsan District.....		22,570 00
Choonchun District.....		12,150 00

Grand Total for Korea Mission..... \$ 134,695 00

## BRAZIL MISSION

Missionaries.....	\$	37,762 00
Office Field Treasurer.....		250 00
Brazil Conference.....		1,630 00
Central Brazil Conference.....		5,483 00
South Brazil Conference.....		3,571 00

Grand Total for Brazil Mission..... \$ 48,696 00

## CUBA MISSION

Missionaries.....	\$	17,430 00
Evangelistic Work.....		600 00
Cienfuegos.....		4,905 00
Havana.....		1,190 00
Matanzas.....		6,139 00

Grand Total for Cuba Mission..... \$ 30,264 00

## MEXICO MISSION

Missionaries.....	\$	40,522 00
Mexican Evangelistic Workers.....		7,650 00
Student and Woman's Work.....		1,225 00
Chihuahua District.....		10,293 00
Durango District.....		8,700 00
Monterrey District.....		17,275 00

Grand Total for Mexico Mission..... \$ 85,665 00

## CONGO MISSION

Missionaries.....	\$	12,680 00
Wembo-Nyama Station.....		2,300 00
Tunda Station.....		1,750 00
Minga Station.....		1,900 00

Grand Total for Congo Mission..... \$ 18,630 00

## POLISH MISSION

Missionaries.....	\$	3,984 00
Jane Brown Evangelistic Center.....		4,620 00

Grand Total for Polish Mission..... \$ 8,604 00

## OTHER ITEMS

Scarritt College for Christian Workers.....	\$	20,500 00
Interdenominational Work.....		3,074 00
Administration, Foreign Share.....		19,517 00
Education and Promotion, Foreign Share.....		33,166 00
Grand Total for Other Items.....	\$	76,257 00

## RECAPITULATION

China.....	\$	139,806 00
Japan.....		108,467 00
Korea.....		134,695 00
Siberia-Korean Mission.....		2,420 00
Brazil.....		49,696 00
Congo Belge.....		18,630 00
Cuba.....		30,264 00
Mexico.....		85,665 00
White Russians in Poland.....		8,604 00
Scarritt College for Christian Workers.....		20,500 00
Interdenominational Work.....		3,074 00
Administration.....		19,517 00
Education and Promotion.....		33,166 00
Contingent.....		30,169 00
Total.....	\$	683,673 00

## HOME DEPARTMENT, WOMAN'S WORK

Mountain Work.....	\$	46,014 00
Mexican Work.....		33,075 00
Gulf Coast Work.....		25,201 00
Cuban Work.....		18,776 00
Negro Work.....		25,772 00
Work with Miners.....		8,000 00
Cotton Mill Work.....		900 00
Dependent Girls.....		15,000 00
Bible Teachers.....		9,000 00
Rural Work.....		3,600 00
Delinquent Girls.....		12,500 00
Western Work.....		5,850 00
Spofford Study Home.....		3,600 00
Miscellaneous.....		18,695 00
Scarritt College.....		23,000 00
City Mission and Conference Appropriation.....		10,765 00
Administration.....		16,464 00
Education and Promotion.....		34,615 00
Contingent.....		19,296 00
Total.....	\$	330,123 00

## GRAND TOTAL, WOMAN'S WORK

Foreign Department.....	\$	683,673 00
Home Department.....		330,123 00
Grand Total.....	\$	1,013,796 00

**GRAND TOTALS OF BOARD OF MISSIONS  
APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1929**

General Work.....	\$ 1,570,436 04
Woman's Work.....	1,013,796 00
Grand Total.....	\$ 2,584,232 04

# MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

## BOARD OF MISSIONS

OF THE

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

Held May 8-9, 1928, Nashville, Tenn.

### FIRST SESSION, MAY 8, 1928

THE eighty-second annual meeting of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, convened in the Doctors' Building, Nashville, Tenn., at 9: 30 A.M. Tuesday, May 8, 1928, Bishop W. B. Beauchamp, President, in the chair.

The devotional service was conducted by Bishop U. V. W. Darlington. Hymn 354, "O, for a heart to praise my God," was sung. Bishop Darlington read from a hymnal one hundred years old, which had on the flyleaf the names of Bishops William McKendree, Enoch George, and R. E. Roberts. Hymn No. 1 was sung and the hymnal presented to Bishop Candler for Emory University. Bishop H. A. Boaz led in the recital of the Apostles' Creed. Bishop Warren A. Candler led in prayer. Psalms 66 and 67 were read responsively, and the devotional closed with the singing of 631, "Jesus Shall Reign."

### ROLL CALL

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary and showed the following members present:

W. B. Beauchamp, Percy D. Maddin, Mrs. Fred A. Lamb, Warren A. Candler, Collins Denny, E. D. Mouzon, John M. Moore, W. F. McMurry, U. V. W. Darlington, H. M. DuBose, W. N. Ainsworth, James Cannon, Jr., S. R. Hay, H. A. Boaz, W. G. Cram, A. F. Smith, F. S. Parker, John W. Shackford, T. D. Ellis, G. L. Morelock, O. S. Welch, C. R. Gray, Mrs. T. J. Copeland, W. Erskine Williams, A. P. Harley, M. L. Butler, W. F. Dunkle, Lavens M. Thomas, David Davies, Mrs. W. J. Piggott, E. R. Steel, J. G. Snelling, Mrs. C. W. Nichols, G. L. Harrell, Robin Gould, Mrs. K. C. Childers, Ira F. Hawkins, O. E. Goddard, F. S. Love, Mrs. Luke Johnson, Mrs. E. J. Harper, Mrs. Nat G. Rollins, Nathan Newby, Louis

Boerger, A. J. Cauthen, Mrs. E. P. Peabody, Mrs. J. W. Mills,  
Mrs. D. N. Bourne, Mrs. Lee Britt, Mrs. J. A. Mercer, J. F.  
Shinn, and H. L. Clay.

## LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS

Letters and telegrams were received from Mrs. F. F. Stephens, Columbia, Mo., and Bishop H. M. Dobbs, Birmingham, Ala., as follows:

"Sincerely regret that illness prevents my attending Board meeting." MRS F. F. STEPHENS.

"Regret I am unavoidably detained. I wish and pray for another great Board meeting." HOYT M. DOBBS.

## BUSINESS CALENDAR

The Business Calendar was introduced by the General Secretary, and adopted as follows:

## BUSINESS CALENDAR

BOARD OF MISSIONS, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH.  
EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL SESSION, MAY 8, 1928

- I. Opening, Devotional.
- II. Roll call.
- III. Preliminary items of business.
- IV. Introductions.
- V. Report of General Secretary.
- VI. Report of Audit Committee, P. D. Maddin.
- VII. Report of Treasurer, J. F. Rawls.
- VIII. Report of Treasurer, Mrs. Ina Davis Fulton.
- IX. Report of Bishops in charge of Fields:
  - Cuba, Bishop Warren A. Candler.
  - Africa, Brazil, South Brazil, Central Brazil, Bishop James Cannon, Jr.
  - Mexico, Western Mexican Mission, Texas Mexican Mission, Bishop W. B. Beauchamp.
  - Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Polish-Danzig Missions Bishop U. V. W. Darlington.
  - China, Korea, Japan, Russian Mission, Siberia Mission, Manchuria Mission, Bishop W. N. Ainsworth.
  - Indian Mission, Bishop H. A. Boaz.
  - Oriental Mission and Western Work, Bishop Sam R. Hay.

Denver, Bishop W. F. McMurry.  
New Mexico, Bishop John M. Moore.  
X. Foreign Work Committee, Report No. 1.  
XI. Home Work Committee, Report No. 1.  
XII. Education and Promotion Committee, Report No. 1.  
XIII. Report of Estimates Committee.  
XIV. Report of Home Work Committee, Report No. 2.  
XV. Report of Centenary Committee.  
XVI. Report of Committee on By-Laws.  
XVII. Report of President Board of Trustees, Scarritt College.  
XVIII. Report of Foreign Work Committee, Report No. 2.  
XIX. Report of Education and Promotion Committee, Report No. 2.  
XX. Report of Miscellaneous Committees.

*Program Evening Session*

I. Opening, Devotional. Dr. Goddard.  
II. Report of Candidates Committee.  
III. Home Work Committee, Report on Deaconess Appointments.  
IV. Remarks to the Outgoing Missionaries  
    Miss Esther Case, five minutes.  
    Mrs. J. W. Downs, five minutes.  
    W. B. Nance, five minutes.  
    J. R. Saunders, five minutes.  
    D. L. Mumpower, five minutes.  
    Miss Lillian Nichols, five minutes.  
    Miss Clara Chalmers, five minutes.  
    Miss Emma Eldridge, five minutes.  
    W. K. Matthews, five minutes.  
V. Consecration of Workers for Cuba, Bishop Candler.  
    Consecration of Workers for Europe, Bishop Darlington.  
    Consecration of Workers for the Orient, Bishop Ainsworth.  
    Consecration of Workers for Africa, Bishop Cannon.  
VI. Closing Remarks, Dr. Cram.

Bishop Candler stated that he had to leave and would not be present at the night session. He asked that some one fill his place on the evening program.

On account of the smallness of the chapel and the number

wishing to attend the service, it was voted that the night session be held in McKendree Church, Tuesday evening.

The hours of meeting were set as follows:

9 A.M. to 12:30 P.M.

2:30 P.M. and adjourn at will and 7:40 P.M.

#### REFERENCE TO NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee was asked to nominate a Committee on Memoirs, a Committee to examine Auditor's Report, and a Committee to examine the minutes of the Executive Committee.

#### TELEGRAM

A telegram from Ralph E. Nollner was read, as follows:

"Greetings from Southern Assembly to members General Board of Missions. We are anxious to coöperate with you and Board in whatever plans you make for School of Missions this summer. Feel free to command us for any service we can render. Wish you successful meeting." RALPH E. NOLLNER.

#### MISSIONARIES INTRODUCED

Dr. Goddard presented the following missionaries:

Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Nance, China; T. A. Hearn, China; Mrs. C. H. Marshall, Brazil; J. R. Saunders, Brazil; Roy Smith, Japan; Rev. and Mrs. W. K. Matthews, Japan.

Miss Case presented the following missionaries:

Miss Lochie Rankin, China; Miss Lucy J. Webb, China; Miss Margaret M. Rue, China; Miss Lillian Nichols, Korea; Miss Ida L. Shannon, Japan.

#### REPORT OF GENERAL SECRETARY

The report of the General Secretary was read by Dr. W. G. Cram. The report was received and went to record, the recommendations being referred to the Committee on Education and Promotion. (See page 19.)

#### REPORT OF AUDITOR

P. D. Maddin handed to the Chairman the report of the Auditors of the Books of the Treasurers of General Work and of the Woman's Work. The report was referred to the Special Auditing Committee.

### REPORT OF TREASURER, GENERAL WORK

The report of the Treasurer, General Work, was given by J. F. Rawls and referred to the Special Auditing Committee. (See page 73.)

### REPORTS OF SECRETARIES

The reports of the Secretaries were distributed without reading.

The Nominating Committee retired to nominate committees.

### REPORT OF TREASURER, WOMAN'S WORK

The report of the Treasurer of the Woman's Department was given by Mrs. Ina Davis Fulton and referred to the Special Auditing Committee. (See page 92.)

### REPORTS OF BISHOPS

The reports of bishops in charge of fields were called for, and Bishop Warren A. Candler reported on Cuba.

### REPORT OF NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee presented the following report:  
M. L. Butler, to fill vacancy in Education and Promotional Committee.

### COMMITTEE ON MEMOIRS

Bishop Warren A. Candler, Bishop W. F. McMurry, Dr. E. H. Rawlings, Mrs. J. A. Mercer.

### COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE AUDITOR'S REPORT

Nathan Newby, O. S. Welch, Mrs. E. J. Harper.

### COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MINUTES

F. S. L ve, Ira F. Hawkins, Mrs. K. C. Childers, Mrs. D. N. Bourne.

### MEMORIAL SERVICE

Dr. F. S. Parker moved that a Memorial Service be held, and it was so ordered.

### REPORTS OF BISHOPS

Bishop Cannon then reported on the work in Brazil, Central Brazil, South Brazil, and Africa.

Bishop Darlington reported on the work in Belgium, Czechoslovakia and the Polish-Danzig Mission.

Announcements were made, and the Board adjourned with the benediction by Rev. T. D. Ellis.

### SECOND SESSION, MAY 8, 1928

Tuesday, May 8, at 2:30 P.M. Dr. Cram called the afternoon session of the Board of Missions to order. Bishop Beauchamp being detained, and the Vice President, P. D. Maddin, absent, Dr. Cram nominated Bishop Sam R. Hay to preside.

Hymn No. 386 was sung, "Stand up, Stand up for Jesus," and Dr. W. B. Nance, of China, led in prayer.

The minutes were read and approved.

### REPORTS OF BISHOPS

Bishop W. N. Ainsworth reported on the work in Oriental fields.

Bishop Beauchamp resumed his seat.

Bishop H. A. Boaz reported on the Indian Mission.

Bishop Sam R. Hay spoke of the Western Conferences and Oriental Mission, Bishop McMurry of the Denver Conference, and Bishop Beauchamp of the Mexican work.

### FOREIGN WORK COMMITTEE REPORT

Report No. 1, Foreign Work Committee, was presented by the Secretary, Judge Erskine Williams. It was voted that the report be adopted subject by subject.

The first subject concerned the Central Council in China and resolution by Foreign Secretary. Adopted.

The second subject concerned Russia (work in Harbin, Manchuria). Adopted.

The third subject concerned the Constitution of Soochow University. Dr. W. B. Nance, of China, was given the privilege of the floor. After discussion this subject was adopted as read.

Subject four concerned the confirmation of Dr. W. B. Nance as Western Adviser of Soochow University. Adopted.

### TELEGRAM

It was voted to send a message to Mrs. F. F. Stephens, President of the Woman's Missionary Council, expressing re-

gret at her absence. The telegram sent was as follows:

"Board regrets your illness and inability to attend meeting. Hope for your speedy recovery to health and strength."

MRS. FRED A. LAMB, *Secretary.*

After announcements, the benediction was pronounced by Dr. F. S. Parker.

### THIRD SESSION, EVENING, MAY 8

Evening session of the Board of Missions was called at Mc-Kendree Church, Tuesday evening, May 8, 1928, 7: 30 P.M., Bishop W. B. Beauchamp presiding.

Dr. O. E. Goddard had charge of the devotional. Hymn No. 458, "Jesus, I My Cross Have Taken," was sung. For the subject of his talk Dr. Goddard took Romans 12: 1; Philippians 2: 5; 1 Corinthians 6: 20. He said the supreme need to-day is consecration to the work. He then led the assembly in prayer.

### CANDIDATES COMMITTEE REPORT

The report of the Candidates Committee was given by Miss Esther Case and adopted as follows:

The Candidates Committee held four meetings during the year, in which thirty-five candidates were approved and recommended to the Board of Missions for appointment as follows:

#### FOREIGN WORK

Korea.—Rev. Victor Wellington Peters, Rev. John Massillon Norris, Dr. Harold Henry Boehning, Miss Maude V. Nelson, R.N., Miss Mabel Cherry.

Japan.—Miss Lois Cooper.

Brazil.—Mr. Eugene Chesson (and wife), Miss Annie Donovan, Miss Sophia Mount, Miss Mary Helen Clark.

Congo Belge.—Rev. William Elmo Tabb, Rev. Joe Henry Maw, Miss Mary Taylor Myers, R.N., Rev. Henry Thomas Wheeler (and wife).

Poland.—Mr. Willard Winston Cram, Miss Eurania Pyron (White Russian Work).

Cuba.—Rev. Walter Cross, Rev. Alexander J. Reid (and wife), Miss Lucile Lewis.

#### HOME WORK

Deaconesses.—Miss Martha Bennett Stewart, Miss Lora Lee Pederson, Miss Willie May Porter, Miss Clara Hodgson, Miss Dorothy Hilliard, Miss Mabel Virginia Clark, Miss Anne E. Goodloe, Miss Zoe Anna Davis, Miss Maybeth Sykes, Miss Mary Lou Barnwell, Miss Laura Stillwell, Miss Athalia Baker, Miss Hazel Bulifant, Miss Mary Osborne.

Employed Workers.—Miss Mary Rowland Riddle, Miss Thelma H. Stevens.

Eight other candidates were approved by the committee, who are detained, pending further training or for health or other causes.

Respectfully submitted.

W. G. CRAM, *Chairman*;  
ESTHER CASE, *Secretary*.

### HOME WORK COMMITTEE, REPORT NO. 1

Report of Home Work Committee, No. 1, concerning appointments of deaconesses, was read by Mrs. J. W. Downs and adopted as follows:

#### APPOINTMENT OF DEACONESSES, 1928-29

##### *Alabama*

Ensley Community House, Birmingham: Head Resident, Dorothy Crim; Girls' Director, Alaska Terry; Boys' Director, Martha B. Stewart.

Eva Comer Coöperative Home, Birmingham: Head Resident, Mrs. Grace M. Driver.

Wesley Community House, Montgomery: Head Resident, Lois Tinsley. Dumas Institutional Church, Mobile: Head Resident, Adeline Peeples.

##### *Arizona*

University Church, Tucson: Church Worker, Elah Cannon.

Tubercular Hospital, Tucson: Religious Worker, Lexie Vivian.

##### *Arkansas*

###### (Rural Work)

Helena District, Bess Eaton.

Jonesboro District, Eula McCoy.

Camden District, Willie May Porter.

##### *California*

Homer Toberman Mission and Clinic, Los Angeles: Head Resident, Margaret Ragland; Community Visitor, Ruth Dolores Diaz; Girls' Director, Helen Reeves; Nurse, Hazel A. Bulifant.

Wesley Community House, San Francisco: Girls' Director, Clara Hodgson.

Mary Elizabeth Inn, San Francisco: Head Resident, Ethel Jackson; Social Director, Glenn Moore.

##### *Florida*

Wolff Settlement (Cuban Work), Tampa: Head Resident, Eugenia Smith; Girls' Director, Elma Morgan; Evangelistic Worker, Mary Etta Freeman; Kindergartner, Martha Lewis.

Rosa Valdes Settlement, West Tampa: Head Resident, Berta Ellison.

Wesley Community House, Key West: Head Resident, Lottie Green; Social Service Worker and Visitor, Jennie Ducker.

*Georgia*

Wesley Community House, Atlanta: Head Resident, Bessie Allen; Assistant Head Resident, Bertha Cox.

Coöperative Home, Savannah: Head Resident, Mrs. J. C. Fields.

Paine Annex (Paine College), Augusta: Dean of Women, Carmen Blessing; Teacher (Music), Rachel Cantrell.

Vashti School, Thomasville: Teacher, Alice McLarty; Secretary and Bookkeeper, Martha Robinson; Teacher (Music), Mabeth Sykes; Matron (Young Girls), Lillian Parker.

Cotton Mill Work, Columbus: Church Worker, Connie Fagan.

*Kentucky*

Sue Bennett School, London: Teacher, Dorothy Hillard; Teacher, Pearle McCain; Teacher, Edith Ader; Teacher, Ola Lee Barnett.

Coöperative Home, Lexington: Head Resident, Maria Elliot.

Wesley Community House, Louisville: Head Resident, Ellen Gainey; Boys' Director, Ola Gilbert; Girls' Director, Elizabeth Russell.

First Methodist Church, Somerset: Church Worker, Ruby Berkley.

District Rural Work, Louisville Conference: Worker, Mae C. Sells; Worker, Brookside Davenport.

*Louisiana*

St. Mark's Hall (Foreign-Speaking Work), New Orleans: Head Resident, Nettie Stroup; Girls' Director, Bess Sargent; Boys' Director, Mary Lou Barnwell; Nurse, Wortley Moorman; Evangelistic Worker, Maggie Marshall.

MacDonell Mission School (French Work), Houma: Superintendent, Ella K. Hooper; Teacher, Lena Viola Long; Teacher, Laura Stillwell.

District Rural Work, Louisiana Conference: Worker, Lottie Ora Hooper.

First Methodist Church, Shreveport: Church Worker, Grace Gatewood.

Coöperative Home, Shreveport: Head Resident, Mary Nichols.

*Maryland*

Church Social Service Work, Baltimore: Church Worker, Wilhelmina Wahlroos.

*Mississippi*

Wesley Community House (Foreign Speaking Groups), Biloxi: Head Resident, Ruth Heflin; Club Director, Myrta Davis.

Back Bay Extension, Biloxi: Head Resident, Sallie Ellis.

District Rural Work, North Mississippi Conference: Worker, Alberta Wilson.

Galloway Memorial Church, Jackson: Church Worker, Mamie J. Chandler.

Central Methodist Church, Meridian: Church Worker, Addie B. Greely.

Wesley Community House, Meridian: Head Resident, Annie L. Trawick; Club Director, Mabel Anderson.

*Missouri*

Wesley Community House, St. Joseph: Head Resident, Ella K. Bowden; Kindergartner, Verdie Anderson.

Spofford Home (Receiving Home), Kansas City: Head Resident, Daisy Ritter.

Institutional Church, Kansas City: Head Resident, Elizabeth Taylor; Children's Director, Lila May Campbell; Secretary, Emma Burton; Girls' Director, Dorothy Dodd.

Kingdom House, St. Louis: Head Resident, Annie Alford; Girls' Director, Iva Lou Matkin.

Centenary Methodist Church, St. Louis: Church Worker, Gaye Hoke; Church Worker, Willia Duncan.

Brevard Institute, Brevard: Secretary and Bookkeeper, Esther Boggs; Teacher, Lillie Hendricks; Teacher, Ruth Bartholomew; Teacher, Frances Denton.

Duncan Memorial Church, Charlotte: Church Worker, Fannie Bame.

#### *South Carolina*

Wesley Community House, Columbia: Head Resident, Constance Palmore.

Wesley Community House, Spartanburg: Head Resident, Gertrude Grizzard; Girls' Director, Pearle Edwards.

Wesley Community House, Orangeburg: Head Resident, Athalia Baker.

#### *Oklahoma*

Brooks Institute, Hartshorne: Social Service Worker, Mattie Cunningham.

Wesley Community House, Oklahoma City: Head Resident, Dorothea Reid; Club Director, Sophia Kuntz.

University of Oklahoma, Norman: Teacher of Bible, Oscie Sanders.

Southeastern State Teachers' College, Durant: Teacher of Bible, Lena Noll.

Settlement Work, Picher: Social Service Worker, Ethel Cunningham.

#### *Tennessee*

Wesley Community House, Nashville: Head Resident, Lora Long; Kindergarten, Mae Coburn; Girls' Director, Lora Lee Pederson.

Scarritt College, Nashville: Student Counselor, Mary Ora Durham.

Centenary Institute, Nashville: Head Resident, Katherine Arnold; Kindergarten, Birdie Reynolds.

Bethlehem Center (Negro Work), Nashville: Director, Margaret Young; Girls' Director, Ann Rogers.

Wesley Community House, Chattanooga: Head Resident, Selden Bryan.

Centenary Methodist Church, Chattanooga: Church Worker, Helen Gibson.

Wesley Community House, Knoxville: Head Resident, Edith Leighty.

Munsey Memorial Church, Johnson City: Church Worker, Nellie Howard.

Holston Children's Home, Greeneville: Matron (Young Boys), Belle Hennen.

Scarritt College Alumni Association, Nashville: Worker, Emily Olmstead.

Texas

Mexican Work, Dallas: Head Resident, Annie Price.  
Community House, Dallas: Social Service Worker, Kate Walker.  
Virginia K. Johnson Home and School, Dallas: Teacher, Susie Teel;  
Nurse, Emma Vogel.  
Wesley Community House, Fort Worth: Head Resident, Susie Mitchell.  
Rebecca Sparks Inn, Waco: Head Resident, Maude Fail.  
Wesley Community House, Lyra: Head Resident, Rhoda Dragoo.  
Wesley Community House, San Antonio: Head Resident, Rena Murphy;  
Girls' Director, Mabel Clark; Evangelistic Worker, Mamie Robinson.  
Wesleyan Institute, San Antonio: Teacher, Minnie Webb.  
Girls' Coöperative Home, Houston: Head Resident, Jennie Congleton.  
Mexican Work, Houston: Kindergartner, Sue V. Herrick.  
First Methodist Church, Houston: Church Worker, Helen Gardner.  
Holding Institute, Laredo: Teacher, Ura Leveridge; Teacher, Mary  
Glendinning; Teacher, Annie Reil.  
Italian Work, Bryan: Social Service Worker, Grace Thatcher.

Virginia

Wilson Inn, Richmond: Head Resident, Mary Daniel.  
Belmont M. E. Church (Baltimore Conference), Roanoke: Church Worker, Mary Osborne.  
Wesley Community House, Danville: Head Resident, Mary Lou Bond; Club Director, Lula Kagey.  
State Teachers' College, Williamsburg: Teacher of Bible, Zoe Anna Davis.

### *West Virginia*

Coal Fields, Bluefield District: Social Service Worker, Martha K. Parham; Social Service Worker, Sarah Kee; Social Service Worker, Cornelia Godbey; Social Service Worker, Ida M. Stevens.

Bland Street M. E. Church, Bluefield: Church Worker, Minnie Lee Eidson.

District Rural Work, West Virginia Conference: Worker, Mrs. Virginia Hall; Worker, Juanita Hill. COLLINS DENNY, *Chairman*; MRS. NAT G. ROLLINS, *Secretary*.

That the following deaconesses be released from the Board for personal reason:

Miss Annie Lewis, Miss Cleta Kennedy, and Mrs. Eugenia Young.

For absence limitation:

Miss Estelle Wagoner.

That the following deaconesses be continued on leave of absence, personal and family reasons:

Mrs. Laura M. White (health), Miss Willena Henry (family), Miss Elizabeth Lockwood (health), Miss Eunice O'Bryant (family), Miss Millie Womack (family), Miss Hazel Cooper (personal), Miss Muriel Bell (health), Miss Aletha Graham (personal), Miss Ida J. Moore (health), Miss Mary Stokes (family), Miss Jessie Drew Gill (health), Miss Emily

Dorsey (study), Miss Minnie Davis (health), Miss Emma Wall (health).

That the following deaconesses be granted temporary leave of absence:

Miss Mary Hasler (family), Miss Mabel Kennedy (health), Miss Lela Page (health), Miss Dora Hoover (health), Miss Sarah K. Lowder (health), Miss Nelle McClain (health), Miss Pattie Allen (health).

That the following deaconesses be continued in the retired relationship:

Miss Elizabeth Davis, Miss Salina Monohan, Miss Frances Mann, Miss Sue T. Ford, Miss Alice Shieder, Miss Mattie Wright, Miss Elizabeth Billingsley, Miss Laura Harris, Mrs. Mary B. Alexander, Mrs. Julia Acton.

That the following be granted furlough:

Miss Josephine Berglund, Miss Florence Blackwell, Miss Elizabeth Cox, Miss Moselle Eubanks, Miss Frances Howard, Miss Carrie Porter Miss Rosalie Riggan, Miss Evelyn Waddell, Miss Florence Whiteside, Miss Bessie Bunn, Miss Jane Wilkinson.

#### SUPERINTENDENTS OF INSTITUTION

London, Ky., Sue Bennett School, K. C. East.

Thomasville, Ga., Vashti School, Miss Charlotte Dye.

Brevard, N. C., Brevard Institute, J. F. Winton.

Dallas, Tex., Virginia K. Johnson Home, Miss Mary Freeman.

Laredo, Tex., Holding Institute, J. M. Skinner.

Pharr, Tex., Valley Institute, Miss Georgia Swanson.

#### EMPLOYED WORKERS

1928

Alabama, Birmingham—Bethlehem House (Negro Work): Director, Mrs. J. R. White.

Alabama, Decatur—Community House (Mill Work): Director, Miss Eva Sellman.

Alabama, Florence—Community House: Head Resident, Miss Alice Shipley.

Arizona, Phoenix—Phoenix Central Church: Church Worker, Mrs. M. E. Mackey.

California, San Francisco—Wesley Community House: Head Resident, Miss Elizabeth Olmstead.

Florida, West Tampa—Rosa Valdes Settlement: Girls' Director, Miss Mary Riddle; Kindergartner, Mrs. Beatrice Edwards.

Georgia, Augusta—Bethlehem House (Negro Work): Director, Miss Thelma Stevens; Girls' Director, Miss Ella Louise Mitchell (Colored).

North Georgia, Thomasville—Vashti School: Teacher, Miss Blanche Spivey.

North Georgia—District Rural Work: Worker, Miss Bert Winter.

Kentucky, London—Sue Bennett School: Secretary and Bookkeeper, Miss Emma Miller.

Kentucky, Louisville—Wesley Community House: Club Director, Miss Ann Ruth Ragland.

Louisiana, Houma—MacDonell Mission School: Teacher, Miss Louisa Diggs.

Mississippi, Biloxi—Moore Community House: Club Director, Miss Katie Herndon.

Mississippi, Biloxi—Wesley Community House: Day Nursery, Miss Priscilla Freeland.

Missouri, Kansas City—Institutional Church: Boys' Director, Miss Ann Coucoulus.

Missouri, Kansas City—Spofford Home: Nurse-Deaconess, Miss Lydia Rieke.

Missouri, Kansas City—East Bottoms: Social Service Worker, Miss Ouita Burroughs.

Missouri, Columbia—Hendrix Hall (Dormitory): Director, Mrs. Lenora B. Dawes; Assistant Director, Mrs. Gertrude Trevarthan.

North Carolina, Winston-Salem—Social Community (Negro Work): Social Service Worker, Miss Marion Brinsfield (Col.)

Oklahoma, Norman—Agnes Moore Hall (Dormitory): Director, Mrs. Pearle Graham.

Tennessee, Chattanooga—Wesley Community House: Club Director, Miss Maude Moncrief.

Tennessee, Murfreesboro—Wesley Community House: Head Resident, Miss Maggie Cox; Club Director, Miss Fannie Cox.

Tennessee, Knoxville—Wesley Community House: Club Director, Mrs. C. L. Bond.

Tennessee, Greeneville—Holston Children's Home: Worker, —.

Tennessee, Nashville—Centenary Institute: Girls' Director, Miss Mary Joe Spalding.

Tennessee, Nashville—Bethlehem Center: Kindergartner, Miss Evangeline Stewart (Col.)

Texas, Dallas—Mexican Work: Club Director, Miss Jennie Bess McLain; Kindergartner, Miss Lula Bell.

Texas, Denton—State College, C. I. A.: Teacher of Bible, Miss McQueen Weir.

Texas, Denton—Smith-Carroll Hall (Dormitory): Director, Mrs. Belle Staniforth.

Texas, Terry—Japanese and French Colony: Social Service Worker, Miss Lucy Bell Morgan.

Texas, Fort Worth—Wesley Community House: Club Director, Miss Bertha Hogg.

Texas, Caledonia—District Rural Work: Worker, Miss Janet Head.

Texas, San Antonio—Wesley Community House: Kindergartner, Miss Martina Hyde.

Texas, Houston—Mexican Work: Social Service Worker, Mrs. Bertha Feldon.

Texas, Austin—Helen Kirby Hall (Dormitory): Director, Mrs. John Robbins; Business Director, Mrs. Alma B. Hume.

Texas, Laredo—Holding Institute: Home Economics Teacher, Miss Camille Barrett.

Texas, Galveston—Immigrant Port Work: Port Missionary, J. E. Reifs Schneider.

West Virginia—Coal Fields, Bluefield District: Social Service Workers; Miss Hyda Heard, Miss Alma Pitts, Miss Effie Fauver, Miss Agnes Stewart, Miss Emma Virginia Johnson, Miss Johnsie Hobson.

Mexico, Magdalena, Sonora—Mexican Day School: Principal, Miss Genevieve Martindale.

(For a list of deaconesses, see the Missionary Directory, page 184.)

Miss Case spoke to the out-going missionaries.

Bishop H. M. Du Bose took the chair.

Mrs. Downs spoke to the outgoing deaconesses.

Dr. W. B. Nance, of China, spoke of the kind of missionaries now needed in China.

Rev. J. R. Saunders, of Brazil, spoke to the missionaries going to Brazil, Dr. D. L. Mumpower to those going to Africa, Miss Lillian Nichols to those going to Korea, Miss Clara Chalmers to those going to Cuba, Miss Emma Eldridge of the work of the missionary in Mexico.

Dr. W. K. Matthews spoke on the Japanese Methodist Church.

Dr. Goddard called the different fields and presented the candidates for consecration.

The missionaries to be consecrated for Korea came to the chancel rail and after the charge, given by Bishop Ainsworth, were consecrated for missionary service. They were Rev. Victor Willington Peters, Rev. John M. Norris, Dr. Harold Henry Boehning, Miss Oma Goodson.

Missionaries for Cuba were called. Bishop Mouzon, in the absence of Bishop Candler, gave the charge and consecrated the following to missionary service: Rev. Walter Cross, Rev. and Mrs. Alexander J. Reid.

Missionaries for Brazil and the Congo Belge were called. Bishop Moore, for Bishop Cannon, gave the charge and consecrated the following to missionary service: Brazil, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Chesson; Congo Belge, Rev. William Elmo Tabb, Rev. Joe Henry Maw, Rev. and Mrs. H. T. Wheeler. Bishop Cannon led in prayer.

Missionaries for Poland were called. Bishop U. V. W. Darlington gave the charge and consecrated Willard Winston Cram for missionary service.

Dr. Cram asked all newly consecrated deaconesses and missionaries to come forward. Foreign missionaries at home on furlough came and flanked them on either side. All the deaconesses and undergraduates were called, bishops in charge of fields, and Dr. J. L. Cuninggim—truly a great army of missionaries going forth to win souls for the kingdom of God.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow" was sung and the benediction pronounced by Bishop Du Bose.

#### FOURTH SESSION, MORNING, MAY 9

Bishop Beauchamp called the Board to order at 9 A.M. Wednesday, May 9.

Bishop W. N. Ainsworth offered prayer.

Dr. E. H. Rawlings requested special prayer for young people hurt in an automobile accident, two of them belonging to families of our connection. Bishop Boaz led the prayer.

Minutes of the afternoon and evening sessions were read and approved.

#### FOREIGN WORK REPORT RESUMED

Consideration of Report No. 1 of the Foreign Work Committee was resumed.

Subject 5, concerning a Constitution for Board of Directors for Schools under Woman's Work. Adopted.

Dr. F. S. Parker was granted leave of absence to attend a meeting of the Budget Commission.

Subject 6, concerning the Hiroshima Girls' School Foundation, Japan. Adopted.

Subject 7, concerning the Moka Garden Embroidery Mission, China. Adopted.

Subject 8, concerning Treasurers in Foreign Fields. Adopted.

Subject 9, concerning a Commission to study Dr. Brunner's Rural Survey in Korea. Adopted.

Subject 10, concerning Changes in the Missionary Manual. Adopted.

Subject 11, concerning Regulations concerning Emeritus Missionaries. Adopted.

Subject 12, concerning Congo Mission matters. Adopted.

Subject 13, in reference to the English Department of Colegio Palmore, Mexico. Adopted.

Subject 14, a request from the Woman's Missionary Council.  
Adopted.

Subject 15, concerning Missions in Brazil. Adopted.

Subject 16, concerning Conference Orphanage in Brazil.  
Adopted.

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORT

The special committee report on the case of Walter A. Hearn, China, was read by Mr. Lavens M. Thomas. The report is as follows:

NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY 8, 1928.

To the Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The special committee appointed at your last session to investigate the question of agreement of Rev. Walter A. Hearn with the Church on the doctrine of the resurrection of Christ from the dead met in the Lambuth Building, at 9:30 A.M., on August 5, 1927. Present: Bishop Warren A. Candler, Bishop W. B. Beauchamp, P. D. Maddin, Mrs. W. J. Pig-gott, Bishop Edwin D. Mouzon, W. G. Cram, Mrs. Luke Johnson, Mrs. C. W. Nichols, L. M. Thomas. Absent: Bishop H. A. Boaz, F. S. Parker, and J. J. Gray, Jr.

Bishop Beauchamp was elected Chairman, and L. M. Thomas was elected Secretary.

The committee took the following preliminary action:

"1. That a court reporter be procured to make a stenographic report of the proceedings of the committee, which was done, W. Otho Beall having been selected for that purpose.

"2. That the committee invite Bishop Ainsworth and Mr. Hearn to appear before it and make such statements and introduce such testimony, either oral or documentary, as they may choose.

"3. That the Board Secretaries and such other persons as Bishop Ainsworth and Mr. Hearn care to invite be permitted to attend the hearing.

"4. That all letters and communications received by the committee, the Executive Committee, or others intended for the committee be placed before and made the property of the committee, in order that they be available in event Bishop Ainsworth, Mr. Hearn, or the committee itself cares to introduce them as evidence."

The case was then heard, after which the recommendation of Bishop W. N. Ainsworth was read as follows:

"There is nothing for me to do, therefore, in the discharge of my duty as an administrator of the work, but to ask the withdrawal of Brother Hearn from the China Mission."

On motion, after lengthy discussion, the recommendation of Bishop Ainsworth was adopted, and the Chair so declared.

The General Secretary and the Secretary of the Committee were instructed to prepare and deliver to the press a statement, which was done. The statement was as follows:

"Pursuant to the instructions of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at its last session, a special committee composed of Bishop Edwin D. Mouzon, Bishop Warren A. Candler, Bishop H. A. Boaz, Bishop W. B. Beauchamp, Mr. P. D. Maddin, Dr. Fitzgerald S. Parker, Mr. J. J. Gray, Jr., Mrs. Luke Johnson, Mrs. W. J. Piggott, Mrs. C. W. Nichols, Mr. Lavens Thomas, and Dr. W. G. Cram met to-day in Nashville to investigate the matter of the question of agreement of Rev. Walter A. Hearn with our Church on the doctrine of the resurrection of Christ from the dead.

"The presiding Bishop of the China Mission Conference, W. N. Ainsworth, recommended the withdrawal of Mr. Hearn from the China Mission. After hearing Mr. Hearn, who appeared before the Committee, the recommendation of the Bishop was adopted at to-day's meeting.

LAVENS M. THOMAS, *Secretary of Committee;*  
W. G. CRAM, *General Secretary."*

The minutes of the meeting of the committee, together with transcript of the proof introduced and heard and other documents were delivered to the General Secretary to be preserved in the archives of the Board.

Respectfully submitted.

W. B. BEAUCHAMP, *Chairman;*  
L. M. THOMAS, *Secretary.*

Subject 17, concerning communications in regard to the case of Walter A. Hearn, was taken up.

The letter of Mr. Hearn was read to the Board. It was as follows:

To the Board Missions of the M. E. Church, South, in session May 8, 1928, at Nashville, Tenn.

I am encouraged to present this statement because I know that your great body is composed of high-minded Christian men and women. Word has come to me that several communications both from the United States and China have reached you in my behalf. Let me assure you that not one of the communications has been inspired by me.

I cannot rid myself of the feeling that my recall from the Mission field, the facts and circumstances being what they are, is an unintentional unfairness to me, which I fear will result in injury to the Church and to the cause of Christ. I have the impression that my position has been misunderstood by the members of your body who have examined me. It may be that the fault lies with me, in that I have not been able to make my meaning clear. Some have wondered whether this was not partly due to the fact that I was born in the home of a missionary of the Southern Methodist Church in China and have lived and worked in the East most of my life. In view of these considerations and in the light of my former statements, I would like to make the following declaration:

I know that I have faith in Christ. I believe in the New Testament message of the resurrection of Jesus and of all mankind. I believe that "Christ did truly rise from the dead," according to that great symbol of

our faith, the third Article of our Religion, which symbol I most heartily accept. I believe in the Christ of the New Testament, and that God was in Christ reconciling the world to himself. My faith is rooted in the risen Christ, the living Christ of vital experience, who was victorious over death and who brought life and immortality to light through the gospel. I hold Christ to be God manifested in the flesh. My experience attests the validity of those great statements of our Christian faith, for I know him in whom I have believed, and that my Redeemer liveth.

I believe in the kingdom of God, and I desire to make that kingdom's coming in the world the supreme purpose of my life. I believe in the Church of God and in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which I am a member, as a part of the Universal Church. It is my most earnest desire to devote my life to the service of my Church as a minister of the gospel of Christ.

I wish to ask you, as a favor to me, to spread this communication upon the records of the Board of Missions of the M. E. Church, South. I am sure you will grant me this small request.

If there is any need whatever for me to appear before you for any reason at all, I shall do so gladly.

Respectfully submitted.

WALTER A. HEARN.

NASHVILLE, TENN., MAY 8, 1928.

The case of Walter A. Hearn was discussed at length. Bishop W. F. McMurry moved to amend this section by adding, "but we rejoice in this further declaration of his faith in Jesus Christ." After discussion this amendment was adopted.

Subject 17, as amended, was adopted.

The entire report (No. 1, Foreign Work Committee) was adopted as amended. The report is as follows:

#### FOREIGN WORK COMMITTEE REPORT

##### REPORT No. 1

To the Board of Missions in Session at Nashville, Tenn., May 8, 1928.

Report No. 1 is presented for your consideration subject by subject, and we request that the same be so considered and adopted.

*Subject 1.*—Constitution of the Central Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in China. We recommend the adoption of the following constitution of the Central Council:

#### THE CONSTITUTION OF CENTRAL COUNCIL OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH, IN CHINA

##### I. Aim.

The aim of the Council is twofold as follows:

1. To push forward as rapidly as possible the complete autonomy of the Church in China in response to the spirit of self-determination of the Chinese people.

2. To serve as an organ of coöperation between the Board of Missions in the United States and the Church in China during the period of transition.

### II. Functions.

The Council shall undertake responsibility for the discharge of the following functions:

1. To study and put into operation plans for the promotion of the autonomy of the Church in China.

2. To exercise all the powers conferred upon the China Mission by the Board of Missions.

3. To promote the work of the various departments and lay plans to this end.

4. To serve as the medium of communication between the Church in China and the Board of Missions for the transmission of reports and proposals relating to the various departments of the work.

### III. Organization.

1. Membership: The Council shall be composed of eighty-three members chosen by the groups as follows (in every class both electors and those elected shall be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.)

(1) Twenty clerical members elected by the Annual Conference.

(2) Ten women evangelistic workers elected by the Central Committee on deaconess and Bible Woman's Work.

(3) Twenty men and women elected by the Laymen's Movement.

(4) Educational.—Ten representatives elected by the Board of Trustees of Soochow University, ten elected by the Educational Committee of the Department of Woman's Work, and five by the Board of Education of the Annual Conference.

(5) Medical.—Two each elected by the Boards of Directors of the four hospitals—namely: Soochow Hospital, Margaret Williamson Hospital, Huchow Union Hospital, and Changchow General Hospital.

#### 2. Officers:

(1) The Bishop shall be honorary chairman of the Council. The Council shall elect a chairman, a vice chairman, and the executive secretaries, the number of which shall be determined by the Council.

#### 3. Executive Committee:

(1) The executive Committee shall be composed of the following: The chairman, the vice chairman, and the executive secretaries shall be *ex officio* members, and the Council shall elect representatives from the several groups on the following basis: (a) two clerical representatives of the Annual Conference group, (b) one representative of the Woman's Evangelistic workers group, (c) two representatives of the laymen, (d) two representatives of the educational boards, and (e) one representative of the medical work.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Executive Committee to carry out all the plans approved by the Council in general meetings. It shall not initiate new work.

4. Regulations as to elections:

- (1) No person shall be permitted to represent more than one group.
- (2) Each group shall elect in the order given above and shall report the names of its representatives to the remaining groups.
- (3) The members shall be elected to serve from the setting up of the Council till the work of the transition period is completed. Any vacancy occurring in the membership of the Council shall be filled by the original electing group.

(4) The officers and the Executive Committee shall serve for one year and shall be eligible for reëlection.

5. Meetings:

(1) The Council shall meet annually at a time and place to be determined by the Executive Committee, and fifty members shall constitute a quorum. Special meetings of the Council may be convened upon the call of the Executive Committee or the written request of eighteen members of the Council.

(2) The executive Committee shall meet once each quarter. Other meetings may be had upon the call of the Chairman of the Executive Committee or the written request of five members of the committee.

6. Treasurer:

A treasurer or treasurers shall be elected by the Council.

IV. *Amendments.*

With the exception of Articles I and II, which are not subject to amendment, any other article of the constitution may be amended by a vote of fifty members of the Council, provided that a written notice of the proposed amendment signed by five members has been sent to all the members of the Council one month previous to the meeting in which the vote is taken.

*Subject 1.—Resolution by the Foreign Secretary.* We recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

"Whereas our Chinese brethren for many years have desired to participate with the missionaries more fully in the plans and policies of the Missions, and now the missionaries welcome this; and whereas this board approved in principle the organization of a Council with this objective; and whereas the initial steps for a Council have been taken during the recent visit of Bishop Ainsworth and the foreign secretaries in China, and the constitution of said Council is now before us; therefore, be it

*"Resolved:* 1. That the Board again affirm its approval of the principle of having a Council and, in so far as it can do so legally, approve the plans of the proposed Council.

"2. In order that there be no seeming violation of existing law (see Sec. IV, Paragraph 81, Article 5, Discipline) it is suggested that the Mission approve or disapprove all recommendations coming to the Board from the Council until the meeting of the next General Conference, 1930, at which time such needed legislation can be asked for as will enable the Council to function without infringing on existing laws."

*Subject 2.—Policy concerning Russian Mission.* We recommend the adoption of the following:

"Whereas certain developments since the last meeting of the Board indicate that there is now a possibility of doing more successful work among Russians in Manchuria and even of ultimately entering Russia proper, we hereby authorize the Bishop in charge of our work in China and the Secretaries to carry forward the work as they deem wise, with authority to send out such missionaries as may be available and desired and as funds may be provided."

*Subject 3.*—Constitution of Soochow University. We recommend the following as the Constitution of Soochow University:

## CONSTITUTION

### OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY

(Ssu Li Tung Wu Ta Hsueh)

#### ARTICLE I. NAME

This Board shall be known as the Board of Trustees of Soochow University.

#### ARTICLE II. OFFICE

The office of the Board is located at Shanghai, Province of Kiangsu, Republic of China.

#### ARTICLE III. DECLARATION OF PURPOSE

The purpose of the Board of Trustees is to maintain in East China Soochow University, a private institution of learning under the auspices of the Kan Li Kung Hui which shall conform to the highest standards of educational efficiency, promote social welfare and high ideals of citizenship, and develop the highest type of Christian character in accordance with the original purpose of the founders. To this end the trustees and other responsible persons must be of well attested moral character, qualified and willing actively to promote the aims of the institution.

#### ARTICLE IV. COMPOSITION OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

1. The Board shall consist of fifteen members as follows:
  - (1) Three members of the Southern Methodist Mission.
  - (2) Six alumni.
  - (3) Six members at large.
2. No member of the administrative or teaching staff of any unit of the system, and no student, shall be eligible for membership.
3. At least eight members shall be Chinese.
4. All members of the Board shall be at least twenty-one years of age, and three-fourths of the members shall at all times be members of the Kan Li Kung Hui.
5. Members shall serve for three years and shall be eligible for re-election.
6. One of the first class, and two each of the second and third classes, shall be elected each year at the annual meeting. In case of a vacancy, the unexpired term shall be filled by the Board from the same class.

7. *Method of election:* The Board shall appoint a Committee on Nominations, which shall nominate twice the number of persons to be elected from each of the three classes, and the Board shall elect from this list by ballot. Members thus elected shall be confirmed by the Kan Li Kung Hui or such other body as may have this power delegated to them by the Kan Li Kung Hui (during the period of transition by the Central Council of the K. L. K. H.).

8. *Ex-Officio Members:* The president, the Western Adviser, and visiting representatives of the Board of Founders shall be members *ex officio*, without vote.

#### ARTICLE V. DUTIES OF THE BOARD

The Board of Trustees shall have the entire direction and control of Soochow University in all its units in accordance with the purpose stated in Article III. To this end it is empowered:

1. To determine educational policies.
2. To elect and/or dismiss the President, and on his nomination other administrative officers and professors, and the Western Adviser, the last named subject to the approval of the Board of Founders.
3. To confer academic and honorary degrees.
4. To make reports to the educational authorities.
5. To acquire property by lease or purchase and to control property, including endowment property, intrusted to its administration by the Board of Founders.
6. To control all financial affairs of the University, maintaining insurance and all needed repairs, and provided that it shall not involve the property or the founders in debt.
7. To consider and decide all matters referred to it by the President.
8. To make and amend by-laws, subject to the approval of the governing body of the Kan Li Kung Hui (during the period of transition by the Central Council of the K. L. K. H.).

#### ARTICLE VI. MEETINGS

The Board shall have an annual meeting at a time and place fixed a month in advance.

Special meetings may be called by the President of the Board on due notice.

Eight voting members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

#### ARTICLE VII. OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

The officers of the Board shall be a President, a Vice President, two Secretaries, and a Treasurer. They shall be elected at the annual meeting to serve for one year and shall be eligible for re-election.

The President of the Board shall be Chinese.

#### ARTICLE VIII. COMMITTEES

The officers of the Board shall constitute the Executive Committee to handle matters entrusted to it by the Board of Trustees.

The Board may appoint standing and special committees as may be needed and fix their duties.

#### ARTICLE IX. AMENDMENTS

This Constitution may be amended at a regular annual meeting or at a meeting specially called for the purpose, the proposed amendment having been submitted in writing to all the members at least three months in advance. Such amendments shall take effect on approval by the Board of Founders.

*Subject 4.*—Western Adviser for Soochow University. We recommend the confirmation of the appointment of Dr. W. B. Nance as Western Adviser for Soochow University.

*Subject 5.*—Constitution of Board of Directors for Schools under Woman's Work in China. We recommend the following for Constitution for Schools under Woman's Work in China:

### CONSTITUTION FOR BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR SCHOOLS UNDER WOMAN'S WORK IN CHINA

#### ARTICLE I. NAME

This organization shall be called the Board of Directors for Schools under the Woman's Work of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

#### ARTICLE II. OFFICE

The office of the Board is located at Shanghai in the Province of Kiangsu, No. 5 Young Allen Court.

#### ARTICLE III. PURPOSE

1. The purpose of the Board of Directors is to maintain primary and secondary schools under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces, which shall conform to the highest educational efficiency, promote social welfare and high ideals of citizenship, and develop Christian character in accordance with the original purpose of the founders.

2. To develop the interest and sense of responsibility of the churches in Christian education.

#### ARTICLE IV. COMPOSITION

The Board of Directors shall consist of members elected as follows, a majority of whom shall be Chinese:

Four missionaries in educational work elected by the Council.

Four Chinese in educational work elected by the Council.

Five members elected by the eight previously elected.

Two representatives of the Board of Founders, *ex officio*, without vote.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Council, *ex officio*, without vote.

The term of service shall be three years, and on the expiration of the

term of service any member shall be eligible for reëlection. In case of vacancy, the unexpired term shall be filled by the original electing group.

The members of the initial Board shall be arranged in three groups, the first group to serve for one year, the second to serve for two years, the third to serve for three years.

All members of the Board of Directors shall be members of evangelical Churches, and at least three-fourths of the members shall be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

#### ARTICLE V. OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

The Board of Directors shall have power to elect its own officers and appoint such committees as are required.

In the administration of schools the Board may work through existing local agencies or persons or committees appointed for this purpose.

The Board shall appoint representatives on boards of control of union schools.

#### ARTICLE VI. DUTIES

The Board of Directors shall have full control of primary and secondary schools and shall administer them in accordance with the original purpose of the Board of Founders (Board of Missions). The Board shall determine general policies and perform the following duties:

1. Functions regarding school finance:

- (1) Planning for school finance.
- (2) Examination of the budget and of accounts.
- (3) Protection and maintenance of school property.

(4) Supervision of financial matters, provided they shall not involve any of the property or the founders in debt.

2. Functions regarding school administration:

(1) The Board shall elect principals to take full responsibility free from any direct interference from the Board. In case of failure to perform duties the Board shall elect another principal.

(2) The Board shall consider and decide matters referred to it by the principals, such as election of administrative officers, advisers, and executive committees.

(3) The Board shall have power to elect local advisory boards for each school or locality or district as may seem advisable.

(4) The Board shall have power to open and close schools.

3. Functions regarding educational standards:

(1) It shall be the duty of the Board, in coöperation with the educational authorities, to require that all schools shall maintain high standards of efficiency.

(2) Schools shall make such annual and other reports as the Board shall designate.

4. Functions regarding property:

The Board shall have power to enter into agreement with the Board of Founders (Board of Missions) including the lease of various school properties.

### ARTICLE VII. MEETINGS

The Board shall hold an annual meeting. Special meetings may be called by the chairman or on the written request of five members.

Two-thirds of the voting members shall constitute a quorum.

### ARTICLE VIII. BY-LAWS AND AMENDMENTS

The Board shall have power to make or amend by-laws by a vote of two-thirds of the Board at an annual meeting, or at a meeting regularly called for this purpose, full notice of the proposed by-laws having been given one month in advance.

This constitution may be amended by two-thirds of the full membership of the Board, when approved by the Board of Founders. Notice of the proposed amendment shall have been given two months in advance.

## SUGGESTED AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

### SECTION 1. HISTORICAL STATEMENT

Historical statement to be worked out later.

### SECTION 2. CONSTITUTION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Constitution of the Board of Directors constitutes a part of the legal agreement between the Board of Directors and the Founders.

Note: This results that a change in the constitution necessitates a revision of the agreement and the consent of both parties.

### SECTION 3. PURPOSE OF AGREEMENT

This agreement is entered into between the Board of Directors and the Founders to enable them to coöperate in the management of schools in primary and secondary grades. The schools covered by this agreement are the following:

1. Senior Middle Schools, McTyeire School, Laura Haygood Normal School, and Virginia School.
2. Junior Middle Schools, Susan B. Wilson School, Davidson School, Atkinson Academy, Primary Schools.

### SECTION 4. PROPERTY LEASE

That the grounds, buildings, and equipment be leased to the Board of Directors by the Founders for a period of five years, beginning July 1, 1928, at an annual rental of seven per cent of the present value of the property as stated in the attached schedule. This lease may be renewed by mutual consent as from July 1, 1928, for a period and on terms which shall be determined on or before that date by mutual agreement between the Board of Directors and the Founders, said lease to be subject always to the following conditions:

1. If, for any reason, the present Board of Directors shall cease to

function as the responsible administration of any school in accordance with the foregoing constitution of the Board of Directors which is made a part of this agreement, the Founders shall have the right of immediate entry to repossess the property.

2. Should the property so leased or any part of it cease to be for the proper purposes of this Board, to maintain private primary and secondary schools under Christian auspices, which shall conform to the highest standards of educational efficiency, promote social welfare and high ideals of citizenship, and develop Christian character, the lease shall be subject to cancellation at the end of any scholastic year by either the Board of Directors or the Founders, but only on one year's notice.

3. The Founders may increase their investment in any school in land, buildings, or equipment on the request or with the written consent of the Board of Directors.

4. The Board of Directors shall maintain the property so leased in as good condition for operation and use as at the date of this lease. For this purpose they shall set aside each year out of the general income an amount sufficient for insurance, repairs, and replacements. (Note: The exact amount of money will be worked out later on the basis of present conditions and included in the final lease.)

5. In the event of the cancellation of the lease or of other disposition of the property, a settlement of conflicting interests shall be secured through conference between the Board of Directors and the Founders and, if need be, by arbitration.

6. (Property schedule. To be worked out and included.)

#### SECTION 5. STAFF

The Founders shall continue to support missionaries as members of the staffs of certain schools subject to request of the Board of Directors.

During the first three months of the furlough of missionary members of the staff, the Board of Directors shall make written communication to the Founders concerning reappointment. In case reappointment is desired, or in a case of a new appointee, the Board shall specify the position to be filled, the name of the officer of administration under whom the appointee is to work, and the residence quarters to be offered the appointee.

#### SECTION 6. FINANCE

The Founders shall be responsible for the support of the missionary staff contributed by them.

The Founders shall provide for repairs and upkeep of residences for the missionary staff.

The Founders shall endeavor to make an annual cash appropriation on approximately the same scale as at present.

In addition to the foregoing, the Founders shall contribute annually an amount equal to the rental charged on the property as provided in the section on Property, as above.

The Founders shall be responsible only for the support of the missionary staff contributed by them, and for the payment in any year of the appro-

priation which they shall have made for that year, including an amount equal to the rental charged on the property, and shall not be in any wise responsible for any deficit or indebtedness which may arise in connection with the current operation of the institution.

*Subject 6.*—Hiroshima Girls' School Foundation. We approve the following Foundation for the Hiroshima Girls' School:

### HIROSHIMA GIRLS' SCHOOL FOUNDATION

#### CHAPTER I. GENERAL RULES

ARTICLE I. The name of this Foundation shall be "Zaidan Hojin Hiroshima Jo-gakko."

Art. II. The purpose of this Foundation shall be to establish and maintain a school in which the essentials of an education founded upon the teachings of the Christian religion shall be given to the children and women.

Art. III. The instruction in this school shall forever be based on the Christian religion, the standard of the said Christian religion to be, for the purpose of this Foundation, the doctrinal standards of the Japan Methodist Church, or its successor.

Art. IV. The office of this Foundation shall be located at 2 of No. 30 Kani Nagarekawa Cho, Hiroshima.

#### CHAPTER II. PROPERTY AND MAINTENANCE

Art. V. The property of this Foundation shall be composed of:

1. All movable and immovable property described in the list of property accompanying this Deed of Trust.

2. All donations given in accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust.

3. All regular grants made to it by the Board of Missions of the M. E. Church, South, U. S. A.

4. All tuitions, fees, and other receipts.

Art. VI. The property hereafter secured for the Foundation, houses, lands, money or other gifts, shall be used for educational purposes and not for gain.

Art. VII. The Foundation may receive other gifts of lands, buildings, money or other property besides that indicated in Article V.

Art. VIII. No gifts shall be received for other than the purpose set forth in Article II.

Art. IX. The maintenance of this Foundation shall be composed of an annual grant from the Board of Missions of the M. E. Church, South, U. S. A., the amount received from tuitions and fees, and other income received for this purpose.

Art. X. The financial year of this Foundation shall be from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

#### CHAPTER III. OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES

Art. XI. The officers shall be as follows: Twelve trustees who shall be elected as follows: Six of the Japan Mission of the M. E. Church, South,

U. S. A., three by the Conference of the Japan Methodist Church within whose bounds the school is located (at present the West Conference), from among the members of the Japan Methodist Church, and three by the Directors of the Alumnae Association from among the Christian Alumnae of the school. Each trustee upon assuming office shall pledge his support in writing to the constitution of this Foundation. The Principal of the school may be elected as a member of the Board, but in case he is not, he shall be *ex officio* an associate member with the rights of the floor, but with no vote.

Art. XII. The Board of Trustees shall elect by ballot its own Chairman. It shall also elect such other officers and effect such organization of the Board as may be necessary.

Art. XIII. The term of service of a trustee shall be three years, one-third of each group retiring each year. When the revision of this constitution is approved by the *Monbusho* the following shall be the Trustees:

For one year.....

For two years.....

For three years.....

Art. XIV. The Board of Trustees shall manage all business affairs of this Foundation. Among its duties shall be the following:

1. The selection or removal of the President, Deans, Teachers, and Officers; the fixing of salaries; and the exercising of general supervision over the institution. In the selection of the President and Deans, a majority vote of the whole Board is required.

2. The approving of the courses of study and the regulations for instruction in each department and the making from time to time of such regulations as may be deemed necessary.

3. The control of the finances of the school; the fixing of the budget; the auditing of the Treasurer's accounts, and the preservation of all the records of the school.

4. The making of by-laws and other regulations necessary in carrying out the purpose of the Foundation.

5. The making of all decisions relating to the sale, transfer, removal, mortgaging, or other actions affecting the control of the whole or any part of the real estate of this Foundation, or of the endowment fund; but all such actions shall be made by not less than a two-thirds vote of all the trustees; provided that the Founders shall not be involved in debt.

Art. XV. The trustees shall serve without compensation. (Meijo Shok.)

Art. XVI. If a trustee should be guilty of unworthy conduct, as hereinafter indicated, he may be dismissed by a two-thirds vote of the whole Board. Such a person cannot take part in the discussion when his own conduct is under consideration.

1. Dishonorable conduct or immorality.

2. Excessive debt.

3. Failure for two years or more, successively, to perform his duties as a trustee.

Art. XVII. When a vacancy occurs in the Board (on account of death,

resignation or other cause), the Board itself may elect some one from the same class to which the former trustee belonged to serve temporarily until the original body shall elect some one to fill out the unexpired term. Provided, however, any one of the electing bodies may choose alternates to serve in case of continued sickness or temporary absence from the country.

Art. XVIII. Regular meetings of the Board shall be held at such time and place as the Board itself may determine, notice of the meetings to be given out ten days before. Special meetings may be held at the call of the Executive Committee, or on the petition of three or more trustees. But the purpose of such special meetings shall be clearly stated in the call, which must be sent out at least a week before the meeting is to be held.

Art. XIX. Seven members shall constitute a quorum.

Art. XX. Action of the Board, unless otherwise stated, shall be by a majority vote of those present and voting. The Chairman shall cast the deciding vote in case of a tie.

Art. XXI. The Chairman of the Board shall preside at all meetings. In the absence of the Chairman, another Chairman shall be elected.

Art. XXII. An Executive Committee of five shall be elected by the Board, annually and by ballot, from among its members, to perform such *ad interim* duties as are committed to it by the Board. In case the President of the school is not elected as one of the five, he shall be *ex officio* an associate member, with the rights of the floor, but with no vote.

Art. XXIII. The Executive Committee shall elect by ballot its Chairman and such other officers as may be necessary. It shall meet at the call of the Chairman or on the request of any two of its members.

#### CHAPTER IV. DISSOLUTION

Art. XXIV. This Foundation may be dissolved by a three-fourths vote of all members of the Board at a special meeting called for that purpose, with the approval of the Japan Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, U. S. A., and of the Government authorities.

Art. XXV. In case the Foundation is dissolved, the directors may dispose of the property in one of the following ways:

1. In case it is so requested, the property shall be returned to the original donors, either bodies or individuals, or to their successors, proportionately to the amount given by them.

2. Otherwise, the property may be given to one or more other legal bodies established to carry on Christian education in Christian schools whose principles are in harmony with Article III of this constitution, and with the approval of the Government authorities.

#### CHAPTER V. AMENDMENT

Art. XXVI. By a two-thirds vote of the whole Board, with the approval of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Government authorities, any article in this constitution, with the exception of Article III, may be amended.

*Subject 7.*—Moka Garden Embroidery Mission. We recommend that the Moka Garden Embroidery Mission, in Soochow, China, be continued

for the present and that action regarding the closing of the Mission be deferred until the special committee appointed by the China Reference Committee for Woman's Work makes its report, and that the report of that Committee and other recommendation regarding the policy for the Moka Garden Embroidery Mission be referred to the China Central Council with the request that the Council make recommendations to the Board of Mission.

*Subject 8.*—Treasurers in the foreign field. Upon the request of the Japan Executive Committee, we recommend that the by-law of the Board of Missions requiring two treasurers in each mission field be waived as to Japan and Africa, and that in these fields we have only one Treasurer.

*Subject 9.*—Commission to study Dr. Brunner's Rural Survey on Korea. It is recommended that a Commission of five be appointed by Bishop Ainsworth to study Dr. Brunner's Survey on Rural Korea, and that this Commission should report to the next meeting of the Board of Missions.

*Subject 10.*—Changes in the Missionary Manual. It was voted that the following changes be made in the Manual:

(a) On page 22, "Resignations," after the word "year" at the end of the sixth line, insert the following: "in case of the marriage of a missionary in Woman's Work of the Board to a missionary of the Board, the refund shall be made by General Work to Woman's Work, for outfit and travel."

(b) On page 23, "Salaries, General Work," near the end of the paragraph after "\$325.00," insert the following: "In case of the death of a child, the allowance shall be continued through the year."

In the last two lines of the paragraph, change "\$1,700" to "\$1,900" and "\$900" to "\$1,000."

(c) On page 27, "Medical examinations," in the third line after the word "Secretary," insert the words, "on blanks to be provided by the Board."

(d) On page 34, "Widows," change "\$400" to "\$600."

(e) On page 34, "Children of superannuated missionaries," delete the whole item.

(f) On page 35, "Retired Missionaries," amend the paragraph so that it will read:

"When a missionary who has given ten or more consecutive years of service is retired by the Board for health or other reasons, she may be granted an allowance, provided the Board so determines. The amount of the annual basal allowance for ten years service shall be \$300, and \$15 per year shall be allowed for each additional consecutive year of service, provided that the retirement allowance shall cease automatically if the missionary engages in work for which she receives the equivalent of a missionary's salary. Missionaries who retire voluntarily from the work for personal or family reasons shall not be entitled to retirement allowance. These regulations do not affect the salary of emeritus missionaries."

(g) On page 38, "Exchange," after the word "fields" in the second line, insert the words "except the salaries of missionaries."

(h) On page 28, "Provisions for study," strike out the last sentence, "Tuition fees during the first three years shall be paid by the Board," and

substitute the following: "Tuition fees are paid by the Board for all missionaries who are included by the Mission, year by year, in the estimates."

*Subject 11.*—We recommend that Miss Lillie Stradley and Miss Leila Roberts be authorized to remain on their respective fields of service, and in view of Miss Atkinson's long service, during which time she had not availed herself of all the furloughs to which she was entitled, that her return to China be paid by the Board of Missions.

*Subject 12.*—We recommend that missionaries going to the Congo Mission in Africa this year be authorized to attend the West Africa Conference to be held in Leopoldville in September and that certain missionaries now on the field be authorized to attend the Conference, these to be selected by a committee composed of the Bishop in charge of the field, the General Secretary, and the Foreign Secretaries.

*Subject 13.*—We recommend that the policy for the English Department of Colegio Palmore, Chihuahua, Mexico, be referred to the field Committee on Education, and that that Committee be requested to study the question and make recommendations concerning a uniform policy for our educational work in Mexico.

*Subject 14.*—Upon the recommendation from the Woman's Missionary Council we recommend to this Board the following:

(a) That a piece of land in Huchow about fifty by sixty feet in size and valued at less than \$500 be donated to an organization desiring it for the purpose of erecting a rescue home for women and girls thereon.

(b) That the Secretary be authorized to confer with other Boards coöperating with the Nanking Bible School for the creation in this country of a joint advisory committee for the school.

(c) That the Jubilee Offering for the Foreign Department be distributed as follows:

(a) Specialized training in this country.

(c) Specialized training of nationals either in America or in the fields.

(c) The erection of a building at Hiroshima College in Japan.

*Subject 15.*—We recommend that our Mission Schools in Brazil be authorized to maintain membership in the University Federation, provided that the expense involved shall be secured outside of the Board's appropriations to the schools.

*Subject 16.*—We indorse the Conference Orphanage in Brazil, provided there shall be no financial obligation on the part of the Board of Missions other than the services of Miss Layona Glenn during the period of its organization.

*Subject 17.*—Sundry communications having been presented to the Committee regarding the Walter A. Hearn case, among them a letter from Brother Hearn himself addressed to the Board of Missions, we recommend that no further action be taken, but that the Special Committee to whom this matter was referred be requested to report to the Board on this matter. We further recommend that the letter received from Rev. Walter A. Hearn be recorded in the minutes of the Board, as requested by him;

however, we do not regard its contents as in accord with the previous statements made and the evidence presented, but we rejoice in this further declaration of his faith in Jesus Christ.

WARREN A. CANDLER,  
W. ERSKINE WILLIAMS.

After announcements, the Board adjourned with the benediction by Bishop John M. Moore.

### FIFTH SESSION, AFTERNOON, MAY 9

The fifth session of the Board of Missions was called to order Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 P.M. by Dr. W. G. Cram, in the absence of the President, Bishop Beauchamp, and Vice President, P. D. Maddin.

Bishop Du Bose was elected to preside.

Hymn No. 334, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," opened the session.

Bishop Du Bose offered the prayer.

Bishop Beauchamp took the chair.

Minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The report of the Goodwill Industries was distributed.

### HOME WORK COMMITTEE, REPORT No 1 (CONTINUED)

Report No. 1 of the Home Work Committee was continued.  
(See Third Session.)

Item 2, concerning Renewals, Leave of Absence and Furlough of Deaconesses, adopted. The certificates of all deaconesses were renewed. (For names of these see Home Work Committee Report No. 1, in Third Session and Missionary Directory, page 184.)

### EDUCATION AND PROMOTION REPORT

The Report of the Committee on Education and Promotion, No. 1, was adopted as read. The report is as follows:

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND PROMOTION, 1928

One year ago your Committee had for consideration the plans outlined by the Secretaries of this department of our Board for the year now closing. The committee was presented last night with a full report from the Secretaries of the results achieved and begs leave to report to the Board that the work of the department has been very encouraging and gratifying.

We are more and more convinced that the success of our missionary

endeavors depends very largely on the measure of the information that we give to our membership of the purpose, method, and achievement of the Church which we serve and again record our belief in the wisdom of the Board in setting up the department and making provision for its operation.

The slogan of the past year's work has been, Give missionary information to every Church. In order to do so various agencies have been employed.

1. The general Missionary Council held in Jackson, Miss., last December. We report with pleasure the success of this occasion, both in attendance and program. We believe that the influence of such an assembly of the leadership of the Church is far-reaching. The Woman's Missionary Council was most significant, owing to the celebration of the "Jubilee."

2. The January-February Cultivation Period. The indications are that this concentration of study and service is of increasing profit to the cause, and we record our appreciation of the fine coöperation of the Conference in carrying the program through.

3. The Leadership Training Schools at Junaluska and Mount Sequoyah. These have proved to be valuable in giving a larger understanding of the missionary obligations and greater inspiration to the leaders in the work throughout the connection.

4. The Standard Training Schools of the Sunday School Board. We have conducted classes in a number of these throughout the Conferences, and this year increased funds will make possible a much larger participation in these schools.

5. The Pastors' Schools. In every school held, your Board has provided a course of missionary instruction, supplying a competent instructor, and it has been patronized by our pastors and workers, many of whom have received "credits" for work done.

6. Seminary Institute. "Probably no Church in the country, or Mission Board, enjoys the unique opportunity that our Board has of access to the young preachers in our seminaries and schools of religion." Our universities have freely coöperated with us in this effort.

7. The *Missionary Voice*. It is with special gratification that we note the effectiveness of this agency of the Board. The increase in its circulation has been greater than we dared plan for or expect. A year ago we decided to carry the subscription list to 100,000 in five years, hoping that we might get 10,000 the first year. At the end of the year's campaign on March 3, we found that the subscription list had advanced by 20,000, making our present list 70,000. The *Voice* is highly commended as a high-class periodical, worthy a place in every home.

8. Securing additional missionaries. We find not a few who are willing to consecrate themselves to this work. The difficulty is not in finding volunteers, but in securing adequate funds to finance them. Sufficient young people have been secured to fill vacancies, however, in our ranks at present.

9. The 13,435 organized missionary societies of women, young people,

and children whose loyalty and activities make possible the support of the missionary work of the Woman's Section.

We congratulate the Woman's organization upon the wonderful success and influence of the "Jubilee" program the present year. Detailed accounts of their labors are given in the printed report of their Secretaries.

Summing up the whole matter, we look upon the work of this department during the past year as eminently successful and record our appreciation of the fidelity of our Secretaries and the loyalty of the Churches in the Conferences. Especially do we give thanks to the Great Head of the Church for his guidance and blessing upon our efforts.

However, we should not rest with what has been already accomplished. The work is only begun. We should not cease to push forward this work of disseminating missionary knowledge among our people until every Church has become a missionary Church and is doing its part in spreading the gospel of the kingdom until Christ shall reign throughout the earth.

#### *Recommendations*

1. We strongly urge our leaders to renewed consecration and diligence and call upon the various Conferences to support loyally the program of the Board.

2. We recommend that the Board shall make such appropriation of funds as reasonable to carry on this work.

3. We have had before us the following memorial from the Epworth League of the Upper South Carolina Conference:

"We respectfully request:

"First, that for the study during the Missionary Cultivation Period next year two books, instead of one, be prepared—one for adults and the other for young people.

"Second, that the book for use by the young people be one which will be accepted for credit on the Christian Culture Diploma of the Epworth League."

W. L. MULLIKIN, *President*;  
D. F. PATTERSON, *Secretary*.

We suggest that this be referred to the Secretaries of the Mission and the Epworth League Boards, suggesting that they work out a plan for closer co-operation in the Missionary Study Book.

4. We have had before us the proposed plan now in process of preparation by the Secretaries of the Board of a School of Missionary Education, local church, under-graduate and graduate work; and while the plan is not yet complete and the committee has not had time to scrutinize all the details of this plan, we heartily recommend the proposal and urge that as soon as practicable the Department put the plan into operation.

5. We concur in the recommendation of the General Secretary providing for a great conference of pastors and other leaders during the fall of 1928.

A. J. CAUTHEN, *Secretary*.

#### HOME WORK COMMITTEE, REPORT No. 2

Report No. 2 of the Home Work Committee was considered subject by subject.

Subject 1, concerning Textile Industrial Institute, adopted.

Subject 2, concerning Folsom Academy, Oklahoma, adopted as amended.

Subject 3, concerning Wesleyan Institute, San Antonio, Tex., adopted.

Subject 4, concerning Paine College, Augusta, Ga., adopted.

Subject 5, concerning the Goodwill Industries, adopted.

Subject 6, concerning Bible School for Rural and Industrial Workers, after discussion, adopted.

Subject 7, concerning Property Exchange, adopted.

Subject 8, concerning Evangelism, adopted.

Subject 9, concerning Retirement Allowance, adopted.

Subject 10, concerning Bethlehem Center, Nashville, Tenn., adopted.

Subject 11, concerning Electric Line, Houma, La., adopted. The entire report is as follows:

#### REPORT NO. 2. HOME WORK COMMITTEE

Your Committee on Home Work recommends:

*1. Concerning Textile Industrial Institute.*

(1) That a commission of five be appointed to study the work and place of the Textile Industrial Institute, Spartanburg, S. C., and report, with recommendations to the Board of Missions at its next annual session, and that the Commission be named as follows: W. G. Cram, H. N. Snyder, J. F. Shinn, Mrs. J. W. Downs, and J. W. Perry.

(2) That the Board of Managers for the Textile Institute be constituted as follows: J. W. Perry, H. K. Boyer, L. M. Thomas, E. E. Child, C. P. Hammond, H. N. Snyder, A. J. Cauthen, Will Stackhouse, and J. L. Ferguson.

*2. Concerning Folsom Academy, Oklahoma.*

(1) That the General Secretary and Home Secretary, General Work, be authorized to confer with the Oklahoma Conferences, with a view to securing their coöperation in the management and support of the Folsom Academy, and, if a plan satisfactory to the Conferences and the Executive Committee of the Board of Missions can be agreed upon, that the Secretaries be authorized to complete plans for such coöperation.

(2) That the following be named the Board of Managers of Folsom Academy: H. E. Kelso, M. L. Butler, Charles W. Day, Forney Hutchinson, Johnson W. Bobb, Johnson E. Tiger, E. R. Steel, John L. Abernathy, and J. W. Perry.

*3. Concerning Wesleyan Institute, San Antonio, Tex.*

That the Home Secretary, General Work, be empowered to purchase fifteen acres of land, adjacent to Wesleyan Institute, at once.

*4. Concerning Paine College, Augusta, Ga.*

That the Budget Committee be requested to make an assessment for

the next quadrennium of \$100,000 for Negro Work, and that the income from \$40,000 be used for the equipment and endowment of Paine College.

5. *Concerning Goodwill Industries.*

That we express our appreciation of the splendid work accomplished through the Goodwill Industries and urge a continuance of the work.

6. *Concerning Bible School for Rural and Industrial Workers.*

That approval is hereby given to the plans for opening a Bible School at Lake Junaluska, using the Mission Building, the first session to be in 1929. The Committee on Estimates has recommended an appropriation of \$20,000 to establish the school. It shall be under the supervision of the Home Department, General Work, and be known as the Southern Biblical Institute. The object of this school shall be to train workers for the service of the Church, especially those who have not had the advantage of a college education. Instruction shall be given in such subjects as: The Bible, Christian Doctrine, English Composition and Public Speaking, Church History, and Missions, and such subjects as pertain to the training of efficient workers for work in our growing centers of industry and country charges, and such other matters as may be found necessary in equipping efficient workmen. The school will be open nine months of the year, at least, and will not ask for scholastic classification or rating. To aid the Home Secretary, General Work, in the management of this institution there shall be an advisory committee of seven members appointed quadrennially by the Board of Missions on nomination of the Home Work Committee, which shall arrange courses of study, make rules and regulations for the government of the school, supervise its finances and all matters pertaining to its work and efficiency, and shall report their acts and recommendations to the Board of Missions for approval. The Board of Missions may remove any or all members of this committee at any time. The following named persons shall constitute this committee for the remainder of the present quadrennium: Bishop H. M. Du Bose, W. G. Cram, W. P. Few, Ralph E. Nollner, F. S. Love, Elmer T. Clark, and J. W. Perry.

That the General Secretary and Home Secretary, General Work, be authorized to proceed as soon as practicable to organize the Committee, secure a Principal and faculty, put the building in order, and take such steps as may be necessary to insure the opening of the school in September, 1929.

7. *Concerning Property Exchange.*

That an exchange of property be made in the Home Department between the General Work and the Woman's Work, by which all the property in the Oriental Mission on the Pacific Coast be transferred to the General Work of the Board of Missions, and that Valley Institute at Pharr, Tex., the Mexican Community Center in El Paso, Tex., and the Church and parsonage in Bryan, Tex., which has been used for Italian work, be transferred to the Woman's Work.

8. *Concerning Evangelism.*

(1) That the Board be requested not to list as General Evangelists

those who are using their office to gain access to our people and take collections for institutions not under the control of our Church.

(2) That we express hearty approval of the fine results which came through the Regional Conference on Evangelism held this year, and that the Secretary provide for similar conferences throughout the Church to be held during the coming year.

9. *Concerning Retirement Allowance.*

That when a deaconess who has given ten or more consecutive years of service is retired by the Board for health or other reasons she may be granted an allowance, provided the Board so determines. The amount of the annual base allowance for ten years of service shall be \$300, and \$15 per year shall be allowed for each additional consecutive year of service, provided that the retirement allowance shall cease automatically if the deaconess engages in work for which she receives the equivalent of a deaconess' salary. Deaconesses who retire voluntarily from the work for personal or family reasons shall not be entitled to retirement allowance.

10. *Concerning Bethlehem Center, Nashville, Tenn.*

That the management of Bethlehem Center be released to Scarritt College for one year, and that the plan for controlling the same be arranged by the General Secretary and the Home Secretary, Woman's Work, in consultation with the President of Scarritt College.

11. *Concerning the Electric Line, Houma, La.*

That the Electric Line at Houma, La., be sold to the City Light and Power Company at the original cost of same, and that in exchange the mission be furnished with power at a reduced rate until payment is made in full by purchaser.

COLLINS DENNY, *Chairman;*  
MRS. NAT. G. ROLLINS, *Secretary.*

### GENERAL EVANGELISTS

The list of General Evangelists of the M. E. Church, South was filed with the Secretary for record. (See page 197.)

### By-Laws Committee Report

The Report of the Committee on By-Laws was read by Mrs. Nat G. Rollins and adopted as follows:

Your Committee recommends:

When serious complaint has been made against a missionary or an employee of the Board of Missions by the Bishop in charge, a Secretary of the Board, a mission, an annual conference, or any official body representing the Board of the Church, such complaint shall be referred to the Foreign Work Committee, in the case of a foreign worker, or to the Home Work Committee, in the case of a worker in the home fields, which committee

shall investigate the complaint and make recommendation to the Board or, in the interim, to the Executive Committee, for final disposition.

BISHOP H. M. DU BOSE,  
IRA F. HAWKINS,  
MRS. F. HAWKINS,  
MRS. NAT G. ROLLINS,  
W. ERSKINE WILLIAMS,  
W. C. CRAM,

*By-Laws Committee.*

### SCARRITT COLLEGE REPORT

The report of the President of the Board of Trustees, Scarritt College, was read by the Secretary and adopted as follows:

#### REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF SCARRITT COLLEGE FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS TO THE BOARD OF MISSIONS

Since the last report from Scarritt College a year ago the Belle H. Bennett Memorial, then in process of erection, has been completed and dedicated. This group of buildings includes administration facilities, a library, class rooms, social rooms, a chapel, and tower. There have been completed also the dining hall, kitchen, heating plant, and service court.

The total cost of these new buildings is approximately \$660,000, of which amount the Missionary Societies contributed \$530,000. Adding to this the value of the grounds and the residence on the campus, which is in round numbers \$225,000, the total value of the buildings and grounds amounts to \$885,000. The indebtedness on the property is approximately \$15,000 on the purchase price of the land, and \$20,000 on the Dining Hall-Kitchen unit, or a total of \$35,000.

In addition to the \$530,000 which the missionary women contributed for the Bennett Memorial, they have during the year donated \$100,000 for the endowment of the Belle Bennett Chair for teaching the Bible. For the running expenses of the institution also they are providing each year \$53,000, besides raising numerous scholarships for young women preparing for missionary work.

While the institution is thus being so largely financed by the Woman's Missionary Societies of the Church, its ownership and control now rest in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in and through its General Conference. In its scope of work also the institution is serving the entire constituency by training lay workers for various types of social and religious work at home and abroad.

In view of these facts and the further fact that there is no other institution in the Church that is seeking to render the particular type of service that Scarritt College is giving, it seems very fitting that the entire Church should coöperate in making it a great center for the training of lay workers, both men and women. The Epworth League Board for several years has been contributing \$4,000 for the support of the Chair of Church Music. It is earnestly hoped that the Board of Missions will see its way clear at this

time to support a Chair of Missions. It would also be very gratifying to the Trustees of Scarritt College if the Chair could be named in honor of the late Bishop W. R. Lambuth.

In keeping with the action of the General Conference the following Trustees are nominated for a term of six years expiring in 1934: Mrs. J. N. McEachern, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. F. F. Stephens, Columbia, Mo.; Mrs. Hume R. Steele, Nashville, Tenn.; Miss Virginia Southgate, Norfolk, Va.; Mr. Percy D. Maddin, Nashville, Tenn.; Bishop W. B. Beauchamp, Atlanta, Ga.

For the unexpired term of the late Miss Maria L. Gibson, ending in 1932, Mr. Lavens M. Thomas of Chattanooga is nominated.

In closing, mention may be made of the very gratifying progress of Scarritt College since its organization four years ago. Because of its beautiful buildings it has become known quite widely throughout the country. The student body, numbering this year 168, represents sixteen States and six foreign countries. A notable fact is that about one-third of the students enrolled are doing graduate work, and the percentage of graduate students is steadily increasing. The educational standards are being raised, and the work is being more widely recognized. The institution is becoming increasingly a center of intellectual and spiritual power for the Church.

W. B. BEAUCHAMP, *Chairman Board of Trustees.*

Mr. Newby moved that if the Estimates Committee report is accepted the Chair of Missions of Scarritt College shall be named in honor of the late Bishop Walter R. Lambuth.  
Adopted.

#### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Dr. W. G. Cram presented the report of the Committee on Estimates.

It was moved that the reports be adopted as prepared by the Committee on Appropriations. The appropriations for 1929 were as follows. (For more detailed appropriations, see pages 103-112.)

#### APPROPRIATION FOR 1929

##### GENERAL WORK

Foreign Department.....	\$1,048,348 04
Home Department.....	299,858 00
Negro Work.....	41,996 00
Educational and Promotional.....	51,134 00
Expense of Administration.....	105,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	24,100 00
Total for General Work.....	\$1,570,436 04

##### Woman's Work, Foreign

China.....	\$ 139,806 00
Japan.....	108,467 00

Korea.....	134,695 00
Siberia-Korean Mission.....	2,420 00
Brazil.....	49,696 00
Congo Belge.....	18,630 00
Cuba.....	30,264 00
Mexico.....	85,665 00
White Russians in Poland.....	8,604 00
Scarritt College for Christian Workers.....	20,500 00
Inter-Denominational Work.....	3,074 00
Administration.....	19,517 00
Educational Promotion.....	33,166 00
Contingent.....	30,169 00
Total.....	\$ 683,673 00

*Woman's Work, Home*

Mountain Work.....	\$ 46,014 00
Mexican Work.....	33,075 00
Gulf Coast Work.....	25,201 00
Cuban Work.....	18,776 00
Negro Work.....	25,772 00
Work with Miners.....	8,000 00
Cotton Mill Work.....	900 00
Dependent Girls.....	15,000 00
Bible Teachers.....	9,000 00
Rural Work.....	3,600 00
Delinquent Girls.....	12,500 00
Western Work.....	5,850 00
Spofford Study Home.....	3,600 00
Miscellaneous.....	18,695 00
Scarritt College.....	23,000 00
City Mission and Conference Appropriation.....	10,765 00
Administration.....	16,464 00
Education and Promotion.....	34,615 00
Contingent.....	19,296 00
Total.....	\$ 330,123 00

*Grand Totals*

General Work.....	\$ 1,570,436 04
Woman's Work, Foreign.....	683,673 00
Woman's Work, Home.....	330,123 00

Total Appropriated..... \$ 2,584,232 04

Dr. Cram then presented the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the General Secretary in consultation with the Administrative Secretary and Treasurers and the fields be authorized to classify the appropriations for 1929 in order of importance and necessity of payment pending the result of the 1929 Maintenance Campaign.

W. G. CRAM,  
O. E. GODDARD,  
J. F. RAWLS,  
J. W. PERRY.

The Committee on Education and Promotion was given permission to retire.

#### AUDITOR'S COMMITTEE REPORT

Judge Nathan Newby read the report of the Special Auditing Committee, and it was adopted as follows:

To the Board of Missions, M. E. Church, South.

*Dear Brethren:* We, the undersigned committee, appointed to examine the auditor's report of the General Work and Woman's Work, beg leave to report that these reports appear to have been carefully and scientifically made, in accordance with the best practice of trained accountants, and intelligently and clearly present the financial standing and operations of these two departments of the Board of Missions. We heartily approve these reports and commend those responsible for their preparation.

Respectfully submitted.

NATHAN NEWBY, *Chairman;*  
O. S. WELSH, *Secretary.*

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

Rev. Ira F. Hawkins read the report of the Committee appointed to examine Minutes of the Executive Committee, and it was adopted as follows:

To the Board of Missions, M. E. Church, South.

We, your committee apointed to examine the Minutes of the Executive Committee, beg leave to submit the following report:

In the short time allotted to us it is impossible to make a thorough examination of the minutes.

However, each member of the Committee has received at regular intervals a report of the proceedings of the Executive Committee.

We had before us the minutes of all the meetings in book form.

The minutes are well kept and are correct in form and, as far as we are able to discern, in subject matter.

We find the form in which these minutes have been kept affords facility of reference and gives clearness of statement. In so far as we can discover, the committee has kept strictly within the business committed by the Board and such matters as must have received action during the interval of Board meetings.

Yours respectfully,

F. S. HAWKINS, *Chairman;*  
IRA HAWKINS, *Secretary;*  
MRS. K. C. CHILDERS,  
MRS. D. N. BOURNE.

#### CENTENARY COMMITTEE REPORT

Mr. J. F. Rawls read the report of the Centenary Committee, and it was adopted as follows:

To the Members of the Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Nashville, Tenn.

We are presenting for your consideration the financial statement of the Centenary, from April 1, 1927, to April 1, 1928, covering income and disbursements:

Cash balance as of April 1, 1927.....	\$38,382 87
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*Income*

Received through Conference Treasurers and Direct.....	\$32,340 70
Miscellaneous.....	484 13

Total.....	\$71,207 70
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*Disbursements*

Office, Field Expense, and Distribution to Boards.....	\$58,666 72
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Cash balance as of April 1, 1928.....	\$12,540 98
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Since, in our opinion, the time has come when we should no longer send out quarterly statements on unpaid pledges, we therefore recommend that on and after June 1, the Treasurer be authorized to hold the cards and records for the convenience of those who desire to pay their pledges.

Respectfully submitted.

W. B. BEAUCHAMP,  
W. G. CRAM,  
J. F. RAWLS.

### EDUCATION AND PROMOTION REPORT

Report No. 2 of the Education and Promotion Committee was presented and adopted as follows:

#### REPORT NO. 2 OF COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION AND PROMOTION

The Board of Lay Activities through its Stewardship Department is designating the year 1929 as "Stewardship" year. All the agencies of the Church are being enlisted in support of this church-wide observance. The General Secretary recommends in his report that the Board approve the plan and lend cordial and hearty coöperation to every phase of its celebration, and in this recommendation your committee heartily concurs.

T. D. ELLIS, *Chairman*;  
A. J. CAUTHEN.

### RESOLUTION

Dr. E. O. Goddard presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas our brethren in Brazil desire to open missionary work in Madeira; and whereas the Methodist Episcopal Church is willing to this and whereas, it is hoped that all the young churches planted by our Board shall be missionary in spirit; therefore be it

*Resolved:* 1. That we commend our brethren in Brazil for this worthy desire.

2. That we request the Bishop in charge to appoint one or more Brazilian pastors to this work when they shall have provided all necessary funds.

3. That no funds shall be expected from this Board in the prosecution of this work.

JAMES CANNON, JR.,  
O. E. GODDARD.

### EPWORTH LEAGUE APPROPRIATIONS

Dr. Parker moved that the regular appropriations of the Epworth League Board be included in the Estimates report, as follows, and it was so ordered:

#### MISSIONARY OBJECTIVES FOR EPWORTH LEAGUES, APPROPRIATED BY THE BOARD OF MISSIONS, 1928-29.

Africa, General Work.....	\$ 50,000 00
Paine College (maintenance).....	15,000 00
Arizona, "The Last Frontier".....	10,000 00
Chair of Music in Scarritt College.....	4,000 00
Epworth League Foreign Secretaryship.....	3,000 00
Foreign Language Literature.....	4,000 00
Epworth League Chair of Missions Emory University.....	\$4,000 00
Southern Methodist University.....	4,000 00
Student Pastors:	
Arizona.....	3,000 00
California.....	3,000 00—
Total.....	\$100,000 00

### RESOLUTION ON PROHIBITION

Bishop Cannon presented the following resolution on prohibition, which was adopted:

The Episcopal Address of 1926 declares, "The industrial, social, educational, moral, and religious forces of the nation which overthrew the legalized liquor traffic and secured national prohibition must unite in the fight with equal vigor and persistence against the outlawed criminal traffic and the would-be nullifiers of the law."

This Board of Missions, representing the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, for the regeneration of the individual and of the entire social order, not only in our country, but on every continent, would emphasize to-day this utterance of the Episcopal Address. We are not met here to-day as Republicans or Democrats, or in any way as partisans of any political party. We are as representatives of a part of the moral

and religious forces of our country. From the beginning of its history Methodism has recognized the inherent evil of the traffic in intoxicants, and for nearly half a century our great Church has been in the forefront of the battle against the liquor traffic, and there has been no more potent force than Methodism in the adoption of those salutary laws which abolished the crossroads and village barroom, the city saloon, the breweries and distilleries, and branded future traffickers in intoxicating liquors as criminals and outlaws, and also destroyed the strangle hold of the liquor traffic upon town and city councils, State legislatures, and other government officials. It is difficult for our children to realize the strength, the resourcefulness, and the desperation of the defenders of the outlawed traffic or the intensity of the struggle through the succeeding years.

This great Board faces to-day a situation which demands that it take action clear and unmistakable, as Methodism has always taken at every stage of this great conflict, for before its next meeting that will have occurred which will greatly affect for good or ill the future effectiveness of the National Prohibition Law. To be specific, whether we like it or not, the future effectiveness of that law will be tremendously affected by the results of the approaching Presidential and Congressional campaign. It is a fact potent to every well-informed man that a critical time has been reached in the conflict of the forces of sobriety, temperance, righteousness, and human betterment with the organized, world-wide, debasing, soul-destroying liquor traffic, and the question of the maintenance of the National Prohibition Law is in our judgment a paramount issue in the Presidential and Congressional campaign in 1928. Therefore

*Resolved*, 1: That we urge all friends of sobriety, social betterment, and good government actively to oppose the nomination or election to public office of any candidate who is not positively and openly committed to a policy of vigorous, effective enforcement of the prohibition law by his utterances, acts, and record. The strongest prohibition law enforcement plan would be neutralized, indeed would be practically worthless, if its adoption by any convention should be followed by the nomination by that same convention of candidates whose utterances, acts, or records have branded them as personally hostile to prohibition, or as unwilling to coöperate actively to secure effective law enforcement, or as unappreciative of the comparative importance of this unprecedented effort to promote the general welfare of all the people by the restriction of the hurtful activities of the individual. We believe that the nomination or election of any such candidate would be a practical repudiation of any platform declaration by any convention to secure prohibition law enforcement, no matter how strong such declaration might be. We believe that the election of such a candidate, with such a record, at this critical stage of prohibition law enforcement would be a staggering blow to the cause of temperance and prohibition, not only in the United States, but in every mission field of our Church, indeed, throughout the world. It would be claimed and declared to be a repudiation of the Eighteenth Amendment; it would inevitably be followed by persistent efforts to increase the alcoholic content of beverage liquors and to weaken the enforcement pro-

visions of the prohibition law; it would place in the hands of an unsympathetic and hostile President the appointment of the heads of all Departments of the Federal Government, United States District Attorneys and Marshals, Judges of the United States District and Circuit Courts, and of the United States Supreme Court itself, all Ministers, Envoys, Consuls and special representatives of our nation to all the countries of the world. In short, it would immeasurably strengthen the advocates of the age-long common enemy, the liquor traffic, and weaken the hands of the friends of temperance throughout the world, and make far more difficult the work of all those who are trying to bring in the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ.

2. That we regret the attitude of certain elements of society toward the observance of the prohibition law. Their refusal to place the promotion of the general welfare and loyalty to the Constitution and laws of the country above personal desires and appetite has been productive of much law violation and has in some sections of the country taken the form of open defiance and nullification of the prohibition law. Notwithstanding their opposition, the salutary effects of the prohibition law have been demonstrated: by it labor has been greatly profited, business enlarged, public savings and capital resources vastly increased, social conditions improved, public health benefited, and general morality promoted. The value of the law has been directly in proportion to the effectiveness of the enforcement of the law. Even at its worst, however, prohibition has proved immeasurably better than the former legalized liquor traffic, for that legalized traffic was almost universally lawless and besmirched the social and political life of the country. We regret the inefficient enforcement which for several years characterized the Federal Prohibition Department and are gratified to note the steady improvements under Dr. J. M. Doran. We heartily approve the passing of the bill to promote more efficient enforcement, which is now before Congress with the indorsement of the Government enforcement officials and the prohibition organizations. We condemn the effort now being made to return the whole matter of law enforcement to the State governments. The liquor traffic is a national evil, and its persistent refusal to respect either State or inter-State prohibition laws has proved that it can be controlled only by the full coöperation of both national and State governments.

JAMES CANNON, JR.,  
H. M. DU BOSE,  
JOHN M. MOORE,  
EDWIN D. MOUZON,  
H. A. BOAZ.

#### COMMITTEE ON MEMOIRS REPORT

Bishop W. F. McMurry filed with the Secretary the report of the Committee on Memoirs. (See pages 158-165.)

The Board stood and sang, "There Is a Land of Pure Delight," after which Dr. W. B. Nance led in prayer.

The following missionaries and visitors were introduced:

Dr. J. C. C. Newton, retired Japan missionary; Mr. E. C. Peters, China missionary; Dr. W. F. Tillett, of Vanderbilt University; Rev. F. K. Gamble, Korea missionary; Miss Charlie Holland, Japan missionary; Miss Clara Chalmers, Cuba missionary; Miss Dju of China, a student at Scarritt.

Dr. W. B. Nance spoke on the reorganization of Soochow University and requested reconsideration of Article 9 in the Constitution.

Dr. W. F. Dunkle presented the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That until next annual session the Board commit to the Executive Committee full power to act in all matters relating to the reorganization of Soochow University and all our other educational institutions in China, including the power to change and modify, in its judgment, the constitutions thereof, adopted at this session.

The Board adjourned with the benediction by Dr. W. F. Dunkle.

W. B. BEAUCHAMP, *President*;  
MRS. FRED A. LAMB, *Secretary*.

## MEMOIRS

### BISHOP EUGENE RUSSELL HENDRIX

BY BISHOP W. F. McMURRY

BISHOP EUGENE RUSSELL HENDRIX, the son of Adam and Elizabeth Jane Hendrix, was born in Fayette, Mo., May 17, 1847. He was converted at a great revival meeting at the age of twelve years, on March 14, 1859, with his saintly mother kneeling by his side. He attended Central College for some years and then went as a student to Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., where he spent the years of 1864-67. He was licensed to preach while at Wesleyan University. From Wesleyan University he went to Union Theological Seminary and graduated from that institution in 1869.

He was recommended for admission on trial by the Quarterly Conference of Leavenworth, Kans., while serving as a supply in the summer of 1869, and was received on trial by the Missouri Annual Conference in September of that year at its session in Chillicothe, Mo., William M. Rush, presiding elder, and George F. Pierce, presiding bishop. He was ordained deacon in 1869 by Bishop Pierce and ordained elder by Bishop H. N. McTyeire in September, 1870, at Columbia, Mo. His first appointment was to Leavenworth Station, where he remained one year. He was then sent to the Macon Station, where he remained two years—1870-72. Following this he was pastor of Francis Street Church, St. Joseph, Mo., for four years—1872-76. In the year 1876-77, he accompanied Bishop E. M. Marvin

on a missionary tour of the world and on his return was appointed to Glasgow Station, where he remained until the fall of 1875, at which time he became President of Central College, where he served with great efficiency from 1878 to 1886. He was elected and ordained bishop in May, 1886, at the General Conference held in Richmond, Va., soon thereafter moving to Kansas City, where he made his home until the day of his departure for the better country.

In his early ministry, Bishop Hendrix was married to Miss Anne E. Scarritt, the daughter of Rev. Nathan Scarritt, D.D., of Kansas City, Mo. To this union were born a son and three daughters. The gentle, queenly wife and mother of his children preceded him in death a few years. She passed away in 1922. Their children still live to call them blessed.

It is not an easy thing to appraise the life of such a versatile character as this noble man of God. He was diligent, faithful, and efficient through a long ministry and in every work the Church called him to perform. His was a constructive life. He wrote inspiring and instructive books in the field of religion and travel. He was in demand as a special lecturer at educational institutions. Emory College, Trinity College, Syracuse University, Vanderbilt University, and others used him in this capacity. He was the first President of the Federal Council of Churches in America, a position which he regarded as one of the most signal honors in his career. He stood as an ambassador of God in the presence of the great in both the old and new world and as an equal. He was a recognized leader in the whole Protestant world. Five educational institutions recognized his conspicuous service and merit and conferred on him the insignia of their honorary degrees. It is noticeable that among them is the University of Missouri, his native State.

He was a student of the Bible, and he knew the Word. His episcopal seal bore the words, "The Seed is the Word of God." How thoroughly he believed that! He was a great traveler, keen observer, and efficient missionary leader and a deep student of human nature and need. He was a man of prayer. One could not hear the prayers of Bishop Hendrix and believe that he was only a perfunctory and occasional visitor at the throne of grace. His prayer life was as integral a part of his experience as his physical life. Courteous, catholic in his judgment, upright and forceful, he was in many things a prophet of the day that is yet to come, and his record of sixty-six years in the ministry, thirty-six of which were years spent in the episcopal service, stand as a memorial to his passionate love for God and the Church.

On November 11, 1927, he peacefully closed his eyes on this world to take up his abode in the better country.

#### BISHOP JAMES EDWARD DICKEY

BY BISHOP W. A. CANDLER

BISHOP JAMES EDWARD DICKEY served faithfully and effectively as a member of the Board of Missions from his election to the office of bishop

May, 1922, until his death on April 17, 1928; and the Board has suffered a great loss by his departure from his earthly toils to his heavenly rest.

He was the son of Rev. James Madison Dickey and Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Dickey and was born in the Methodist parsonage at Jeffersonville, Ga., May 11, 1864.

At that time his native State was shadowed by the clouds of battle fought in Georgia during the last dark year of the civil war; and his birth-place was in the path swept by the tempest. Undismayed, his devoted parents served in the midst of the dreadful storm. From his birth the infant son imbibed the spirit of their courageous fidelity.

The noble father of Bishop Dickey was on "the effective list"—and he was most effective—through the year 1876, when failure of health constrained him to ask "the superannuate relation," in which relation he continued until his death in the year 1878. After his death the care of his bereaved wife devolved upon his son, James Edward; and never was filial duty discharged more tenderly and faithfully.

James Edward Dickey had conceived the purpose to secure the benefits and advantages of a collegiate education, and from this purpose neither sorrow nor adversity could cause him to waver. To its accomplishment, and for the support of his beloved mother, he sought a commercial engagement in which he continued to labor until he had earned the means with which to complete his college course and to carry his mother with him during his student life that she might have daily attentions at his hands. This heroic chapter in his life explains the fact that he was not graduated until he was somewhat above twenty-seven years of age.

He received his education at Emory College, Oxford, Ga., winning with high honors the degree of Bachelor of Arts as a member of the large and distinguished class of 1891, a class in which two future bishops went forth into the itinerant ministry as strong men to run their course.

At the session of the North Georgia Conference, held at Cartersville, Ga., December 9-15, 1891, he was admitted on trial into the traveling connection and appointed to serve as a professor in the Department of Mental and Moral Science at Emory College, Oxford, Ga., in which position he continued until 1896, when he was transferred to the Chair of History and Political Economy. In the latter chair he served through the year 1898.

During the years 1899 to 1902 he was pastor of Grace Church, Atlanta, where he filled with conspicuous ability and marked success the pastoral office until he was called to the presidency of Emory College in July, 1902. By the General Conference held in Asheville, N. C., May, 1910, he was elected without his wish or will Executive Secretary of the Board of Education, which office he declined, feeling that it was his duty to continue at that critical hour in the service of his *Alma Mater*.

As president of Emory College he labored for thirteen years—the longest period served by any president of that honored institution.

When Emory College was merged into the organization of Emory University he retired from its service and reentered the pastorate.

In 1915 he was appointed pastor of First Church, Atlanta, where he served most acceptably for four years.

In 1920 he was chosen to serve as Secretary of the Board of Education of the North Georgia Conference to promote the success of the Educational Movement, which he did most successfully.

In 1921 he was appointed to the pastorate of First Church, Griffin, Ga., from which he was called by his election to the Episcopacy by the General Conference held at Hot Springs, Ark., May, 1922.

In the General Conferences from 1910 to 1922 he represented the North Georgia Conference, and in three of these sessions of the General Conference he was placed at the head of his delegation.

He was a delegate to the Fourth Ecumenical Conference held at Toronto, Canada, in 1911, and to the Fifth Ecumenical Conference, held in London, England, in 1921.

The end of his great career in the Church on earth came with his death, at Louisville, Ky., April 17, 1928, his last public service being as the leader of the united evangelistic services in the city during the week preceding Easter.

Bishop Dickey was a man of versatile gifts and great industry. He served in many departments of the work of the Church, and with uniform success in all fields. As pastor, educator, administrative secretary, and bishop he was conspicuous for his faithful and effective labors.

But above his manifold and distinguished services was his elevated character and spotless life. What he *did* was far less than what he *was*. He lived upon a lofty plane of Christian manhood, and so stable was his character that he seemed to be above the temptations of common life and free from its foibles and infirmities. Apparently with effortless ease he triumphed over the forces of evil. No selfish motives found place in his soul, and no unholy dispositions colored his conduct. He was the soul of honor, candor, and courage. By faith he exemplified in fairest form the life that is hid with Christ in God. He won no position by the unworthy schemes of worldly ambition and achieved no honor by the ingenious methods of compromise and concession.

He served as a bishop no more than six years. His episcopal labors were therefore confined to two districts, including the New Mexico, West Texas, Central Texas, Northwest Texas, West Virginia, Illinois, Kentucky, and Louisville Annual Conferences—eight Annual Conferences in all. But the influence of his life and the fame of his labors extended far beyond these limits. The whole Church came to hold him in affection for his Christian graces and in admiration for his sound judgment and official trustworthiness.

His departure from the Church militant to the Church triumphant seems to human sight most untimely. But the Captain of his salvation called him, and with his characteristic calmness and fearlessness he yielded to the divine will. He rests from his labors, and his works do follow him.

His mortal remains were buried in West View Cemetery, Atlanta, Ga., on April 19, where in peace they repose until the earth and the sea give up their dead and Jesus bring with him all who sleep in him.

## DOCTOR WILLIAM HECTOR PARK

BY BISHOP W. N. AINSWORTH

WILLIAM HECTOR PARK was born near Chickamauga, Ga., October 27, 1858, and departed this life at Hawthorne, Fla., December 4, 1927. These dates encompass the earthly life of one of the greatest missionaries of our Church and one whose name will be forever linked with the names of Allen and Lambuth in the missionary conquest of China.

Born of pious parents and reared in a home that was saturated with religious devotion, he gave his heart to God while a lad of very tender years and almost at the same time confided to his family an impression that his life should be invested in China. He soon came under the tutelage in a country school of a young graduate of Emory College (the Rev. George W. Mathews, D.D., of later years), who nourished his religious life, fostered his missionary convictions, prepared him for Emory College, and largely furnished the means to maintain him there. He was graduated from Emory College in 1880 and accepted by the Board of Missions in the spring of that year along with Kenneth McLean and George R. Loehr for service in China. His two classmates went at once, while young Park remained in America for two years to complete his medical education. This was accomplished at the Bellevue Medical College in New York in 1882.

Dr. Park reached China in November, 1882, after six months of special medical work in London and Edinburgh. He went at once to Soochow and opened a dispensary, which soon grew into the Soochow Hospital. His life was linked with this noble institution for forty-five years, and he saw it grow from a tiny clinic into one of the largest and best equipped hospitals and schools of modern medicine in all China. There at Soochow Hospital and throughout the great city whose name it bears he ministered to tens of thousands of suffering humanity with such scientific skill and heavenly benediction that for many years he was acclaimed the first citizen of Soochow. Soochow Hospital is the history of Hector Park and as much his monument as St. Paul's is that of Sir Christopher Wrenn.

Through the great confidence of the people he was called upon to aid in the organization of many other hospitals and brought into official connection with most of the reform movements of major importance in modern China, such as the Anti-Opium League, the Medical Association of China, the American Asiatic Association, and many others. Rarely has any foreigner been able so completely to identify himself with another race. Dr. Park loved the Chinese, lived for them and would have died for their redemption. He did it all in such a practical and winsome way that more than once the city of Soochow and the national government at Peking conferred upon him signal honors that few foreigners obtain. This was the secret: he was no foreigner. Twenty-five years ago, when ignorant mobs were agitating against the foreigners, a covered sedan chair was seen coming down a narrow Soochow street; suspecting that it was one of these "foreign devils," the cry was raised "kill the foreigner"; the chair was seized and the curtain lifted only to produce a wild cheer, "Let him go;

this is no foreigner; it is Dr. Park." He loved them like Christ and was one of them. It is not surprising that the gentry of Soochow have asked for his ashes to be brought back from Florida, where he died during a furlough, that they may rest among the people who were so blessed by his life.

Dr. Park was married in 1886 to Miss Dora Lambuth, daughter of Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Lambuth and sister of Bishop Walter R. Lambuth. He is survived by Mrs. Park and one child, Mrs. D. L. Sherertz, of the China Mission. His life was linked with one of the premier missionary families of modern times, and the name of William Hector Park will shine with a luster equal to the best.

#### MRS. YOUNG J. ALLEN

ABRIDGED FROM THE CHINA CONFERENCE MEMORIAL

BY MRS. W. B. NANCE

In 1907 died Young J. Allen, pioneer, prophet, and seer among the early missionary heroes of the Church. Twenty years later, in May, 1927, his wife, Mary Houston Allen, was laid to rest beside him in the beautiful cemetery in Shanghai. And thus ends the earthly career of two people whose life story reads like a romance torn from the pages of fiction.

When in 1858 Young Allen was graduated *summa cum laude* from Emory, Mary Houston, his fiancée, received a like honor from Wesleyan, that first among woman's colleges. A bit more than a year later, with a wee babe in arms, they were starting out on their long voyage, missionaries to China.

They had no thought of giving less than a lifetime of service to the Master. They sold everything they had, houses, lands, and slaves, realizing a small fortune for those days. Buying all their household equipment, including a grand piano, they sailed away into the East in the summer of 1859. The prospect ahead was enough to make a stout heart quail, and first realities worse; out of New York in a sailing vessel; around the Cape of Good Hope; seven long months in a rolling vessel, caring for a nursing babe, with food scarce and poor, and the foul water doled out in meager ration, to finally arrive in a strange land in 1860.

Mrs. Allen had a happy mind in a strong body, a great love and respect for her husband, and a warm desire to establish a home; needless to say she succeeded. For nearly seventy years she was queen of a real home in Shanghai, where generous hospitality was widely dispensed, where sailors were especially welcome—she never forgot that two hundred and ten days at sea. Whether the home was under one roof or another, the spirit of the place was the same, for that homing spirit was in her.

Her work was lost in that of her husband. Every domestic duty, including the guidance of the older children, was lifted from him; while he, in the carefully guarded quiet of the study, produced book after book that was to shake like an earthquake China's complacent faith in herself and thus pave the way for a new attitude toward the nations of the West and the religion of Jesus Christ. He found in her the acme of perfect woman-

hood, as his dedication in "Women in All Lands" attests. A woman of smaller nature might have resented this almost complete withdrawal from the family life; on the contrary, she gloried in the fact that in the rearing of six children on the mosquito-ridden mud flats of Shanghai her husband had not been up a single night with one of them—this was her contribution to missions.

After the death of Doctor Allen, Mrs. Allen continued to live in the Orient, where her home was open to all classes of people, from the newest missionary to the oldest diplomat. Although prevented by her advancing age from entering directly into missionary work, she kept an abiding interest in the affairs of the mission and kept up a close personal friendship with many of its members.

During the civil war, and for some years after, Doctor Allen had been a self-supporting missionary; his fortune had completely vanished when he came down to his death. He had given himself and his all to mission work; so there was nothing left for his family. But Mrs. Allen's family saw to it that she lacked for nothing. As her age increased, her two single daughters, Ethel and Alice, gave themselves entirely to caring for their mother. Alice built a home which she provided with every comfort, and there these young women found their highest joy in making their mother's days happy and restful. No doubt their loving care prolonged her life for many happy years.

For she remained happy unto the end. To those who visited the home in these years her very appearance brought peace and rest. Her complexion retained its freshness and her blue eyes their clearness and beauty, while her wavy snow-white hair was indeed a crown of glory. To see her on a summer afternoon in her favorite pure white garments, reading her Bible there on the veranda, brought a feeling of benediction into many a heart.

#### MISS MARIA LAYNG GIBSON

BY MRS. W. J. PIGGOTT

On the 23d day of June, 1845, Maria Layng Gibson was born in the little town of Ballina, which nestles far up on the west coast of Ireland. She was the third of seven children born to Robert and Margaretta Layng Gibson, five of whom came to maturity.

Her ancestors were communicants in the Church of England, and her father and grandfather were Orangemen. They later went with the dissenters, identifying themselves with the Wesleyan Methodists. Hers was a rich heritage of stanch and fearless faith from these Christian forbears.

She was but four years of age when her parents came to this country, taking up residence in Mobile, Ala. Here she received her early education, which was continued at the Cincinnati Wesleyan Female College, where she received her M.A. degree. After the death of her mother she enjoyed the advantage of much foreign travel in company with her uncle, with whom she lived in Baltimore and in Louisville, Ky.

If a missionary in the broad meaning is one who spreads religious truth, then Maria Layng Gibson was a missionary indeed. As Corresponding

Secretary of the Louisville Conference, Woman's Missionary Society she became identified in 1878 with the organized missionary work for women, which connection was unbroken for fifty years. She held many official positions in the women's organization, chief of which was the presidency for a quadrennium of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions. In 1910, when the two Women's Boards were united, she was elected one of the ten managers of the Board of Missions, remaining a member of that body until her death. Perhaps her most distinctive service was rendered in laying the intellectual and spiritual foundations of the Scarritt Bible and Training School, of which she became the head in 1892, at the urgent call of the founders of the institution.

In the thirty-seven years of her vital contact with young women she left the impress of her beautiful life and strong personality on more than a thousand missionary daughters who have found places of service in the fields at home and abroad. She was by nature and training very conservative, and yet she had a power of adaptation so remarkable that when an issue was squarely presented she always overcame her conservatism and moved forward with the progressives.

Miss Gibson was dominated by a constant purpose to know and to do God's will. To this end she cultivated a prayer life which revealed an intimate relationship with Jesus her Lord, making her a channel of blessing in all her contacts. The religion of her saintly soul was so real and was expressed so sanely in her life that there was never in any act of hers a shadow of fanaticism. She was a soul winner, for personal work was to her as natural and normal as was her prayer life.

It was in the summer of 1927, while visiting her sister in El Paso, that her happy and useful life came to an end. Her last breath was a prayer uttered as her sister sat by her bedside on the morning of July 12, reading from the Book of Common Prayer. At the end of the first prayer she exclaimed, "Beautiful." Later there came a fervent "Amen," but in a few moments it was evident that the spirit of Maria Layng Gibson had been borne on wings of prayer to her heavenly home. She was laid to rest in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, O., where with loved ones she awaits the glad day when the dead in Christ shall rise.

# MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MISSIONARY COUNCIL, METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

JACKSON, MISS., December 13, 14, 1927.

THE second session of the General Missionary Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, met in Jackson, Miss., in the auditorium of the Galloway Memorial Church, December 13, 1927.

## PRELIMINARY SERVICE

On the evening of December 12 a special service of welcome for the Council was held. Words of welcome were spoken on behalf of the State of Mississippi by the Hon. J. S. Love, personal representative of the Governor, who was unable to be present on account of the illness of his wife. Mayor Walter Scott spoke on behalf of the city of Jackson. Dr. J. L. Decell spoke on behalf of the Churches of the city.

The responses were made by Dr. J. E. Wolfe, on behalf of the Conference Board Chairmen; Dr. S. P. Wiggins, of the North Georgia Conference, on behalf of the Conference Missionary Secretaries; and Dr. W. G. Cram, General Secretary of the Board of Missions, who spoke for the Council. A delightful feature of the evening service was the musical program by the Galloway Memorial choir.

## THE COUNCIL PROPER

The Council and guests assembled at 9 A.M. on December 13 and were led in a devotional service by Dr. Plato Durham, of Emory University. This first of a series of services on "The Jesus Way of Life" lifted the Council to the high spiritual levels that were to be maintained throughout the conference.

Promptly at 9:30 o'clock Dr. W. G. Cram, chairman, called the Council to order.

The Secretary, the Rev. F. S. Love, of the North Carolina Conference, called the roll.

## INTRODUCTIONS

The Bishops of the Church were introduced by the chairman.

Those present were: Bishops Beauchamp, Denny, Du Bose, Moore, Candler, McMurry, Hay, Boaz, Dobbs, and Cannon.

The editors of the Church press were introduced as follows: M. E. Lazenby, C. J. Harris, H. T. Carley, A. W. Plyler, A. F. Smith, F. S. Pollitt, W. A. Swift, John A. Rice, W. H. Nelson, J. M. Rowland, C. O. Ransford, A. C. Millar, E. W. Cole, A. M. Pierce, and T. L. Hulse.

On motion of Dr. J. W. Perry, the privilege of the floor was granted the Bishops and Editors.

#### SPEAKERS

By way of introducing the program of the Council, Dr. Cram spoke on "The New Program of Missions and the Council's Place in the Achievement of the Same."

Bishop W. B. Beauchamp, President of the General Board of Missions, was introduced and spoke on "World Conditions."

Dr. J. E. Crawford was introduced as representing Mr. G. L. Morelock, General Secretary of Lay Activities.

Dr. F. S. Onderdonk was introduced as the next speaker of the session. Dr. Onderdonk's subject was "Nationalism," and his stirring address was followed by a spirited discussion participated in by many members of the Council.

Mrs. F. F. Stephens, President of the Woman's Missionary Council, was introduced at this time.

#### COMMITTEE ON FINDINGS

Dr. E. H. Rawlings moved the appointment of a Committee on Findings. The motion prevailed, and the following committee was appointed by the chairman: Bishop Hoyt M. Dobbs, Dr. J. W. Moore, Mrs. F. F. Stephens, Dr. D. M. McLeod, Dr. A. C. Millar, Dr. E. H. Rawlings, Dr. J. W. Perry, Dr. R. F. Bryant, Mrs. K. C. Childers, and Dr. T. D. Ellis.

The Education and Promotion Committee of the General Board was introduced by the chairman.

Bishop Sam R. Hay was presented for the closing address of the morning session. This speech was tense with great spiritual values that had dominated each minute of the day.

The Council paused for announcements by Dr. Decell, and the session closed with a benediction by Bishop Hay.

### AFTERNOON SESSION OF FIRST DAY

At 2:30 P.M. Dr. Durham gave the second in his series of devotional services. Again he challenged with the mind that was in Christ Jesus.

At 3 P.M. Dr. Cram called the Council to order.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

The chairman called the Secretaries of the General Board of Missions to the platform, and each was introduced to the Council.

#### SPEAKERS

Dr. Cram introduced the question, "The January-February Cultivation Campaign." After statements about the program of the Church, he presented Dr. E. H. Rawlings, Secretary of Education and Promotion, who spoke on "The Backward and Forward Look in Missionary Education."

Dr. O. E. Goddard, Secretary Foreign Work, was introduced and spoke on "The Why of Foreign Missions."

#### ITEMS OF BUSINESS

R. F. Bryant moved that the Secretary of the College of Bishops with the General Secretary select the place of meeting for the third session of the Council. The motion prevailed.

Dr. Decell extended an invitation to the members of the Council to visit the home church of the Lambuths at the Pearl River Church as the guests of the Methodists of Jackson.

The benediction was pronounced by Dr. Millar.

### EVENING SESSION OF FIRST DAY

At 7:30 P.M. Dr. Durham continued his devotional study, delighting a large number of visitors with his message.

Dr. Harvey W. Cox, President of Emory University and Lay Leader of the North Georgia Conference, spoke on "The Relation of Laymen to the General Program of the Church."

Bishop Cannon was presented and delivered the evening sermon. His message was a study of the problems of the kingdom in Africa and Brazil and the challenge they present.

Bishop Darlington pronounced the benediction.

### MORNING SESSION, DECEMBER 14

At 9 o'clock, December 14, Dr. Durham continued his

devotional studies, using the theme "Witnessing as the Method of Evangelism."

The chairman called the meeting to order at 9:30 and presented the program of the morning.

The secretary read the minutes of the afternoon and evening sessions of December 13. The minutes were approved.

#### GREETINGS

A telegram of greeting from the Sunday School Council, in session at that time at Nashville, Tenn., was read by the secretary, as follows:

General Missionary Council, Jackson, Miss.

The General Sunday School Council of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in its nineteenth annual session at Nashville, Tenn., hereby sends Christian greetings to the General Missionary Council and expresses its feeling of genuine fellowship and comradeship in the great common task of kingdom building.

MISS GEORGIA S. KEENE, *Secretary.*

A motion was made and passed that the secretary reply for the Council.

A telegram from Dr. Ed. F. Cook, expressing regret that he could not be present at the Council session, was read by the secretary, as follows:

Dr. W. G. Cram, Galloway Memorial Church Missionary Council.

Had planned to attend Missionary Council. Providentially detained. Very sorry. Can count on my help in South Georgia. ED. F. COOK.

#### SPEAKER

Dr. Cram announced the program topic of the morning as "Evangelism." He introduced Dr. J. W. Perry, Secretary of the Home Department of the Board of Missions, who spoke on "The Character and Method of Evangelism, and America as a Mission Field."

#### INTRODUCTIONS

Dr. H. S. Spragins, pastor of Galloway Memorial Church, was introduced.

The Rev. Mr. Terry was introduced.

The Rev. John Ferguson, assistant to the Secretary of the Home Department and the Superintendent of Industrial Work, was introduced.

Mrs. Ina Davis Fulton, Treasurer of the Woman's Department of the General Board of Missions, was introduced.

Mr. J. F. Rawls, Treasurer of the General Board of Missions, was introduced and made announcements.

#### SPEAKERS

Returning to the program of the morning, the chairman introduced Bishop John M. Moore, who spoke on the subject, "A Safe and Sane Evangelism."

Dr. Arthur Moore, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Birmingham, Ala., was introduced and spoke on "The Ministry of Rescue."

Bishop Warren A. Candler was introduced and continued and closed the discussion on the general topic of Evangelism. These speeches on the vital work of the Church moved the entire Council.

Dr. Decell came to the floor to announce that road conditions made the pilgrimage to the church of the Lambuths impossible.

The Council adjourned at 12 o'clock with a benediction by Bishop Moore.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION OF SECOND DAY

Dr. Durham introduced the afternoon devotional with hymn No. 19, "Come, Thou Fount of Every Blessing," and spoke on "Religion as Life."

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

#### RESOLUTION

Dr. J. W. Perry introduced a resolution as follows:

*Resolved*, That we deplore the spirit of mob violence which too often breaks forth in our land and results in the death of men without due process of law. We urge our people to diligently use their influence to keep this spirit in restraint to the end that all men of every race in our land may enjoy their inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

J. W. PERRY,  
I. O. WHITE,  
ROBIN GOULD.

The chairman spoke in reference to the Jubilee Year celebration by the Woman's Missionary Society. He introduced Mrs. F. F. Stephens, who spoke of the Jubilee.

Dr. J. W. Moore, of Virginia, presented and read the report of the Committee on Findings. The report was adopted, and the secretary was instructed to transmit the same to the editors of the Church press. The report is as follows:

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINDINGS

1. At the very outset of this report your committee believes that we should recognize the hand of Almighty God in the success that has attended the efforts of our Church to retire a great debt and at the same time to maintain its work on an efficient basis, both at home and abroad. Notwithstanding droughts in some sections and unparalleled floods in other sections, our membership contributed to the cause of Missions approximately \$2,500,000 last year. Of this amount about \$800,000 was a free-will offering for the Maintenance Fund. Because of this liberality our General Board of Missions has been able to pay off all of its bank obligations, which at one time amounted to the stupendous sum of \$1,600,000. The debt that bade fair to cripple our enterprises is now a matter of history, but better by far than this, notwithstanding revolutionary outbreaks in China, God has shielded our workers from harm, and they have been able to return to the fields which they were forced to leave by governmental mandate. Despite the excitement attending on these nationalistic movements, our Church continues to grow in numbers and in influence abroad. Surely God has been gracious to us.

2. There are, however, some factors that give us great concern. We regret to say that our people are not fully prepared to meet the present world emergency. The evils of the nations can be overcome only by that Church which possesses an international mind and heart. It gives us pleasure, therefore, to note the large number of study classes that have been organized, and we rejoice at the unparalleled circulation of "Yet Another Day in Methodist Missions." We urge the immediate formation of new study groups using for their text Dr. Perry's excellent book, "New Tasks for New Times." In bringing about this better habit of mind, the *Missionary Voice* is a publication whose larger circulation will be of immense value to our Church. We therefore sincerely hope that its circulation may soon reach the hundred thousand mark, which has been set as a goal by its editor. The good Samaritan first looked before compassion was aroused, and as a result his ministry began. Our people must be made to see world conditions before they will have the heart to help.

3. A number of speakers at this Council have told us of the growing restiveness of our foreign members because of the control of their Church by ours and of their hope for a speedy autonomy. This condition is natural and is but another indication that our preaching has not been in vain. It is well for us to remember that American Methodism was scarcely well organized before it began an agitation for independence of the Mother Church. But fifteen years elapsed between our Church's founding and its independence. The fullest opportunity should be given to our brethren in foreign lands to express their own religious lives in institutions for whose

management they are primarily responsible. Whilst recognizing that self-determination is a right which we would not dispute, yet because of our affectionate regard for our brethren we express the hope that some form of corporate relationship with the Mother Church may be evolved which, while it will not fetter their self-expression, will still preserve a relationship that has been to the Mother Church a source of joy and satisfaction. Whatever the result of this issue may be, our prayers and love will still follow our children, and we will wish for them success in all that they undertake for the Master.

4. The insignificant gain in our membership last year should send us to our knees in prayer for the presence and power of the Holy Spirit. We commend most heartily the International Revival Movement and pledge ourselves to use our utmost endeavors to raise the Maintenance Fund to a million dollars in order that \$50,000 may be available to finance this movement in our own country and that \$100,000 may be spent abroad. But money alone will not bring the revival we need. We therefore call on our ministers to project in their churches evangelistic services to help freely their brethren and to call their churches to special prayer that God may again come to us in Pentecostal power.

6. While we find much in the situation both at home and abroad to challenge our efforts, yet we do not believe that the times warrant a pessimistic spirit. "Through Christ we can do all things." Let us then go joyfully and confidently to our tasks, knowing that our God is with us and victory will attend our efforts.

J. M. MOORE,  
J. W. PERRY,  
T. D. ELLIS.

The report of the Committee on Conference Board Policy was presented and read by Dr. J. E. Wolfe, of the Holston Conference. The report was adopted and ordered placed in the hands of the Conference Board Chairmen and the Missionary Secretaries.

#### REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONFERENCE BOARD POLICY

Your committee appointed at Louisville to consider and recommend a more adequate program for Conference Boards of Missions herewith submits the following:

We find that a new day in Missions has come to the Church. Great and momentous changes are shaking the whole world. So marvelous are the opportunities and so mighty the tasks that nothing short of the Spirit of God poured out upon his Church can meet the need of this hour. Open doors are everywhere, and it is our conviction that no agency in the Church has a greater opportunity at this time than has the Conference Board of Missions.

In addition to its years of heroic service in making possible the preaching of the Word at home and abroad, it now faces new problems and new responsibilities in far-away lands, and vast areas of unreached peoples in

our cities, in cotton mill communities, in industrial centers, in mining districts, and in rural sections within its own borders.

The day of advance is at hand. We are convinced that the Conference Board of Missions should definitely face its enlarged task, find the needs, and set about to meet them.

To this end we recommend:

1. That the provisions for the work of Conference Boards as set forth in the Constitution in the Discipline of the Church be followed as closely as possible.

2. That Conference Boards recognize their strategic place as a link between the General Board of Missions and the loyal Church and endeavor to become an effective channel for information, inspiration, and helpfulness.

3. In order to more effectively carry out the program of the Church, we recommend the following by-laws as a guide for Conference work:

#### *By-Laws*

##### *I. Officers:*

The officers of the Conference Board of Missions shall consist of a President, Vice President, Recording Secretary, and Treasurer, who shall be elected quadrennially at the annual meeting next succeeding the General Conference.

They shall hold office until their successors are elected.

##### *II. Executive Committee:*

The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers and one other elected by the Board on the nomination of the President.

##### *III. Meetings:*

1. The Board shall hold at least two meetings during the year—namely, the annual meeting and the mid-year meeting.

2. The annual meeting shall be held at the time and place of the regular session of the Annual Conference, at which time the entire work of the year shall be reviewed, the appropriations for the coming year made, and such plans and policies adopted as will make more effective both the Conference and the General Mission Board programs.

3. The mid-year meeting shall be held at such time and place as the Board shall determine. In addition to the members, the presiding elders shall be invited to attend and present their plans for Mission work in their territory, with a view to securing coöperative action in the Conference program as well as in the plans for General Missionary Promotion. At this meeting the work of the Board shall be considered and an inspirational program presented.

4. The Executive Committee shall hold meetings at such times and places as it may determine.

##### *IV. Committees:*

1. The following standing committees shall be elected quadrennially on the nomination of the Executive Committee:

(1) Evangelism.

(2) Industrial Work.

(3) Rural Work.

(4) Estimates.

2. Special committees may be created as needed.

V. *Finances:*

1. The Board shall appropriate money for the support of missions under its care, when established by the Bishop, for the necessary expenses of the mid-year meeting and of the officers in the discharge of their duties.

2. Appropriations in any one year shall not exceed ninety-five per cent of the amount contributed for missions the preceding year. The remaining five per cent shall be held as a Contingent Fund.

3. The Contingent Fund shall be used to meet emergencies which may arise during the year, the expenses of the officers of the Board, and shall be subject to the direction of the Board or its Executive Committee.

4. Appropriations shall be made only to those charges which furnish factual and satisfactory information concerning the relative needs and available resources of the charge. (Blanks for this report may be secured from the Secretary.)

5. The Board shall provide a bond for the Treasurer in the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_.

6. The books and accounts of the Treasurer shall be audited annually by a public accountant (or competent committee).

VI. *Duties:*

1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Board and Executive Committee and shall actively advance the cause of Missions throughout the Conference.

2. The Vice President shall discharge the duties of the President in his absence and shall assist in advancing the cause of Missions in the Conference.

3. The Recording Secretary shall keep a permanent record of the proceedings of the Board and its Executive Committee. He shall furnish the Treasurer with a list of the appropriations to be paid and shall write all orders on the Treasury.

4. The Treasurer shall hold the funds of the Board in safe deposit and shall make an itemized report to the Board in annual session and to the Executive Committee on demand. The Treasurer shall pay out funds only on the order of the Secretary, and no missionary shall be paid the quarterly allowance until his quarterly report is in the hands of the Secretary.

5. The Conference Missionary Secretary shall travel throughout the Conference, principally in those fields which are distinctively missionary, assist in preparing for and carrying through the District Missionary Institute, promote missionary education through missionary literature and otherwise, attend district meetings and other special meetings throughout the Conference, keep in close touch with pastors and local Church Missionary Committees, direct the annual missionary maintenance campaign, and perform such other tasks as may be requested of him by the General Board of Missions. He shall make a full statement of the condition of the work at the annual meeting of the Board, together with such

recommendations as he may deem necessary for the advancement of the work.

6. Committees:

The Committee on Evangelism shall promote revivals throughout the Conference, particularly in unoccupied territory. It shall coöperate with the local Church Committees on Evangelism and shall make a report to the Board in annual session.

Conference Evangelists who may be employed or indorsed by the Board shall report quarterly to the Board the number of meetings held, the results, and the amount of money received.

7. The Industrial Committee shall coöperate with the General Board of Missions in its program on Industrial Work and with agencies of the Church laboring in the same field. It shall make report to the Board in annual session.

8. The Committee on Rural Work shall coöperate with the Conference Missionary Secretary and the Conference Rural Extension Secretary in the survey of selected rural communities and make recommendations to the Bishop and the Board of the needed consolidation of Churches and of needed demonstration centers in selected sections. It shall coöperate with other agencies of the Church working in the same field and shall make full report to the Board in annual session.

9. (1) The Committee on Estimates shall consist of the President and Treasurer of the Board, the Conference Missionary Secretary, and two others elected by the Board.

(2) This Committee shall be furnished with all applications for aid far enough in advance of the session of the Annual Conference to prepare recommendations for the appropriations to be made.

(3) The Committee on Estimates shall make a careful study of the entire field of its operations throughout the year and shall recommend ways and means for bringing the mission charges to a state of self-support.

10. These By-laws may be amended at any regular session of the Board, provided that notice of the proposed change shall be sent to the Secretary fifteen days before the Annual Conference meeting and that it has been transmitted by the Secretary to each member of the Board one week in advance of the Conference meetings.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. SHELTON, *Chairman*;  
J. E. WOLFE, *Secretary*;  
BISHOP W. B. BEAUCHAMP,  
E. R. STEEL,  
MRS. LUKE JOHNSON,  
W. V. CROPPER.

The Chairman announced the action of the Council on December 13, naming the Secretary of the College of Bishops and the General Secretary a committee on place of meeting in 1928 as a violation of the By-laws of the Council.

On motion, the above was rescinded. On motion of R. F.

Bryant, which prevailed, the Committee was to consult with the secretary of the College of Bishops in selecting the place of meeting.

By motion, Dr. Goddard was instructed to furnish an article for the press on the situation in China.

### RESOLUTION

A resolution of appreciation, as follows, was passed:

For the courtesies and kindness, expressed in so many ways, of Dr. J. L. Decell, presiding elder of the Jackson District, of the Rev. H. S. Spragins, pastor of the Galloway Memorial Church, of the entertainment committee and other organizations of Jackson, and of the newspapers of Jackson, which have given liberally of their news space to the proceedings of the Council,

*Resolved*, That we, the Missionary Council, express our very great appreciation.

W. H. HARGROVE,  
F. S. LOVE.

A motion to adjourn was passed, and the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. W. H. Budd.

W. G. CRAM, *Chairman*;  
F. S. LOVE, *Secretary*.

### MISSIONARY DIRECTORY OF THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH

#### Foreign Missionaries

(\*Indicates on furlough)

#### CHINA

Appointed	Name and Address	Home Address or Conference
1878.	Miss Lochie Rankin, Shanghai (Emeritus) . . . . .	Milan, Tenn.
1884.	Miss Virginia Atkinson, Soochow (Emeritus) . . . . .	Atlanta, Ga.
1887.	Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Burke, Sungkiang . . . . .	South Georgia
1892.	Miss Alice G. Waters,* Nanziang . . . . .	Murray, Ky.
1892.	Mrs. Julia A. Gaither, Soochow (Emeritus) . . . . .	Oxford, Ga.
1892.	Miss Martha E. Pyle, Shanghai . . . . .	Kansas City, Mo.
1894.	Miss Clara E. Steger,* Changchow . . . . .	Mountain Grove, Mo.
1896.	Miss Ella D. Leveritt, Changchow . . . . .	Monroe, Ga.
1896.	Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Nance,* Soochow . . . . .	Tennessee
1897.	Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Cline, Shanghai . . . . .	Little Rock, Ark.
1899.	Miss Mary M. Tarrant, Soochow . . . . .	St. Louis, Mo.
1899.	Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Whiteside, Soochow . . . . .	North Alabama
1900.	Dr. and Mrs. F. P. Manget, Huchow . . . . .	North Georgia
1901.	Rev. A. C. Bowen, Sungkiang . . . . .	Alabama

Appointed	Name and Address	Home Address or Conference
1901.	Miss Mary Culler White, Sungkiang . . . . .	Nashville, Tenn.
1901.	Miss Ida Anderson, Wusih . . . . .	Jackson, Miss.
1904.	Miss Maggie J. Rogers, Soochow . . . . .	Marlin, Tex.
1905.	Miss Elizabeth Claiborne,* Soochow . . . . .	Jackson, Tenn.
1905.	Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Hawk, Shanghai. (Holston)	Glade Spring, Va.
1906.	Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Estes, Huchow . . . . .	Columbus, Ohio
1906.	Miss Nettie Peacock, Sungkiang . . . . .	Macon, Ga.
1906.	Miss Emma S. Lester, Shanghai . . . . .	Augusta, Ga.
1907.	Miss Nell D. Drake,* Sungkiang . . . . .	Port Gibson, Miss.
1908.	Miss Julia Wasson,* Shanghai . . . . .	Ethei, Miss.
1909.	Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Snell, Soochow . . . . .	Tennessee
1909.	Miss Mary Hood, R.N., Shanghai . . . . .	Brownsville, Tenn.
1909.	Miss Leila Tuttle, Soochow . . . . .	Lenoir, S. C.
1910.	Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Smith, Changshu . . . . .	Southwest Missouri
1911.	Miss Annie Clare Bradshaw, Soochow . . . . .	Lynch Station, Va.
1912.	Miss Alice Green, Changchow . . . . .	Jonesboro, N. C.
1912.	Miss Nina W. Troy, Soochow . . . . .	Greensboro, N. C.
1913.	Miss Lela Bliler,* Wusih . . . . .	Kansas City, Mo.
1913.	Dr. Hattie F. Love,* Changchow . . . . .	Sweetwater, Tenn.
1913.	Miss May Hixon, Shanghai . . . . .	Des Moines, Iowa
1914.	Rev. and Mrs. Sidney R. Anderson, Shanghai . . . . .	Central Texas
1914.	Miss Louise Robinson,* Soochow . . . . .	New Decatur, Ala.
1914.	Miss Sue Stanford, Huchow . . . . .	Waco, Tex.
1914.	Miss Nina Stallings,* Soochow . . . . .	Mexico, Mo.
1915.	Miss Kate Hackney, Soochow . . . . .	Asheville, N. C.
1916.	Miss Mary Blackford, Huchow . . . . .	St. Louis, Mo.
1917.	Miss Sallie Lou McKinnon, Shanghai . . . . .	Maxton, N. C.
1918.	Rev. and Mrs. D. L. Sherertz,* Wusih . . . . .	Baltimore
1919.	Prof. and Mrs. J. W. Dyson, Soochow . . . . .	Fayette, Mo.
1919.	Miss Marguerite Clark, Shanghai . . . . .	Sunny Side, Va.
1919.	Miss Alice Alsup, Soochow . . . . .	Maypearl, Tex.
1919.	Rev. and Mrs. R. T. Henry, Soochow . . . . .	North Mississippi
1920.	Rev. and Mrs. H. L. Sone, Huchow . . . . .	West Texas
1921.	Miss Ella M. Hanawalt,* Nanking . . . . .	Galva, Ill.
1921.	Miss Louise Lillian Knobles, Soochow . . . . .	State Line, Miss.
1921.	Miss Jessie Bloodworth, Shanghai . . . . .	Hartshorne, Okla.
1921.	Miss Mary Dill Overall, Shanghai . . . . .	Dyer, Tenn.
1921.	Rev. and Mrs. J. H. H. Berckman, Changchow, Kiangsu . . . . .	Albertville, Ala.
1922.	Miss Lucy Jim Webb,* Shanghai . . . . .	Forsythe, Ga.
1922.	Miss Margaret M. Rue,* Changchow . . . . .	Norfolk, Va.
1923.	Rev. and Mrs. William T. Steele,* Soochow . . . . .	Tennessee
1923.	Rev. and Mrs. Edwin F. Mosley,* Changshu . . . . .	Upper South Carolina
1923.	Miss Cornelia Crozier, Sungkiang . . . . .	Fayetteville, Ark.
1923.	Miss Mary Belle Winn, Soochow . . . . .	Ridgeway, S. C.
1924.	Dr. and Mrs. R. Morris Paty, Changchow . . . . .	Bellbuckle, Tenn.
1924.	Miss Eda Cade, Shanghai . . . . .	Lono, Ark.

Appointed	Name and Address	Home Address or Conference
1924.	Miss Mary E. McDaniel, M.D., Shanghai	Savannah, Ga.
1924.	Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Tomtin, Soochow	Purdin, Mo.
1925.	Mrs. Marian Babb, Soochow	Upper South Carolina
1925.	Dr. and Mrs. Vivian Patterson, Soochow	Canton, Ga.
1925.	Miss Naomi Howie, Soochow	Waynesville, N. C.
1925.	Miss Ethel W. Bost, Shanghai	Cornelius, N. C.
1925.	Miss Anne Elizabeth Herbert, R.N., Shanghai	Bennettsville, S. C.
1925.	Miss Lucie Clark (contract), Sungkiang	Osawatomie, Kans.
1925.	Miss Pearl Weimers,* Soochow	Giddings, Tex.
1925.	Miss Annie E. Campbell, Shanghai (contract)	Augusta, Ga.
1926.	Miss Bessie Noyes (contract), Soochow	Baltimore, Md.
1926.	Miss Lorena Foster, R.N., Changchow	Pearsall, Tex.

## JAPAN

1887.	Miss Nannie B. Gaines, Hiroshima	Florida
1888.	Rev. and Mrs. S. H. Wainright, Tokyo	St. Louis
1889.	Rev. and Mrs. T. W. B. Demaree, Oita	Kentucky
1890.	Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Wilson, Okayama	Western North Carolina
1891.	Rev. and Mrs. W. J. Callahan, Matsuyama	South Georgia
1893.	Rev. and Mrs. J. T. Meyers, Ashiya	Baltimore
1893.	Rev. and Mrs. S. E. Hager,* Ashiya	Louisville
1893.	Rev. and Mrs. W. R. Weakley,* Tokuyama	Missouri
1895.	Rev. T. H. Haden, Kobe	Virginia
1896.	Miss Ida M. Worth, Kyoto	Tallula, Ill.
1897.	Rev. and Mrs. W. K. Matthews,* Kobe	Tennessee
1903.	Miss Margaret M. Cook, Osaka	Newnan, Ga.
1904.	Miss Ida L. Shannon,* Hiroshima	Abingdon, Va.
1906.	Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Stewart, Hiroshima	Monroe, N. C.
1908.	Miss Katherine Shannon, Hiroshima	Albertville, Ala.
1910.	Rev. and Mrs. James S. Oxford, Kobe	Central Texas
1910.	Miss Annie Bell Williams, Osaka	Charleston, S. C.
1910.	Miss Nellie Bennett,* Hiroshima	Virginia
1912.	Rev. and Mrs. N. S. Ogburn, Jr.,* Kobe	Western North Carolina
1912.	Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Frank,* Uwajima	North Carolina
1913.	Rev. and Mrs. H. P. Jones, Kobe	Southwest Missouri
1915.	Miss Annette Gist,* Oita	McIntosh, Fla.
1915.	Miss Charlie Holland,* Kobe	Moscow, Tex.
1917.	Mr. and Mrs. Roy Smith,* Kobe	Illinois
1917.	Miss Manie Towson, Hiroshima	Eastman, Ga.
1917.	Miss Mabel Whitehead,* Osaka	Birmingham, Ala.
1918.	Rev. and Mrs. J. B. Cobb, Hiroshima	South Georgia
1919.	Rev. and Mrs. I. L. Shaver, Nakatsu	Western North Carolina
1919.	Miss Blanche Hager, Osaka	Kobe, Japan
1920.	Miss Mary Searcy, Kure	Columbia, Mo.
1920.	Miss Catherine B. Stevens, Hiroshima	Grenada, Miss.
1921.	Rev. J. Paul Reed, Kobe	Chillicothe, Mo.
1921.	Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Mickle, Jr., Kobe	Amarillo, Tex.

Appointed	Name and Address	Home Address or Conference
1922.	Rev. and Mrs. Peyton Lee Palmore, Himeji . . . . .	Richmond, Va.
1922.	Miss Katherine Johnson,* Hiroshima . . . . .	Poplar Bluff, Mo.
1922.	Miss Lois Cooper* . . . . .	Brookhaven, Miss.
1922.	Miss Myra P. Anderson, Kobe . . . . .	Anderson, S. C.
1922.	Rev. George L. Waters,* Tokuyama . . . . .	Marietta, Ga.
1923.	Miss Mozelle Tumlin, Oita . . . . .	Marietta, Ga.
1923.	Miss Annie Peavey,* Osaka . . . . .	Byron, Ga.
1923.	Miss M. Elston Rowland, Kobe . . . . .	Washington, D. C.
1923.	Rev. and Mrs. Samuel M. Hilburn,* Hiroshima . . . . .	Mobeetie, Tex.
1924.	Mr. and Mrs. Sterling Fisher, Jr., Kobe . . . . .	West Texas
1924.	Rev. and Mrs. Arva C. Floyd,* Beppu . . . . .	Chipley, Ga.
1924.	Miss Lois Maddux, Hiroshima . . . . .	Madison, Ga.
1925.	Rev. and Mrs. Harris Waters, Kyoto . . . . .	Baltimore
1925.	Miss Mary Douglas Finch, Kure . . . . .	Chase City, Va.
1925.	Miss Carrie R. Porter, (contract) Kobe . . . . .	Tennessee
1926.	Miss Sallie E. Carroll, Kobe . . . . .	Batesville, Va.
1927.	Miss Ruth Field, Kobe . . . . .	Newnan, Ga.
1927.	Miss Octavia Clegg, Kobe . . . . .	Greensboro, N. C.

## KOREA

1898.	Rev. and Mrs. R. A. Hardie, Seoul . . . . .	Canada
1900.	Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Ross, Wonsan . . . . .	Kentucky
1904.	Miss Ellasue Wagner,* Seoul . . . . .	Chilhowie, Va.
1905.	Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Wasson,* Seoul . . . . .	Arkansas
1905.	Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Gerdine,* Songdo . . . . .	South Georgia
1905.	Miss Cordelia Erwin, Chul Won . . . . .	Murray, Ky.
1906.	Miss Lillian Nichols,* Songdo . . . . .	Savannah, Ga.
1907.	Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Hitch, Seoul . . . . .	South Georgia
1907.	Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Reid, Songdo . . . . .	Kentucky
1907.	Rev. and Mrs. M. B. Stokes, Seoul . . . . .	Western North Carolina
1908.	Miss Kate Cooper, Wonsan . . . . .	Douglasville, Ga.
1909.	Rev. and Mrs. C. N. Weems, Songdo . . . . .	Kentucky
1909.	Miss Hallie Buie, Seoul . . . . .	Wesson, Miss.
1909.	Miss Laura V. Edwards, Seoul . . . . .	Hereford, Tex.
1910.	Rev. and Mrs. L. C. Brannan, Choon Chun . . . . .	Newville, Ala.
1910.	Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Deal, Songdo . . . . .	North Carolina
1910.	Miss Bertha Smith, Songdo . . . . .	Marshall, Mo.
1911.	Miss Carrie Una Jackson, Choon Chun . . . . .	Arlington, Ky.
1911.	Miss Ida Hankins, Songdo . . . . .	Wilmington, N. C.
1911.	Miss Hortense Tinsley, Seoul . . . . .	Americus, Ga.
1912.	Rev. and Mrs. V. R. Turner, Wonsan . . . . .	Virginia
1912.	Miss Bessie Oliver, Wonsan . . . . .	Unadilla, Ga.
1913.	Miss Agnes Graham, Songdo . . . . .	Comanche, Tex.
1914.	Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Anderson, Wonsan . . . . .	South Georgia
1914.	Miss Muriel Smith, (contract), Wonsan . . . . .	London, England
1914.	Rev. and Mrs. L. P. Anderson, Wonsan . . . . .	South Georgia
1916.	Miss Rosa M. Lowder, R.N., Songdo . . . . .	Rutherford College, N. C.

Appointed	Name and Address	Home Address or Conference
1919.	Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fisher, Seoul.....	Millersburg, Ky.
1921.	Rev. F. K. Gamble,* Seoul.....	North Alabama
1921.	Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Snyder,* Songdo.....	Childress, Tex.
1921.	Mrs. Velma H. Maynor,* Seoul.....	Oneonta, Ala.
1922.	Miss Alice McMakin,* Songdo.....	Wellford, S. C.
1922.	Miss Ruby Kathleen Lee,* Seoul.....	Statesboro, Ga.
1923.	Miss Clara Howard, Songdo.....	Kathleen, Ga.
1923.	Miss Blanche Hauser, R. N., Wonsan.....	Pfafftown, N. C.
1924.	Miss Sadie Maud Moore, Wonsan.....	Statesboro, Ga.
1924.	Miss Mary Helen Rosser, R.N., Songdo.....	Macon, Ga.
1924.	Miss Nannie Gilder Black, Songdo.....	Chester, S. C.
1925.	Miss Euline E. Smith, Songdo.....	Hamlett, N. C.
1925.	Miss Olive Lee Smith, Choon Chun.....	Reidsville, N. C.
1925.	Miss Mary Alice Darr (contract) Songdo.....	Little Rock, Ark.
1925.	Rev. and Mrs. Richard Swinney, Seoul.....	Southwest Missouri
1925.	Rev. Roy Price, Choon Chun.....	Virginia
1926.	Miss Ruth Diggs, Seoul.....	Spartanburg, S. C.
1927.	Miss Josephine Dameron (contract), Seoul.....	Warrenton, S. C.
1927.	Miss Nellie A. Dyer, Seoul.....	Pottsville, Ark.
1927.	Miss Margaret Billingsley, Seoul.....	Duncan, Ariz.
1927.	Miss Leah E. Hartley, Seoul.....	Zebulon, Ga.
1928.	Miss Mabel Cherry.....	Unionville, S. C.
1928.	Miss Maud V. Nelson, R.N.....	Elderville, Tex.
1928.	Rev. V. W. Peters.....	Rosemead, Calif.
1928.	Rev. and Mrs. John M. Norris.....	Louisiana
1928.	Dr. and Mrs. Harold Henry Boehning.....	Canyon, Tex.

## BRAZIL

1881.	Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Kennedy, Pindamonhangaba.....	Holston
1888.	Rev. and Mrs. M. Dickie, Sao Paulo.....	Virginia
1894.	Miss Layona Glenn, Rio de Janeiro.....	Conyers, Ga.
1895.	Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Lee, Sao Paulo.....	North Carolina
1896.	Rev. and Mrs. H. C. Tucker, Rio de Janeiro.....	Tennessee
1896.	Miss Lily A. Stradley, Piracicaba (Emeritus).....	Lewisburg, Ohio
1896.	Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Price, Porto Alegre.....	Tennessee
1900.	Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Terrell, Rio de Janeiro ..	W. North Carolina
1901.	Rev. and Mrs. G. D. Parker, Santa Anna.....	Louisiana
1901.	Miss Helen Johnston, Ribeirao Preto.....	Sebastian, Fla.
1903.	Miss Emma Christine,* Ribeirao Preto....	Kenwood Springs, Mo.
1904.	Rev. and Mrs. C. L. Smith, Sao Paulo.....	South Carolina
1907.	Rev. and Mrs. W. G. Borchers, Santos.....	Missouri
1907.	Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Belcher, Campinas.....	South Georgia
1907.	Miss Eunice F. Andrew, Santa Maria.....	St. Louis, Mo.
1910.	Rev. and Mrs. Paul E. Buyers, Rio de Janeiro.....	North Georgia
1911.	Rev. and Mrs. Charles A. Long, Petropolis.....	Texas
1911.	Rev. and Mrs. Anderson Weaver, Juiz de Fora.....	North Georgia
1911.	Miss Rachel Jarrett, Ribeirao Preto.....	Red Water, Tex.

Appointed	Name and Address	Home Address or Conference
1911.	Miss Leila F. Epps,* Sao Paulo.....	Kingtree, S. C.
1911.	Miss Lydia Ferguson, Ribeirao Preto.....	Belton, Tex.
1911.	Miss Sophia Schalch,* Piracicaba.....	Brazil
1912.	Miss Eva Louise Hyde, Rio de Janeiro.....	Fulton, Mo.
1913.	Miss Mary Jane Baxter, Piracicaba.....	Huntsville, Ala.
1914.	Rev. and Mrs. C. B. Dawsey, Biriguy.....	Spartanburg, S. C.
1914.	Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Daniel, Porto Alegre.....	West Texas
1914.	Miss Gertrude Kennedy, Santa Maria.....	Kenbridge, Va.
1915.	Miss Maud Mathis, Rio de Janeiro.....	Texarkana, Tex.
1915.	Miss Mary Sue Brown,* Porto Alegre.....	Gatesville, Tex.
1916.	Miss Lela M. Putnam, Bello Horizonte.....	Albany, Tex.
1916.	Miss Nancy R. Holt, Sao Paulo.....	Norfolk, Va.
1918.	Miss Mary Alice Lamar, Rio de Janeiro.....	Houston, Tex.
1919.	Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Moore, Juiz de Fora.....	Foster, Ky.
1919.	Rev. and Mrs. D. L. Betts, Passo Fundo.....	Tony Creek, S. C.
1919.	Rev. and Mrs. H. I. Lehman, Caxias.....	Pennsylvania
1920.	Rev. and Mrs. Jalmar Bowden, Juiz de Fora.....	North Texas
1921.	Miss Viola Matthews, Rio de Janeiro.....	Charley Hope, Va.
1921.	Miss Louise Best,* Santa Maria.....	Saluda, S. C.
1921.	Rev. and Mrs. J. R. Saunders,* Porto Alegre..	Newport News, Va.
1921.	Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Schisler, Uruguayana.....	Marianna, Ark.
1921.	Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Moreland, Porto Alegre....	Washington, D. C.
1922.	Miss Jessie Moore,* Ribeirao Preto.....	Batesville, Ark.
1922.	Miss Rosalie Brown,* Santa Maria.....	Atlanta, Ga.
1922.	Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Carr,* Juiz de Fora.....	Virginia
1922.	Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Hubbard, Sao Paulo.....	North Georgia
1922.	Mr. and Mrs. Alan K. Manchester,* Porto Alegre..	Elmira, N. Y.
1922.	Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Marshall,* Passo Fundo.....	West Texas
1923.	Miss Annie Donovan* (contract), Rio de Janeiro.	Huntsville, Tex.
1924.	Rev. and Mrs. James E. Ellis, Santa Maria.	Upper South Carolina
1924.	Miss Alice Denison, Bello Horizonte.....	Waco, Tex.
1925.	Miss Daisy Ferguson, Rio de Janeiro.....	Woodville, Miss.
1925.	Miss Zula Terry, Passo Fundo.....	Cedar Bayou, Tex.
1925.	Miss Susie J. Pruitt, Porto Alegre.....	Iva, S. C.
1925.	Miss Ruth A. Merritt, Piracicaba.....	Yanceyville, N. C.
1925.	Miss Mabel Jetton, Santa Maria.....	Washington, D. C.
1925.	Miss Mary Hinton, Piracicaba.....	Ethelville, Ala.
1925.	Miss Cornelia Si. kelee, Porto Alegre.....	Richmond, Va.
1926.	Miss Verda Farrar, Bello Horizonte.....	Advance, Mo.
1927.	Miss Mary Alice Cobb, Rio de Janeiro.....	Columbia, S. C.
1927.	Miss Clyde V. Varn, Porto Alegre.....	Islandton, S. C.
1928.	Miss Mary Helen Clark.....	Foit Thomas, Ky.
1928.	Miss Sophia Mount.....	Memphis, Tenn.
1928.	Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Chesson.....	Durham, N. C.

## MEXICO

1883. Miss Nannie E. Helding (Emeritus)..... Covington, Ky.

Appointed	Name and Address	Home Address or Conference
1887.	Miss Leila Roberts, Saltillo (Emeritus) . . . . .	Bonham, Tex.
1896.	Miss Edith Park,* Saltillo . . . . .	Amarillo, Tex.
1897.	Rev. and Mrs. Laurence Reynolds, El Paso . . . . .	North Texas
1902.	Miss M. Belle Markey, Chihuahua (Cuba, 1902-1925) . . . . .	Cleveland, Tenn.
1906.	Rev. and Mrs. L. B. Newberry, Chihuahua . . . . .	West Texas
1908.	Miss Mary E. Massey, Saltillo . . . . .	Iuka, Miss.
1909.	Miss Sarah E. Warne, Monterrey (Brazil 1909-1912) . . . . .	Santa Ana, Calif.
1911.	Miss Virginia Booth, Saltillo . . . . .	Austin, Tex.
1912.	Miss Frances Burkhead, Saltillo . . . . .	Raleigh, N. C.
1912.	Miss Lillie F. Fox, Chihuahua . . . . .	Odessa, Mo.
1913.	Miss Ethel McCaughan, Chihuahua . . . . .	Corpus Christi, Tex.
1917.	Miss Lucile Vail, Chihuahua . . . . .	Augusta, Ga.
1919.	Rev. and Mrs. M. C. Davis, El Paso, Tex. . . . .	Missouri
1919.	Miss Dora Ingrum, Monterrey . . . . .	Centralia, Mo.
1921.	Miss Emma L. Eldridge,* Chihuahua . . . . .	Wichita, Kans.
1921.	Miss Myrtle Pollard,* Durango . . . . .	Batesville, Miss.
1921.	Miss Myrtle James, Monterrey . . . . .	Devine, Tex.
1922.	Miss Loraine Buck,* Saltillo . . . . .	Bessemer, Ala.
1922.	Miss Irne Matlock (contract), Chihuahua . . . . .	Amarillo, Tex.
1922.	Miss Naomi Chapman, R.N., Monterrey . . . . .	New Orleans, La.
1923.	Miss Anne Deavours, Monterrey . . . . .	Paulding, Miss.
1923.	Miss Anna Belle Dyck, Chihuahua (contract) . . . . .	Halstead, Va.
1923.	Miss Eva Massey,* Parral . . . . .	White Post, Va.
1923.	Miss Edna Potthoff, R.N., Chihuahua . . . . .	Houston, Tex.
1923.	Miss Ruth Byerly, Durango . . . . .	Shepherdstown, W. Va.
1923.	Miss Marie L. Walton, El Paso, Tex. . . . .	Cave City, Ky.
1923.	Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Collins, El Paso, Tex. . . . .	Lake Charles, La.
1924.	Miss Angela Chapelle,* Durango . . . . .	San Antonio, Tex.
1924.	Miss Amy Jo Burns, Saltillo . . . . .	Bolar Springs, Va.
1924.	Miss Bessie Baldwin, R.N. (contract), Torreon . . . . .	Curdsville, Va.
1924.	Miss Pearl Hall, R.N., Chihuahua . . . . .	Dodson, Va.
1924.	Mr. Dewitt Durham Steele, Montemorelos . . . . .	Corpus Christi, Tex.
1925.	Miss May Johnson, Chihuahua (Cuba, 1925-1927) . . . . .	Winchester, Ky.
1925.	Miss Margaret Pilley (contract), Parral . . . . .	Mineral Wells, Tex.
1925.	Miss Ellen B. Cloud, R.N., * Chihuahua . . . . .	Pembroke, Ky.
1925.	Miss Vada Gilliland,* Parral . . . . .	Georgetown, Tex.
1925.	Miss Eula Winn, Durango . . . . .	Columbia, S. C.
1926.	Miss Helen Hodgson, Chihuahua . . . . .	Oroville, Calif.
1926.	Miss Irene Nixon, Monterrey . . . . .	Georgetown, Tex.
1926.	Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Davis, Monterrey . . . . .	Center, Tex.
1926.	Miss Ana Nichol, Chihuahua . . . . .	El Paso, Tex.
1927.	Miss Lenore Rees, Durango . . . . .	Center Point, Tex.
1927.	Miss Mary Hoyle (contract), Durango . . . . .	Ferrum, Va.
1927.	Miss Bess Lindsey, Torreon . . . . .	McCurtain, Okla.

## CONGO

Appointed	Name and Address	Home Address or Conference
1916.	Rev. and Mrs. H. P. Anker, Wembo Nyama . . . . .	South Holland, Ill.
1916.	Rev. and Mrs. T. E. Reeve, Minga . . . . .	Virginia
1916.	Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Stilz, Wembo Nyama . . . . .	Gallatin, Tenn.
1919.	Rev. and Mrs. J. J. Davis,* Lusambo . . . . .	Wilmore, Ky.
1919.	Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Schaadel,* Tunda . . . . .	Bay City, Tex.
1919.	Rev. and Mrs. Ansil Lynn,* Tunda . . . . .	Northwest Texas
1920.	Miss Flora Foreman, R.N., Minga . . . . .	Stratford, Tex.
1922.	Dr. Charles P. M. Sheffey* . . . . .	Virginia
1923.	Dr. and Mrs. W. Hamilton Moore, Lusambo . . . . .	Southwest Missouri
1923.	Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Lewis, Tunda . . . . .	Leland, Miss.
1924.	Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Ayres,* Tunda . . . . .	Gabbettsville, Ga.
1925.	Mr. John G. Barden, Wembo Nyama . . . . .	North Carolina
1925.	Miss Dora Jane Armstrong, Wembo Nyama . . . . .	Lexington, Va.
1925.	Dr. John C. Dovell (contract), Wembo Nyama . . . . .	Paden, Okla.
1926.	Rev. and Mrs. William DeRuiter, Kabengele . . . . .	Harvey, Ill.
1926.	Miss Myrtie Bryant, Tunda . . . . .	Collins, Miss.
1927.	Miss Annie E. Parker, Minga . . . . .	Hillsboro, Ala.
1927.	Miss Rosa Eleese McNeil . . . . .	Jackson, Miss.
1927.	Miss Helen May Fartier . . . . .	Newport, Va.
1927.	Miss Mary E. Moore, R.N. . . . .	Richmond, Va.
1927.	Dr. Janet Miller, Minga . . . . .	Concord, N. C.
1928.	Mr. William E. Tabb . . . . .	North Georgia
1928.	Mr. Joe Henry Maw . . . . .	Central, S. C.
1928.	Rev. and Mrs. H. T. Wheeler . . . . .	(Holston) Bane, Va.
1928.	Mr. Hubert Degosserie (contract) . . . . .	Brussels, Belgium
1928.	Miss Mary Taylor Myers . . . . .	East Spencer, N. C.

## CUBA

1881.	Miss Rebecca Toland (Emeritus) . . . . .	Beeville, Tex.
1897.	Miss Annie Churchill, Matanzas . . . . .	Burnet, Tex.
1899.	Miss Frances B. Moling, Cienfuegos . . . . .	Kansas City, Mo.
1901.	Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Clements,* Havana . . . . .	South Georgia
1901.	Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Neblett, Cardenas . . . . .	Holston
1902.	Rev. and Mrs. B. F. Gilbert, Havana . . . . .	Tennessee
1903.	Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Phillips,* . . . . .	New Mexico
1903.	Rev. and Mrs. H. B. Bardwell, Havana . . . . .	South Georgia
1906.	Miss Mary Lou White, Havana (China 1906-1925) . . . . .	Norfolk, Va.
1907.	Rev. and Mrs. B. O. Hill, Camaguey . . . . .	Texas
1908.	Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Thacker, Santa Clara . . . . .	Arizona
1908.	Miss Laura Lee (contract), Cienfuegos . . . . .	Nashville, Tenn.
1909.	Rev. and Mrs. O. K. Hopkins, Cienfuegos . . . . .	South Georgia
1911.	Miss Bertha Tucker, Matanzas, (Korea 1911-23). . . . .	Crawfordville, Ga.
1915.	Rev. and Mrs. G. D. Naylor, Guantanamo . . . . .	Baltimore
1917.	Rev. A. H. Scudder, Isle of Pines . . . . .	Cuba
1919.	Rev. and Mrs. W. K. Cunningham,* Havana . . . . .	Virginia
1920.	Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Rhodes,* Antilla . . . . .	Richmond, Ark.

Appointed	Name and Address	Home Address or Conference
1921.	Miss Lone Clay, Havana.....	Dublin, Tex.
1921.	Miss Clara Chalmers,* Havana.....	New Orleans, La.
1922.	Rev. and Mrs. J. G. Board, Herradura.....	Louisville, Ky.
1924.	Rev. and Mrs. Cecil V. Morris, Cardenas.....	Clifton Forge, Va.
1924.	Rev. and Mrs. Garfield Evans, Moron.....	Florida
1925.	Miss Dreta Sharpe, Cienfuegos.....	Ogeechee, Ga.
1925.	Miss Lucile Lewis, Havana (contract).....	Dawson, Ga.
1925.	Miss Mary Woodward, Havana.....	Florala, Ala.
1926.	Miss Edith Bayne, Matanzas.....	Macon, Ga.
1927.	Miss Julia Lorena Reid, Matanzas.....	Lake Charles, La.
1927.	Miss Marie Ella Crone, Cienfuegos.....	Lindale, Tex.
1927.	Miss Ethel Williamson, Havana.....	Dovesville, S. C.
1927.	Rev. and Mrs. Harvard E. Clements*	Cuba
1928.	Rev. and Mrs. Alex J. Reid.....	Berea, Ky.
1928.	Rev. Walter Cross.....	Meehan Junction, Miss.

## BELGIUM

Appointed	Name and Address	Home Address or Conference
1920.	Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Twynham, Brussels.....	Brussels, Belgium
1922.	Miss Elisabeth Dean, Brussels.....	Brussels, Belgium
1922.	Rev. and Mrs. W. Thomas, Antwerp.....	Brussels, Belgium
1922.	Rev. and Mrs. W. G. Thonger, Brussels.....	Brussels, Belgium
1922.	Rev. and Mrs. W. G. Wilmot, Brussels.....	Brussels, Belgium

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Appointed	Name and Address	Home Address or Conference
1920.	Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Dobes, Prague.....	Temple, Tex.
1921.	Rev. and Mrs. J. Paul Bartak, Prague.....	Chicago, Ill.
1923.	Rev. and Mrs. D. P. Melson, Prague.....	South Georgia
1924.	Rev. Vaclav Vancura, Prague.....	Prague

## POLAND

Appointed	Name and Address	Home Address or Conference
1921.	Rev. and Mrs. F. C. Woodard, Warsaw.....	Springfield, Tenn.
1923.	Miss Constance Rumbough, Wilno.....	Lynchburg, Va.
1923.	Rev. and Mrs. Edmund Chafnbers, Warsaw.....	Holston
1924.	Rev. and Mrs. Gaither P. Warfield, Klarysew.....	Rockville, Md.
1926.	Rev. and Mrs. Charles T. Hardt, Poznan.....	Hondo, Tex.
1926.	Miss Sallie Brown, Wilno.....	Sussex, Va.
1928.	Mr. and Mrs. Willard Winston Cram.....	Nashville, Tenn.
1928.	Miss Eurania Pyron.....	Jackson, Miss.

## HOME MISSIONARIES

## Deaconesses

Year Consecrated.	Name	Home Address
1926.	Ader, Miss Beatrice.....	Weaverville, N. C.
1919.	Alford, Miss Annie.....	Del Rio, Tex.

Year Consecrated.	Name	Home Address
1909.	Allen, Miss Bessie.	Hendersonville, N. C.
1922.	Allen, Miss Pattie.	Knoxville, Tenn.
1927.	Anderson, Miss Mabel.	Dolphin, Va.
1924.	Anderson, Miss Verdie.	Spartanburg, S. C.
1921.	Arnold, Miss Katherine.	Louisville, Ky.
1928.	Baker, Miss Athalia.	Orangeburg, S. C.
1922.	Bame, Miss Fannie.	Salisbury, N. C.
1927.	Barnett, Miss Ola Lee.	Clinton, Mo.
1928.	Barnwell, Miss Mary Lou.	Arabi, Ga.
1927.	Bartholomew, Miss Ruth.	Gladys, Va.
1923.	Bell, Miss Muriel.	Temple, Tex.
1917.	Berglune, Miss Josephine.	Springfield, Mo.
1924.	Berkeley, Miss Ruby.	Red Banks, Miss.
1906.	Blackwell, Miss Florence.	Kirksville, Mo.
1923.	Blessing, Miss Carmen.	Berkeley, Calif.
1924.	Boggs, Miss Esther.	Greenville, S. C.
1927.	Bond, Miss Mary Lou.	Morrisville, Mo.
1909.	Borchers, Miss Cora.	Birmingham, Ala.
1911.	Bowden, Miss Ella K.	Brownwood, Tex.
1916.	Bryan, Mrs. Selden.	Kingstree, S. C.
1928.	Bulifant, Miss Hazel A.	Hampton, Va.
1917.	Bunn, Miss Bessie.	Little Rock, Ark.
1909.	Burton, Miss Emma.	Kansas City, Mo.
1923.	Campbell, Miss Lila May.	Memphis, Tenn.
1920.	Cannon, Miss Elah.	Hemingway, S. C.
1922.	Cantrell, Miss Rachel.	Roanoke, Va.
1925.	Chandler, Miss Mamie.	Sumter, S. C.
1928.	Clark, Miss Mabel.	Louisville, Miss.
1915.	Coburn, Miss Mae.	Birmingham, Ala.
1922.	Congleton, Miss Jennie.	Greenville, N. C.
1913.	Cooper, Miss Hazel.	Linden, Ala.
1922.	Cox, Miss Bertha.	Sedalia, Mo.
1908.	Cox, Miss Elizabeth.	Dallas, Tex.
1908.	Crim, Miss Dorothy.	Atlanta, Ga.
1913.	Cunningham, Miss Ethel.	Columbia, Mo.
1912.	Cunningham, Miss Mattie.	Columbia, Mo.
1910.	Daniel, Miss Mary.	Washington, La.
1925.	Davenport, Miss Brookside.	Ware Shoals, S. C.
1922.	Davis, Miss Minnie.	Houston, Tex.
1924.	Davis, Miss Myrta.	Houston, Tex.
1928.	Davis, Miss Zoe Anna.	Houston, Tex.
1909.	Denton, Miss Frances.	Fort Smith, Ark.
1927.	Diaz, Miss Ruth Dolores.	San Antonio, Tex.
1920.	Dodd, Miss Dorothy.	Hartsville, Tenn.
1924.	Dorsey, Miss Emily.	Dallas, Tex.
1909.	Dragoo, Miss Rhoda.	Palmetto, Fla.
1917.	Driver, Mrs. Grace M.	Walnut Ridge, Ark.
1909.	Ducker, Miss Jennie.	Hopkinsville, Ky.

Year Consecrated.	Name	Home Address
1922.	Duncan, Miss Willia.	Maceo, Ky.
1910.	Durham, Miss Mary O.	Danville, Ky.
1922.	Eaton, Miss Bess.	Staffordsville, Va.
1926.	Edwards, Miss Pearle.	Perry, Ga.
1917.	Eidson, Miss Minnie Lee.	Jonesboro, Ark.
1904.	Elliott, Miss Maria.	Dallas, Tex.
1914.	Ellison, Miss Berta.	Franklinville, N. C.
1922.	Eubanks, Miss Moselle.	Rome, Ga.
1928.	Ellis, Miss Sallie.	Clarksville, Tenn.
1911.	Fagan, Miss Connie.	Savannah, Ga.
1915.	Fail, Miss Maude.	Hattiesburg, Miss.
1920.	Field, Mrs. J. C.	Americus, Ga.
1922.	Freeman, Mrs. Mary Etta.	Carlton, Ga.
1910.	Gainey, Miss Ellem.	Fayetteville, N. C.
1915.	Gardner, Miss Helen.	St. Louis, Mo.
1915.	Gatewood, Miss Grace.	Myra, Tex.
1908.	Gibson, Miss Helen.	St. Louis, Mo.
1923.	Gilbert, Miss Ola.	Marianna, Fla.
1922.	Gill, Miss Jessie Drew.	Tuskegee, Ala.
1926.	Glendinning, Miss Mary.	Palmyra, Mo.
1911.	Godbey, Miss Cornelius.	Marietta, Ohio
1912.	Graham, Miss Aletha.	Shellmound, Tenn.
1923.	Greely, Miss Addie.	Jackson, Miss.
1924.	Green, Miss Lottie.	Bransford, Fla.
1911.	Grizzard, Miss Gertrude.	Nashville, Tenn.
1926.	Hall, Mrs. Virginia.	Barboursville, W. Va.
1914.	Hasler, Miss Mary.	Springfield, Mo.
1925.	Heflin, Miss Ruth.	Forest, Miss.
1923.	Hendricks, Miss Lillie.	Oneonta, Ala.
1923.	Hennen, Miss Bell.	Fairmont, W. Va.
1909.	Henry, Miss Willena.	Rice, Tex.
1905.	Herrick, Miss Sue V.	Whitney, Tex.
1922.	Hill, Miss Juanita.	Campbellsville, Ky.
1928.	Hillard, Miss Dorothy D.	Jackson, Tenn.
1928.	Hodgson, Miss Clara.	Colusa, Calif.
1920.	Hoke, Miss Gaye.	Second Creek, W. Va.
1919.	Hooper, Miss Ella K.	Houma, La.
1927.	Hooper, Miss Lottie Ora.	Rosedale, La.
1909.	Hoover, Miss Dora.	Newton, N. C.
1921.	Howard, Miss Frances.	Blytheville, Ark.
1923.	Howard, Miss Nellie.	Louisville, Ky.
1907.	Jackson, Miss Ethel.	Lancaster, S. C.
1925.	Kagey, Miss Lula.	Norfolk, Va.
1925.	Kee, Miss Sarah.	Rodman, S. C.
1905.	Kennedy, Miss Mabel.	St. Louis, Mo.
1924.	Kuntz, Miss Sophie.	New Orleans, La.
1922.	Leighty, Miss Edith.	St. Joseph, Mo.
1922.	Leveridge, Miss Ura.	Cisco, Tex.

Year Consecrated.	Name	Home Address
1920.	Lewis, Miss Martha.....	Tampa, Fla.
1924.	Lockwood, Miss Elizabeth.....	Birmingham, Ala.
1926.	Long, Miss Lena Viola.....	Trenton, S. C.
1925.	Long, Miss Lora.....	Vernon, Tex.
1915.	Lowder, Miss Sarah K.....	Elizabeth City, N. C.
1924.	McCain, Miss Pearl.....	Searcy, Ark.
1913.	McClain, Miss Nelle.....	Martin, Tenn.
1923.	McLarty, Miss Alice.....	Vernon, Tex.
1926.	McCoy, Miss Eula.....	McKenzie, Tenn.
1927.	Marshall, Miss Maggie.....	Fishing Creek, Md.
1926.	Matkin, Miss Iva Lou.....	Enloe, Tex.
1911.	Mitchell, Miss Susie.....	Arlington, Tex.
1914.	Morgan, Miss Elma.....	Stephens, Ark.
1922.	Moore, Miss Glenn.....	Little Rock, Ark.
1922.	Moore, Miss Ida J.....	Valley Head, Ala.
1927.	Moorman, Miss Wortley.....	Rustburg, Va.
1915.	Murphy, Miss Rena J.....	Fort Worth, Tex.
1922.	Nichols, Miss Mary.....	Roxboro, N. C.
1928.	Noll, Miss Lena M.....	Glasgow, Mo.
1924.	O'Bryant, Miss Eunice.....	Earle, Ark.
1918.	Olmstead, Miss Emily.....	Louisville, Ky.
1928.	Osborne, Miss Mary.....	Ada, Okla.
1927.	Page, Miss Lela.....	Franklin, Tenn.
1909.	Palmore, Miss Constance.....	Lynchburg, Va.
1914.	Parker, Miss Lillian.....	Lindale, Tex.
1925.	Parham, Miss M. Catherine.....	College Park, Ga.
1908.	Peeples, Miss Adeline.....	St. Louis, Mo.
1922.	Porter, Miss Carrie.....	Zwolle, La.
1928.	Porter, Miss Willie May.....	Monroe, La.
1923.	Price, Miss Annie.....	Bee House, Tex.
1928.	Pederson, Miss Lora Lee.....	Sayre, Okla.
1924.	Reid, Miss Dorothea.....	St. Louis, Mo.
1927.	Reil, Miss Annie.....	San Antonio, Tex.
1908.	Ragland, Miss Margaret.....	San Angelo, Tex.
1924.	Reeves, Miss Helen.....	St. Louis, Mo.
1926.	Reynolds, Miss Birdie.....	Newport, Va.
1922.	Riggin, Miss Rosalie.....	Arkadelphia, Ark.
1915.	Ritter, Miss Daisy.....	Columbia, S. C.
1923.	Robinson, Miss Mamie.....	Killeen, Tex.
1926.	Robinson, Miss Martha.....	Jackson, Tenn.
1923.	Rogers, Miss Annie.....	Spartanburg, S. C.
1926.	Russell, Miss Elizabeth.....	Green Bay, Miss.
1922.	Sanders, Miss Oscie.....	Houston, Tex.
1926.	Sargent, Miss Bess.....	Haleyville, Tenn.
1922.	Sells, Miss Mae C.....	Wiggins, Miss.
1909.	Smith, Miss Eugenia.....	Union, S. C.
1907.	Stevens, Miss Ida M.....	Nova Scotia, Canada
1928.	Stewart, Miss Martha B.....	Weatherford, Okla.

Year Consecrated.	Name	Home Address
1928.	Stillwell, Miss Laura.	Hopewell, Va.
1925.	Stokes, Miss Mary.	Nadawah, Ala.
1919.	Stroup, Miss Nettie.	Farmersville, Tex.
1928.	Sykes, Miss Mabeth.	Rock Hill, S. C.
1924.	Taylor, Miss Elizabeth.	Lamar, Mo.
1925.	Teel, Miss Susie.	Waco, Tex.
1927.	Terry, Miss Alaska.	Bluefield, W. Va.
1927.	Thatcher, Miss Grace.	Tucson, Ariz.
1912.	Tinsley, Miss Lois.	Leslie, Ga.
1906.	Trawick, Miss Annie.	Opelika, Ala.
1924.	Vivian, Miss Lexie.	Carrizo Springs, Tex.
1919.	Vogel, Miss Emma.	Linn, Mo.
1911.	Waddell, Miss Evelyn.	Knoxville, Tenn.
1921.	Wagoner, Miss Estelle.	Alaska, W. Va.
1911.	Wahlroos, Miss Wilhelmina.	Louisville, Ky.
1914.	Walker, Miss Kate.	Comanche, Tex.
1926.	Wall, Miss Emma.	Morristown, Tenn.
1923.	Webb, Miss Minnie.	Prairie Grove, Ark.
1918.	White, Mrs. Laura M.	Rome, Ga.
1915.	Whiteside, Miss Florence.	Pine Bluff, Ark.
1922.	Wilkinson, Miss Jane.	Union Level, Va.
1927.	Wilson, Miss Alberta.	Moultrie, Ga.
1911.	Womack, Miss Nollie.	Nacona, Tex.
1925.	Young, Mrs. Eugenia.	Plattsburg, Mo.
1923.	Young, Miss Margaret.	Luray, Va.

## RETIRED WORKERS

1910.	Acton, Mrs. Julia.	Berkeley, Calif.
1909.	Alexander, Mrs. Mary B.	Tampa, Fla.
1903.	Davis, Miss Elizabeth.	Arcola, N. C.
1910.	Ford, Miss Sue T.	Paris, Ky.
1910.	Harris, Miss Laura.	Chattanooga, Tenn.
1906.	Mañn, Miss Frances.	Winters, Tex.
1906.	Monohan, Miss Salina.	St. Louis, Mo.
1910.	Scheider, Miss Alice.	Concord, Ga.
1903.	Wright, Miss Mattie.	Santa Ana, Calif.

## HOME DEPARTMENT—GENERAL WORK

This list includes all those to whom the General Board of Missions makes financial appropriations or whose work it supervises.

## ARMY AND NAVY WORK

L. W. Colson, 252 Brevard Road, Asheville, N. C.  
 C. B. Burns, Box 32, Beaufort, S. C.  
 Paul L. Warner, Quantico, Va.  
 George J. Steinman, Brackettville, Tex.

**CITY AND INDUSTRIAL WORK**

Miss Wilhelmina Wahlroos, care Wilkins Ave. Church, Baltimore, Md.  
Rev. John S. Sharp, 305 Thirty-First Street, Columbus, Ga.  
Rev. H. C. Henderson, 811 North Weber Street, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
Mr. G. R. Mauldin, 904 East Fourth Avenue, Denver, Colo.  
G. E. Holley, Box 510, Nashville, Tenn.  
Rev. M. P. Timberlake, Brooks Institute, Hartshorne, Okla.  
Rev. C. W. Owen, Hiwassee College, Madisonville, Tenn.  
Rev. Jas. H. Reynolds, 130 West Baxter Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.  
Rev. J. C. Rosson, 1621 Pennsylvania Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.  
Rev. C. H. Jory, 133 Fairview Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.  
Miss Mary Glover, 231 East Jacob Street, Louisville, Ky.  
Mrs. H. W. Brasher, 1202 Litton Avenue, Nashville, Tenn.  
Rev. W. H. Giles, St. Mark's Hall, New Orleans, La.  
Rev. Claud E. Rhoads, 216 East Thirty-Third Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Rev. O. A. Morris, 315 South Harvey, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Rev. C. A. Rexroad, 960 Bush Street, San Francisco, Calif.  
Rev. H. W. Jamieson, 7 Elgin Park, San Francisco, Calif.  
Rev. M. W. Lever, R. F. D. 3, Spartanburg, S. C.  
Rev. I. C. Bradsher, 5328 Moffitt Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.  
Rev. F. W. Grampp, 1217 Victor Street, St. Louis, Mo.  
Miss Gaye Hoke, care Centenary Church, St. Louis, Mo.  
Miss Willia Duncan, care Centenary Church, St. Louis, Mo.  
Rev. R. B. Burgess, care Textile Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.  
B. R. Turner, care Textile Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.  
Mrs. J. S. Marsh, care Textile Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.  
Miss Allene Gable, care Textile Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.  
Miss Emily Daniel, care Textile Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.  
Miss Eila Sams, care Textile Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.  
Mrs. O. T. Jones, care Textile Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.  
J. W. Lineberger, care Textile Institute, Spartanburg, S. C.

**LATIN WORK**

Rev. W. M. Mullen, 5602 Seminole Avenue, Tampa, Fla.  
Ramiro Paula, 1022 Virginia Street, Key West, Fla.  
Guillermo Perez, 511 Angela Street, Key West, Fla.  
Ludwig Oser, 2305 Sixteenth Street, Tampa, Fla.  
D. Carrera, 1613 Ninth Avenue, Tampa, Fla.  
L. Monteleone, 2112 Thirteenth Avenue, Tampa, Fla.  
Ricardo Jimenez, 1807 North Albana, Tampa, Fla.

**ITALIAN WORK**

S. G. Ceravolo, 1601 Avenue H, Box 86, Ensley, Ala.  
J. C. Saylor, 136 South Chelsea, Kansas City, Mo.  
Miss Grace Thatcher, Bryan, Tex.

**FRENCH WORK**

R. H. Harper, 1431 Octavia Street, New Orleans, La.  
C. J. Thibodeaux.  
B. H. Andrews, Houma, La.  
G. A. LaGrange, Lockport, La.  
J. C. Rousseaux, Morgan City, La.  
R. L. Clayton, Patterson, La.  
A. M. Martin, St. Martinville, La.  
A. D. Martin.  
Leon Picone, R. F. D. 5, New Orleans, La.

**MISSIONARY EVANGELIST**

Charles Assaf, 428 Lynch Street, Jackson, Miss.

**GERMAN MISSION**

F. Forester, Editor, Castell, Texas.

**CALIFORNIA ORIENTAL MISSION**

W. A. Davis, 2314 Twenty-Sixth Avenue, Oakland, Calif.  
J. R. Fujii, 2311 Buenavista Avenue, Alameda, Calif.  
S. Oishi, Dinuba, Calif.  
T. Mizuno, 860 Thirty-Third Street, Oakland, Calif.  
K. Imai, Box 465, Walnut Grove, Calif.  
C. K. Yim, 373 Ninth Street, Oakland, Calif.  
David Lee, San Francisco, Calif.  
Tark Kim, 373 Ninth Street, Oakland, Calif.

**TEXAS MEXICAN MISSION**

F. S. Onderdonk, Box 105, San Antonio, Tex.  
Jose Alva.  
A. R. Cardenas.  
Librado Castillo.  
L. F. Castro.  
Carlos Garcia.  
D. G. de la Garza.  
Eleazar Guerra.  
Sabas Guevara.  
Antonio Guillen.  
H. Garza Gutierrez.  
B. Hernandez.  
P. G. Herrera.  
J. L. Hinds.  
Juan Medellin.  
A. Melendez.  
Z. Moraida.  
A. Moreno.  
A. Nanez.

S. V. Olivares.  
Santos Romo.  
Amado Roderiguez.  
D. Salazar.  
Pedro Sanchez.  
J. N. de los Santos.  
Felix Segovia.  
F. E. Soto.  
P. G. Verduzco.  
E. Vidaurri.  
Pablo Vilches.  
Mrs. C. A. Farias.  
Sra. Zulema Rodriguez.

#### TEXAS MEXICAN MISSION—WESLEYAN INSTITUTE

Mr. W. W. Jackson, Route G. Box 71, San Antonio, Tex.  
Theo Mahler, Wesleyan Institute, San Antonio, Tex.  
Laurence Ely, Wesleyan Institute, San Antonio, Tex.  
Dr. A. L. Diaz, Wesleyan Institute, San Antonio, Tex.  
Miss Minnie Webb, Wesleyan Institute, San Antonio, Tex.  
Miss Ella K. Butcher, Wesleyan Institute, San Antonio, Tex.  
Miss Catherine Roe, Wesleyan Institute, San Antonio, Tex.  
Miss Blanche Ratliff, Wesleyan Institute, San Antonio, Tex.  
Mrs. O. D. Young, Wesleyan Institute, San Antonio, Tex.  
Mrs. L. R. Manning, Wesleyan Institute, San Antonio, Tex.

#### WESTERN MEXICAN MISSION—EASTERN DISTRICT

J. P. Lancaster, 1702 Arizona Street, El Paso, Tex.  
Jose Alvirez.  
Ramon Gardea, Alpine, Tex.  
Emeterio Soto, 515 South Kansas, El Paso, Tex.  
Evarioto Picazo, 2400 Texas Street, El Paso, Tex.  
Gaudencio Ramirez, Box 281, Marfa, Tex.  
Dosey Mewborn, Box 626, Tucumcari, N. Mex.  
H. Cardenas, Toyah, Tex.  
Arthur Marston, 4323 La Luz Street, El Paso, Tex.  
J. H. Fitzgerald, 196 Flower Street, Huntington Park, Calif.

#### WESTERN MEXICAN MISSION—WESTERN DISTRICT

Laurence Reynolds, 503 South Florence Street, El Paso, Tex.  
Abel M. Gomez, Cananea, Sonora, Mex.  
Cosme C. Cota, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Ezequias Duran, 1763 East 111th Place, Watts, Calif.  
E. E. Valencia, Magdalena, Sonora, Mex.  
M. C. Galindo, General Delivery, Miami, Ariz.  
N. B. Stump, Nogales, Ariz.  
Otoniel Camareno, Nogales, Sonora, Mex.

H. C. Hernandez, 914 West Madison Street, Phoenix, Ariz.

E. P. Munoz, Sonora, Ariz.

Antonio Olivas, Box 91, Tempe, Ariz.

Primitivo Villanueva, 108 West Fifth Street, Tucson, Ariz.

R. J. Parker, 1083 Court Avenue, Memphis, Tenn.

#### INDIAN WORK—INDIAN MISSION

W. U. Witt, Box 1075, Muskogee, Okla.

Johnson Tiger, Route 3, Box 139, Okmulgee, Okla.

Zadoc Anderson, Hugo, Okla.

R. M. Terpleton, Anadarko, Okla.

Andrez Martinez, 701 West Kentucky Avenue, Anadarko, Okla.

Guy Quoetone, Lawton, Okla.

Delos K. Lonewolf, Mountain View, Okla.

Matthew Botone, Carnegie, Okla.

Kicking Bird, Carnegie, Okla.

#### INDIAN SCHOOL—FOLSOM ACADEMY

W. B. Hubbell, Smithville, Okla.

#### RURAL WORK

Rev. L. E. Williams, Graymont, Ga.

Rev. W. S. Lyons, Hillsville, Va.

N. D. Guerrey, Madisonville, Tenn.

Ben Smith, Valley Springs, Ark.

J. L. Taylor, Leoma, Tenn.

J. M. Spires, Cameron-Calcasieu Mission, Grand Chenier, La.

#### NEGRO WORK

##### MAINTENANCE

Paine College, Rev. Ray S. Tomlin, President, Augusta, Ga.

Lane College, Dr. J. F. Lane, President, Jackson, Tenn.

Miles Memorial College, M. P. Burley, President, Birmingham, Ala.

Thomasville High School, J. C. Winborn, Principal, Thomasville, Ala.

Mississippi Industrial Institute, J. R. Ramsey, President, Holly Springs, Miss.

Oklahoma Normal and Industrial Institute, W. P. Pipkins, Principal, Boley, Okla.

Texas College, C. C. Owens, President, Tyler, Texas.

Arkansas Haygood Institute, D. R. Glass, President, Moten, Ark.

Williams Academy, L. E. B. Rosser, South Boston, Va.

#### BIBLE TEACHERS

Texas College, R. H. King, Tyler, Texas.

Arkansas Haygood Institute, D. R. Glass, Moten, Ark.

Mississippi Industrial Institute, W. L. Liddell, Holly Springs, Miss.

## TRAVEL EXPENSES

Missionary Secretary, J. H. Moore, Holly Springs, Miss.  
 Educational Secretary, J. A. Bray, Birmingham, Ala.  
 Aid is given to one hundred and forty-five negro pastors serving on  
 mission charges in the following States:

Alabama	16
Arkansas	15
Arizona	3
California	8
Colorado	1
Florida	8
Georgia	8
Illinois	2
Kansas	3
Kentucky	3
Louisiana	10
Maryland	2
Massachusetts	1
Mississippi	19
Michigan	1
New Mexico	1
North Carolina	4
Ohio	1
Oklahoma	3
Pennsylvania	1
South Carolina	8
Texas	16
Tennessee	7
Virginia	1
Washington, D. C.	3
Total	145

## SUSTENTATION WORK

## ARIZONA CONFERENCE

L. J. Power, 504 East Roosevelt Street, Phoenix, Ariz.  
 C. A. Clark, Camp Verde, Ariz.  
 B. L. Glayner, Liberty, Ariz.  
 R. C. Sell, Box 43, Litchfield, Ariz.  
 P. M. Bell, Parker, Ariz.  
 John B. Bailey, Box 695, Ray, Ariz.  
 G. M. Marshall, Box 69, Phoenix, Ariz.  
 C. P. Martin, Box 504, Peoria, Ariz.  
 George W. Western, Scottsdale, Ariz.  
 D. G. Decherd, Box 1120, Phoenix, Ariz.  
 H. M. Bruce, 805 East Seventh Street, Tucson, Ariz.  
 G. W. McLain, Bowie, Ariz.

C. W. Griffin, Claypool, Ariz.  
J. S. Ryan, Clifton, Ariz.  
W. R. McGaugh, Casa Grande, Ariz.  
F. C. Harrell, Duncan, Ariz.  
W. L. Wall, Miami, Ariz.  
Pierson Parker, Tucson, Ariz.  
Edward W. Morton, San Simon, Ariz.  
A. A. Watkins, Box 575, Warren, Ariz.  
C. F. York, 834 North Euclid Avenue, Tucson, Ariz.

#### DENVER CONFERENCE

H. D. Thompson, 215 East Pitkin Street, Pueblo, Colo.  
J. R. Blevins, Aztec, N. M.  
L. W. Gunby, Beulah, Colo.  
H. R. Young, Trinchera, Colo.  
G. W. Ellis, Durango, Colo.  
C. J. Chappell, Farmington, N. Mex.  
F. L. Mason, Gardner, Colo.  
F. R. Atkins, Hoehne, Colo.  
C. A. Lewis, Kim, Colo.  
E. J. Reaves, La Veta, Colo.  
M. H. Stroud, Tacony, Colo.  
W. T. May, Mancos, Colo.  
R. B. McMican, Kine, Colo.  
J. Y. Bowman, Pueblo, Colo.  
E. E. Burton, Rye, Colo.  
R. R. Rose, Walsenburg, Colo.  
D. I. Slipher, Westcliffe, Colo.

#### ILLINOIS CONFERENCE

Ross Smith, Blairsville, Ill.  
John Abernathy, Galatia, Ill.  
J. W. Ditterline, Olmstead, Ill.  
I. E. Meredith, Murphysboro, Ill.  
C. T. Miller, Pulaski, Ill.  
Henry Brayfield, Route 1, Carterville, Ill.  
A. E. Thomas, Odin, Ill.  
F. M. McKinney, Terre Haute, Ind.  
R. F. Purdue, Clay City, Ill.  
J. E. Garrett, Dix, Ill.  
A. M. Stickney, Nashville, Ill.  
J. L. Woolverton, Kell, Ill.  
W. D. Humphrey, Waverly, Ill.  
H. Murphy, Clarksdale, Ill.  
M. E. Murphy, Box 2, Tioga, Ill.  
W. S. Wright, Waverly, Ill.

## NEW MEXICO CONFERENCE

J. W. Slade, Grady, N. Mex.  
H. L. Thurston, Magdalena, N. Mex.  
Earl Cropp, Taiban, N. Mex.  
A. E. Elmore, East Vaughn, N. Mex.  
A. M. Dupree, 3406 Idalia, El Paso, N. Mex.  
Richard Flynn  
R. C. Waltrip, Clayton, N. Mex.  
R. M. Bentley, Clayton, N. Mex.  
D. Q. Owen, Raton, N. Mex.  
C. C. Higbee, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.  
John Klassen, Logan, N. Mex.  
F. K. Soddath, Roy, N. Mex.  
W. V. Walthall, San Jon, N. Mex.  
Fleming L. Marlin, Mosquero, N. Mex.  
Paul Garrison, Tucumeari, N. Mex.  
James H. Walker, 1003 Sixth Street, East Las Vegas, N. Mex.  
A. L. Moore, Roswell, N. Mex.  
J. E. Thomas, Clovis, N. Mex.  
C. M. Samford, Elida, N. Mex.  
R. R. Willingham, Lovington, N. Mex.  
B. M. Stradley, Loving, N. Mex.  
W. G. Jones, Dexter, N. Mex.  
Z. B. Moore, Hope, N. Mex.  
R. O. Tomlinson, Rogers, N. Mex.  
J. D. Wagner, Tatum, N. Mex.  
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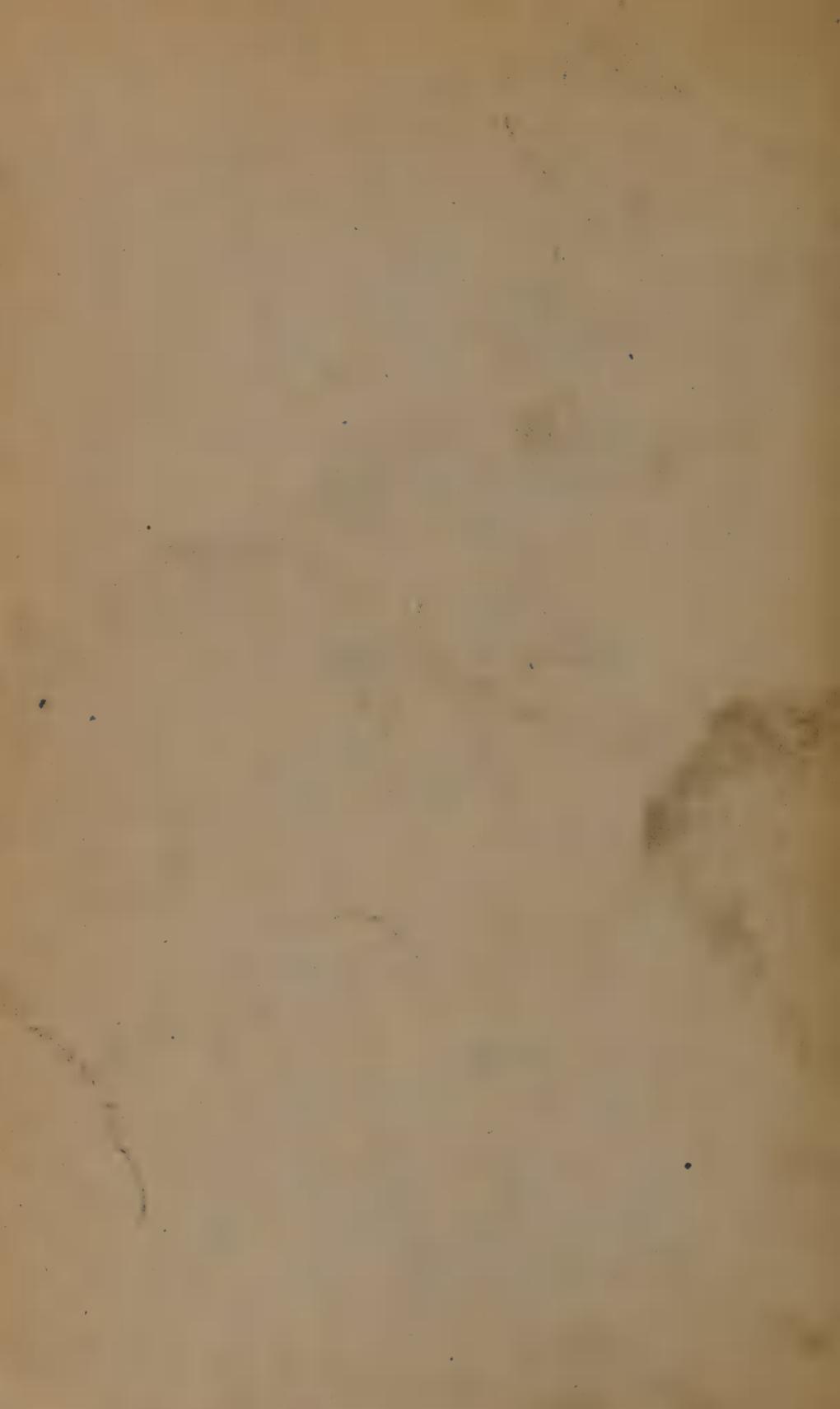
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**PART II**  
**FOREIGN FIELDS**



## AFRICA

### INTRODUCTION

THE Southern Methodist mission in Africa was begun as an outgrowth of the missionary zeal of Bishop Walter R. Lambuth, who sailed from Antwerp, Belgium, on October 14, 1911, to explore the Congo country with the view of beginning missionary work among the natives in the heart of Africa. Bishop Lambuth was accompanied by Prof. John Wesley Gilbert, of the Colored Methodist Church.

Arriving December 7 at Luebo on the Congo River, the largest Presbyterian mission station, Bishop Lambuth set out on December 11 upon his long overland trek with a caravan that stretched for half a mile along the trail. Through the jungles they tramped for nearly two months, arriving finally at the village of Chief Wembo Nyama, on February 1, 1912. This was the site selected for the new mission by the Bishop, and after much negotiation a grant of twenty-two acres of land was obtained from the Belgian government together with permission to open mission work in this region.

The Mission was formally opened on February 12, 1914, by Bishop Lambuth, who had returned to Africa bringing six workers—namely, Dr. and Mrs. D. L. Mumpower, Rev. and Mrs. C. C. Bush, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Stockwell.

The Congo Mission started with literally nothing but a piece of ground and the faith and zeal of the six missionaries. They built the mission from the ground up, erecting the houses, developing the tools with which they worked, and actually forming a written language from the speech which they had to learn direct from the natives, as there was no interpreter of any kind.

The first formal conference of the Congo Mission after the founding by Bishop Lambuth in 1914 was held in 1922 by Bishop James Cannon, Jr. Nineteen missionaries were present, 42 native evangelists were reported, with 48 preaching places and more than 700 members.

The roll of Congo missionaries to-day shows 36 names, including the five new missionaries for this field consecrated at the

1928 annual meeting of the Board of Missions. Work is maintained at five stations: Wembo Nyama, Tunda, Minga, Kabengele, and Lusambo. Work is divided into the evangelistic, medical, educational, and industrial departments. The tithes and offerings from the natives during the year 1927 more than doubled the amount received as tithes during 1926.

### Africa

BY REV. J. J. DAVIS

Africa is still the open sore of the world. But the hour on the clock dial of the world is striking for Africa. After Asia, Africa is the largest continent on the globe. It has a coast line of sixteen thousand miles. Its material wealth will run far into the billions. Africa controls the diamond markets of the world and has a big say in the gold and copper markets. For the past hundred years it has furnished the world with ivory. At present the Belgian Congo is furnishing enough palm oil to supply the demand of the world for soap.

I am giving these facts to show that Africa is not insignificant after all. Certainly the eyes of all Europe are turned toward the dark continent. Some people may object to this term, but Africa nevertheless is dark and in some places very dark indeed. Not only is Africa rich in material wealth, but she is also rich in souls. Her population is estimated at three hundred and sixty million, and a very small percentage of these know anything at all about the world's Redeemer.

### RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS

The Roman Catholic Church is bidding for Africa to-day as never before in the history of the world. She is losing no time in establishing herself in every post of any size in the Belgian Congo. Just one glance at religious conditions in Europe, in countries where the Roman Catholic Church has long held sway, is enough to convince any fair-minded man or woman that the Catholic religious system is the most abominable one that was ever put upon the human race. Shall we sit calmly by at our ease and allow this system of religion to be established in Africa, or will you come forward with whatever support you can offer and help the Protestant Churches of the world give to the starv-

ing millions of Africa the true Bread of Life? Shall they hear the glad tidings and live, or shall they perish without hope?

Let it be said that in comparison with some of the other Churches the Southern Methodist Church is doing very little for Africa. The year 1927 found us with eighteen missionaries on the field. With this number we were supposed to carry on the work of four stations, but this is impossible if the work is to make any advance. Compare this with the Presbyterian Church. During the month of August I visited Mutoto, one of the Presbyterian stations, and found that they had seventeen missionaries on that one station and were doing good work with a progressive program.

Last year it was not possible to do any advance work; in fact, there has been very little of this during the past four years. There was no evangelistic man for Wembo Nyama station last year, and this work had to be looked after by the Bible school man. The evangelistic men of the three stations that we were holding last year made three or four visits to a few out villages and tried to encourage the natives to hold on, but in one village to my knowledge the work was given up. It must be remembered that one or two men cannot run a mission station and evangelize at the same time.

#### DIFFICULTIES OF THE WORK

Let us look for a moment at a few of the things that the missionary in Africa has to contend with. Back along the edge of the primeval forest of this vast continent, the first duty of the missionary is to build a house and keep it in repair for his wife and baby. Along with this comes the problem of food.

When the residence is finished we start in with a church shed to carry on the evangelistic and educational work. Be it remembered that in the interior of Africa people of all ages have to start their education at the A B C stage. Next after the church shed must come a house to be used as a dispensary, for truly Africa is a sick continent, and one of the most effective ways of reaching the black man is through the medical missionary. Near our post, Kabengele, which I reopened the latter part of 1927, is one of the largest native villages in our section of the Congo, which furnishes one of the finest opportunities that I know of for a young medical missionary. Along with

these things, the missionary must build a carpenter shop in which to make furniture and where the natives are taught to use tools and make various things. Our Congo natives have to be taught how to work, not only with tools, but also how to till the soil, as well as how to be religious.

As a climax to all his other work of building and teaching and preaching, the missionary has to act as judge in settling disputes and palavers among the natives. Sometimes this is the most perplexing of all his duties, as, for instance, when a man wants to divorce his wife without any cause.

The seasoned missionary does not need to be told that the work in Africa is not all romance. There are heavy burdens to bear and difficult problems to solve and in some instances the indifference of the natives to contend with. Some have despaired of these conditions and left the field. Have you done your full share in backing these struggling missionaries of the far-away Congo? In the name of Him who gave all for us, let us obey his call in denying ourselves and take up our cross and follow him until the last man has heard the glad story of his redeeming love.

#### THE ROMANCE OF MISSIONARY WORK IN AFRICA

There is indeed a strange lure in Central Africa. The glamour of it completely covers the minor and major discomforts and irritants and even dangers that are there. It is not the mosquitoes and ticks or the snakes and leopards that one remembers when the siren call is heard through the cold and fog of these United States of ours. But rather one thinks of blue skies flecked with white clouds, of the wonderful sparkle of the early morning air, of the sizzling heat of noon, of the cracked burning ground, and of the sweet smell of wet earth when the first rains come.

Yet, great as may be the glamour of the land, it is as nothing compared to the attraction of the men and women who live there. The passing traveler may see only the surface of things; to him the souls of the men are unknown territories, for he has no knowledge of the language to get into these wonderful lands. Yet men who have traveled all over the earth say that these people of central Africa are the most attractive human beings they have ever seen on the earth.

But learn the language of the native and hear him speak. Listen to his "friendly yells" or his story and song and watch his ways. Then you have a glimpse of a fairyland of quaint byways and tangled maze. In his story live jackals and antelopes are made to buy and sell, to cheat, and to break into laughter; in his speech neat proverbs dart out, magical interpretations lead you through the tangle, and all the time life and the world about you are full of poetry and of spirit.

Lest I give a false impression of the land and its people, let me say that the sun shines brightly and will sap vitality from you; that the quiet evenings are broken by the orchestration of the mosquito and the irritation of its bite; and that the African kitchen boy and outdoor laborer can be as irritating and shiftless as they are in America. These drawbacks and irritants are all there. The African is still a human being, and the mission convert is not an unfledged angel. The soil may bring forth wonderful crops, but it is equally productive of enemies that would destroy the harvest.

Yet there is a supreme fascination about mission work in Africa. It is a constant but victorious fight of good with evil. The effort to reclaim a land, luxuriant in grass and weeds, in ticks and trypanosomes, and make it luxuriant in foodstuffs and economic crops; to create a healthy society, which has conquered barbarism and decimating disease; and, greatest of all, to create a new continent through the making of good men and women—that is the romance of missionary service in Africa and the lure and fascination of it all.

Recently it was my privilege to pass through Kimberly, the little town in South Africa made famous by the great diamond works. As you go through the works, the manager tells you that if out of twenty tons of earth he gets one pound of diamonds he feels that his labor is well rewarded, for he knows very well the value of diamonds. The dirt is washed and sifted, washed and sifted, until the final sifting flows over the vaseline-covered trays, and now and then in these trays a diamond is caught.

In central Africa we are engaged in a more fascinating treasure hunt; for who shall measure the value of a single soul? Out of all the mud and dirt of heathenism this precious thing is being caught by the grace of God, and we who have washed and sifted

and sought and found declare unto you that there is no service like this and no rewards like unto these.

Here is the man who was a drunken pagan, whose spear-head was red with blood, and who laughed at cruelty and at the cries of helpless women and children. To-day he greets us around the Lord's table, one of God's family, intelligent, self-respecting, a reader, a teacher, a progressive citizen, helping his own people forward. Here is an old woman, formerly a leader in magical practices, the drunken inciter of the foulest dances, now cleansed and purified. Her very face has been strangely refined by her conversion; she sings the hymns that she has made in the overflowing of her heart and has set to the music of old, forgotten days; the smile that lights her lined, old face is like the sun playing on the dark and ruffled waters; her village has become the nursery of good cheer.

It is good to live in sunshine, to be free from all the artificialities of civilization, to make friends with simple folk and receive their friendship; but it is greater and more wonderful to help win a soul for God, to lift out of the morass some one who is floundering, to give knowledge where there was ignorance and a literature and the Bible to a people who had none, to show the way out of barbarism toward a progressive civilization. It is good to give comfort where there was poverty, food where there was hunger, justice where there was injustice, security where there was danger, and health where there was disease. All these things are within the service of missions, the most romantic, rewarding, and God-like service that man can give.

#### SURVEY OF THE WORK

Our Church has work at five stations in the Congo—namely, Wembo Nyama, Tunda, Minga, Lusambo, and Kabengele. The work is carried on under four departments: evangelistic, medical, educational, and industrial. In addition to the evangelistic work at the stations, preaching is done in 56 out villages by the 51 native evangelists under the supervision of the missionary workers. Three hospitals are now being operated—at Wembo Nyama, Tunda, and Minga. The hospital at Minga, which was opened in July, 1927, reports 3,708 treatments given in the dispensary, 684 in-patients received, and 501 dismissed as cured. The Tunda hospital gave 5,619 treatments

in the dispensary during the past year, admitted 811 patients, and dismissed 609 as cured. In the educational work 52 schools are operated at the stations and out villages, taught by 109 native teachers, many of whom are also evangelists. Approximately 650 students were enrolled in these schools during the year 1927. In the industrial department during the past year 24 buildings were completed at the three stations, 84 pieces of furniture made, 125,000 brick made and burned, and much other work done, especially repair work, for all buildings in the Congo unless made of brick must be constantly repaired on account of the ravages of the white ants.

In addition to the regular school work, a Bible school for training native workers and evangelists is operated at Wembo Nyama, where 40 students were enrolled during 1927. A printing press for printing the necessary textbooks, papers, and tracts in the Otetela language is operated successfully at Wembo Nyama, the native workers doing all the actual work of cutting, setting type, printing, and binding, the missionary in charge having only general supervision. The General Department of the Board of Missions also operates a steamboat, the Texas, on the Lubefu and Sankuru Rivers for transporting passengers and supplies more than one hundred miles inland, all of which carrying formerly had to be done on the backs and shoulders of the natives.

In the Congo Mission the Department of Woman's Work carries on welfare work among the women and children and scout work among the boys and girls. Two homes for training girls in the arts of home-making are maintained, one at Wembo Nyama and the other at Tunda. The women also aid in the support of the medical work of the Congo Mission by furnishing the nurses for hospital service at two stations, Tunda and Wembo Nyama, and both the doctor and the nurse at the new hospital at Minga. They also set aside a certain sum each year for purchasing drugs and hospital supplies.

#### STATISTICS FOR YEAR 1927

Stations.....	5
Missionary workers (including wives).....	36
Native evangelists.....	51
Outvillages reached by native evangelists.....	56
Number of Church members.....	1,087

Number of probationers (approximate).....	100
Adults baptized.....	46
Number of hospitals.....	3
Patients in hospitals.....	1,495
Schools operated.....	52
Teachers.....	109
Students enrolled.....	650
Bible School.....	1
Students enrolled.....	40
Workers employed in industrial departments.....	141
Buildings completed.....	24
Pieces of furniture made.....	84
Bricks made and burned.....	125,000
Tithes and offerings (approximate).....	\$215 98

### MISSION MEETING

The tenth session of the Congo Mission was held at Wembo Nyama, February 3, 1927, with Bishop James Cannon presiding. The following appointments were made:

#### Appointments

##### *H. P. Anker, Superintendent of Mission*

*Wembo Nyama Station.*—H. P. Anker, chairman; Mrs. H. P. Anker, E. B. Stilz, Mrs. E. B. Stilz, J. G. Barden, J. C. Dovell, Miss Dora Jane Armstrong, C. T. Schaedel, and Mrs. C. T. Schaedel.

*Tunda Station.*—Ansil Lynn, chairman; Mrs. Ansil Lynn, W. B. Lewis, Mrs. W. B. Lewis, and Miss Myrtle Bryant.

*Minga Station.*—T. E. Reeve, chairman; Mrs. T. E. Reeve, Miss Mary F. Foreman, and Dr. Janet Miller.

*Lusambo Station.*—W. H. Moore and Mrs. W. H. Moore.

*Kabengele Station.*—William DeRuiter, chairman; Mrs. William DeRuiter; business superintendent, J. G. Barden.

*On Furlough.*—Miss Verna Miller, C. P. M. Sheffey, J. J. Davis Mrs. J. J. Davis, and Henry C. Ayres.

## BELGIUM

### INTRODUCTION

IT was during the time of the Centenary that Southern Methodism sent a special commission to Europe to examine the conditions of those countries that had been crushed by the World War. Among these emissaries were Bishop James Atkins and Dr. (now Bishop) W. B. Beauchamp, who found Belgium a land bruised and mangled and crying for help. A program of relief was planned, and in 1920 Dr. A. D. Sloan and a band of workers arrived to undertake the task. At this time two institutions were begun which continue as important factors of the work of the Church until the present day. They are the orphanage at Uccle, a suburb of Brussels, and Les Marronniers, the only Protestant girls' school in central Europe. The first religious service was held in English on April 28, 1920, and was attended by the American workers and two or three Belgian friends. The first French service was held August 22, 1920, with about thirty Belgian people present.

The Mission was organized by Bishop Beauchamp in 1922, at which time there were eight missionary workers, eight charges, and about two hundred members.

Although Methodism in Belgium began in the capital, it soon reached the provinces in spite of the strong opposition of the Roman Catholic Church. The gospel was spread by open-air preaching, intensive distribution of literature, and aggressive evangelism. Work is now carried on at Antwerp, where two flourishing Churches have been established; at Herstal, a large industrial center; at Ypres, a hotbed of Catholicism; at Comines, where the Methodist hall is located in the center of the town; at Dunkirk, a busy, thriving port; at Molenbeek, the slum section of Brussels; at Ghlin, Ecaussines, Malines, Wevelghem, and Liege, in all of which places a great door is open for the gospel.

Protestant influence in Belgium is far greater than the number of Church members would indicate, the actual membership of the Southern Methodist Church being only about 840, with 600 or 700 adherents.

## Belgium

BY REV. WILLIAM THOMAS

The independent kingdom of Belgium as it is to-day came into existence in 1830. It is one of the smallest countries in the world, being not quite as large as the State of Maryland, and yet it has some 8,000,000 inhabitants and the largest density of population of any nation of the world. Situated as it is between those three great nations, Great Britain, France, and Germany, it is, as it were, the turning plate of western Europe. Its position on the sea and the great importance of its two rivers, the Escaut and the Meuse, as well as the very flat character of its ground have always made of that part of Europe the favorite battle field of its more powerful neighbors.

The population of Belgium is composed of two elements of almost the same strength: the Flemish race in the north, related to the Dutch, and the Walloon race in the south, related to the French. Two languages are spoken: the Flemish in the north and the French in the south.

Belgium has been in the past the personal property of the Emperor Charles V and of King Philip II of Spain, who did their best to kill any vestige of Protestantism and unhappily succeeded. As the country has enjoyed freedom of conscience only since 1815, the evangelical inhabitants are few compared to the total population, who are for the most part Roman Catholics. Nevertheless, the members of the evangelical faith have been increasing in a wonderful way during the nineteenth century, and from a thousand of about a century ago they have to-day reached about one hundred and fifty thousand.

The remarkable qualities of the Belgian people, as skillful in business as in agriculture, and the splendid character they have shown on all pages of their history, reveal a great nation in spite of the smallness of the country. It would be an even greater nation after receiving the true gospel of Jesus Christ. It is our privilege to bring this gospel to that friendly nation.

### METHODISM IN BELGIUM

We began our Methodist work in Belgium in 1921 in the southern part of the country. We are now at work in both parts,

since we have learned that Flemish Belgium had not been put into contact with the gospel as the southern part had been and had been more persecuted. And yet the Reformation in Belgium began at Antwerp, the main Flemish town, which gave to these new ideas its first two martyrs.

We have in Belgium 8 French churches and 11 Flemish churches, with a total of 25 worshiping places. We have churches in all great centers of the country: Antwerp, Brussels, Liege, Ghent. We ask every pastor to have outside of his church an annex that will form with the church a circuit in the future. We have in particular assigned to every one for the year 1928, which ought to be a great year of conquest, the task of opening at least one new annex to the post already in existence.

The nineteen churches of the Belgian Mission are divided into two districts, the Central and Western district, presided over by Rev. W. G. Thonger, D.D., and the Northern district, presided over by the Rev. William Thomas. The administration of the whole field is in the hands of the executive committee, presided over by Dr. W. G. Twynham, superintendent and treasurer of the Mission.

Some of our churches are institutional churches; they offer not only a place for worship and for religious teaching, but also opportunities for general development, such as a library, language lessons, music lessons, etc.

Outside the two districts there is in Brussels an American Church and there are also several institutes, such as "Le Foyer des Enfants" (home for children) and "L'École des Marronniers," a school for girls that received 176 pupils at the beginning of the school year, which is the maximum that our present building can contain. We have also one primary school in our "Fraternity in Molenbeek" (Flemish Brussels).

We are always more and more convinced that in most of the places where we are at work we should have a primary school of our own, as the teaching in the official schools is not always neutral as it should be. This fact was pointed out to me again a few days ago by a school inspector who is very friendly to us.

"La Gerbe," our society for publications, has rendered to the work a most useful service all the year by publishing books and leaflets in both languages, as well as monthly and quarterly papers.

To spread as largely as possible the Word of God, ten colporteurs go from house to house to sell the Bible, or the New Testament, or portions of it.

For the first time in Belgium the wireless telephone (radio) is being used for religious propaganda. The "Église du Christ" in Antwerp (French Methodist work) has been given a splendid wireless station by a converted Belgian to broadcast the services and conferences.

Finally, a boat has been bought in Ghent in which the workers will go from place to place to preach the gospel everywhere on the canals of Belgium where a boat will be able to go.

#### OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS OF THE WORK

There are before all two great problems—namely, the problem of men and the problem of material ways.

The first problem is the problem of the men. In every work it is a great question to have the very man one needs, and it is especially the case in a religious enterprise such as ours, where the value of our efforts depends largely on the value of our co-workers. Most of our men were prepared in our Bible Training School of Brussels, where they were being trained for three or four years while at the same time they were having practical work as colporteurs and evangelists. Our other pastors have come to us from other Churches, having finished their regular theological courses or without official diploma, in which case they have completed or are completing their studies by correspondence courses. But our men, all of them, ought to be better equipped to be able to build up the living churches we are aiming at; and in order to give them this equipment we should have a better Bible Training School, and particularly a special man at the head of our seminary.

Concerning our material problem, our constant purpose has always been to build as far as possible proper churches rather than to utilize transformed houses, as we are practically obliged to do. But such a course needs much money. We have at present four proper churches constructed by us (at Brussels Center Aerschot, Hoboken, and Ecaussines), and I suppose two new ones will be built in the near future, in Wevelghem, where we have but a very insufficient barrack, and at Liege, where our numerous friends and members meet in a hall adjacent to a

dining room. Afterwards we shall be obliged to take up the question of Antwerp French that meets in a fine church of the former Lutheran community. Most probably that church will be given back by the Belgian State to the new German community in 1930. Boom, the city of bricks, had a splendid tent campaign in August, 1927, and we already have there a group of thirty-four members. I regret to say that in spite of all our efforts these people meet in a skating rink! Of course, the question of a meeting place is not all, it is not even the first consideration, but it has great importance nevertheless.

For instance, when in that same city of Boom one compares the huge and imposing Roman Catholic Church, where no real spiritual food is given to the people who come there, with our skating rink, where we are certain to give something that will make for the development of the soul, one cannot help but think that every American cent or every Belgian centime that can be spared should be preserved and spent for decent buildings for our own people. I might also speak of Ghlin, where our meetings take place in a former barn, or of Vilvoorde, where the Word of God is taught in a dance hall, and of other places. May I say in conclusion that there are few things that do more to give to our own people and to the people on the outside the impression that we are determined to push on the work as faithfully and as regularly as possible and to inspire in them a feeling of confidence in our efforts than the erection of proper church buildings?

#### THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR

In all our churches the regular activities have been carried on, and in addition special efforts have been made. The ordinary activity everywhere has included at least three public services in the week—the Sunday morning service, which is our main hour of worship; the Sunday evening service, which is especially evangelistic; and the Bible class one night during the week. Outside of these services, we have Sunday and Thursday schools, as well as Epworth Leagues and Woman's Missionary Societies at nearly all our posts, and in some places also we have the Wesley Brotherhoods. The work in the open air and especially in the markets has been very intense.

Among our special efforts I wish to mention:

A special one-week gospel campaign in February in all our centers.

Special services every night of Holy Week in all centers.

Another special one-week gospel campaign in November in all centers.

Tent campaigns at several points, such as Boom, Herstal, and Liege.

Special efforts by visitors from the outside in Brussels Center, Liege, Herstal, and Antwerp French.

The dedication and opening of two new buildings—namely, in Antwerp for the Flemish work on October 9 and in Ghent on October 16.

Three all-day spiritual retreats in Brussels for all workers of the Mission in January, April, and November.

#### CATALOGUE OF OUR WORK IN BELGIUM

1. *American Church in Brussels:*
2. *Central and Western District:*

Brussels, Central Church.....	(Institutional Church)
Brussels, Molenbeek.....	(Institutional Church)
Brussels, St. Gilles.....	(Church)
Dunkerque-Coudekerque.....	(Institutional Church)
Comines-Messines.....	(Church)
Ecaussines.....	(Church)
Ghent.....	(Church)
Herstal.....	(Institutional Church)
Liege-Saint Nicolas.....	(Church)
Ypres-Wevelghem.....	(Church)
3. *Northern District:*

Antwerp Christ Church, French	(Institutional Church)
Antwerp Flemish.....	(Institutional Church)
Aarschot.....	(Church)
Hoboken.....	(Church)
Malines.....	(Church)
4. *Les Marronniers*, school for girls in Brussels.
5. Children's Home, or orphanage, in Uccle-Brussels.
6. Primary School in Molenbeek-Brussels.
7. Bible Training School in Brussels.
8. *La Gerbe*, our society of publications in Brussels.

#### THE ANNUAL MEETING

The sixth annual meeting of the Belgian Mission was held at the Central Church in Brussels, June 27-30, 1927, with Bishop U. V. W. Darlington presiding. The progress of the work is indicated by the following statistics and appointments:

Number of districts.....	2
Number of pastoral charges.....	20
Number of societies.....	25
Number of licensed preachers.....	3
Number of ordained preachers.....	12
Total membership.....	844
Number of adherents (approximate).....	684
Adults baptized.....	9
Infants baptized.....	22
Number of Epworth Leagues.....	11
Membership of Epworth Leagues.....	304
Number of Sunday schools.....	18
Officers and teachers.....	46
Pupils enrolled.....	514
Number of Thursday schools.....	13
Officers and teachers.....	28
Students enrolled.....	408
Educational institutions.....	4
Number of teachers.....	20
Number of students.....	243
Orphanage.....	1
Officers and teachers.....	5
Children in orphanage.....	50
Hospitals.....	1
Officers and nurses.....	12
Beds in hospital.....	27
Patients admitted during year.....	315
Number of houses of worship.....	21
Number of parsonages.....	12
Value of property.....	\$116,750 00
Contributed for all purposes.....	\$ 2,028 75

## Centers of work:

Brussels, Antwerp, Liege, Ghent, Comines, Dunkirk,  
Ecaussines, Herstal, Ypres, Aerschot, Hoboken, Malines.

### Appointments

G. W. TWYNHAM, SUPERINTENDENT AND TREASURER OF MISSION  
AND PASTOR OF AMERICAN CHURCH AT BRUSSELS

*Central and Western District* W. G. Thonger, Superintendent  
Brussels.—Central Church, W. G. Wilmot (6).

Molenbeek, K. Blommaert (4); P. J. Mietes, assistant.

St. Gilles, P. Brunnarius (1).

Comines.—Messines—J. Schyns (3).

Dunkirk.—H. Van Oest (3).

Ecaussinnes.—J. Fischer (3).

*Ghent.*—C. Milet de St. Aubin (1).

*Ghlin.*—H. H. Stanley (2); F. Geva, assistant colporteur.

*Herstal.*—M. Geva (2).

*Liege.*—F. Cuenod (2).

*Ypres.*—*Wevelghem*—Fr. Van den Wyngaert (3).

*Northern District W. Thomas, Superintendent*

*Aarschot.*—To be supplied.

*Antwerp.*—Christ Church, W. Thomas (6).

Flemish, A. Parmentier (3).

*Hoboken.*—O. Geerling (1).

*Malines.*—A. Mietes (3).

*Woman's Work, Etc.*

*Les Marronniers.*—Miss Elsabeth Dean, Directrice.

*Children's Home.*—Mlle. H. Mattele, Directrice; W. G. Thonger, Chaplain.

*Bible School.*—G. W. Twynham, Principal; H. H. Stanley, Secretary. W. G. Thonger, W. Thomas, W. G. Wilmot, F. Cuenod, teachers.

*Superintendent of Colportage and Editorial Secretary.*—W. G. Thonger.

*Assistant Editorial Secretaries.*—Flemish, K. Blommaert; French, J. Fischer; English, H. H. Stanley.

*Sunday School Literature.*—W. Thomas, A. Parmentier.

*Colporteurs.*—F. Geva, J. Van Blankenberg, J. Leblond, J. Van den Bussche.

*Superintendent of Building.*—H. H. Stanley.

*Mission Accountant.*—Epworth League Secretary, P. Brunnarius.

*Secretary of Woman's Missionary Work.*—French, Mme. Brunnarius; Flemish, Mme. Thomas.

## BRAZIL

### INTRODUCTION

THE first official missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the Rev. J. J. Ransom, landed in Brazil fifty-two years ago, in February, 1876, and after a year's study of Portuguese began evangelistic work. At the close of 1877 the Mission in Rio de Janeiro reported 42 members, only one of whom was a Brazilian.

The Brazil Annual Conference was organized in 1886 by Bishop John C. Granberry with three members--namely, the Rev. H. C. Tucker, of Tennessee, the Rev. J. L. Kennedy, of Tennessee, and the Rev. J. W. Tarboux, of South Carolina. It was the smallest conference ever organized. At this time there were 7 organized societies, 6 local preachers, 3 exhorters, 211 members, 6 Sunday schools, and 164 pupils.

The women of the Church began work in Brazil in 1879 by making an appropriation for a girls' school at Piracicaba and in 1881 sent out Miss Martha Watts, of Louisville, Ky., as their first representative on this field.

The South Brazil Conference is in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. This state was entered by Southern Methodism in 1900, when work started there by the Northern Methodist Church was taken over. It remained as a district of the Brazil Conference until 1906, when it was set off as the South Brazil Mission. It was organized as an Annual Conference in 1914 by Bishop W. R. Lambuth.

The Central Brazil Conference, formed from the territory of the Brazil Conference, was organized and held its first session in September, 1919.

By agreement with the Northern branch of the Church, Southern Methodism is the only Methodist body at work in Brazil, this country of over 25,000,000 people and embracing a territory larger than that of continental United States. After fifty years of effort, Southern Methodism now has about 14,000 members. Bishop James Cannon, Jr., is presiding Bishop during the 1926-30 quadrennium.

**South America, the Neglected Continent**

BY H. I. LEHMAN

In proportion to the population and the ground to be covered, there are from three to seventy times as many missionaries in such mission fields as Africa, China, and India as we have in South America. In the interior of this vast continent are millions of scattered Indians who have never heard of Jesus Christ, not even from the Roman Catholic Church, which claims to occupy the continent.

In hurried visits made to Buddhist, Shinto, and other pagan temples in China and Japan, I have found no more of the external appearance of idolatry than in the papal temples and wayside shrines here in South America. The reputed immorality of the priests, who keep the people in superstitious fear and ignorance and whose leadership seems to be religious in name only, becomes a stumblingblock in the way of moral and spiritual development of the people. They are taught that the Bible is a false Protestant book, that we worship the devil in our churches, insult the Virgin Mary, despise the saints, and practice evil ceremonies, all of which teachings create in the mind of these ignorant people a horror of our churches and work.

A large number of the Roman Catholics, however, have lost confidence in the priests and have turned to spiritualism or have drifted into agnosticism, materialism, or more frequently into utter indifference as to spiritual matters. But they still baptize their babies and follow the processions of the Roman Catholic Church and are thus claimed as part of the Roman Catholic constituency.

Their great need is to be introduced to the open Bible as the Word of God and to the Living Word, the Lord Jesus Christ. A primary aim of Protestantism is to introduce the open Bible as the supreme authority upon whose teachings are to be built the foundations of good government, respectable society, pure Christian homes, and true Christian character.

**The Brazil Conference**

BY REV. PAUL E. BUYERS

According to paragraph 863 of the Discipline, "The Brazil Conference shall include all Brazil north of the Central Brazil

Conference." This vast region would be the equivalent in the United States of all the territory west of the Mississippi River. The actual territory occupied includes a part if not all of the following states: Minas Geraes, State of Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, and the Federal District, an area of 255,450 square miles, which would include all of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and half of South Carolina. This is one of the most thickly populated sections of Brazil, having, according to the latest statistics, 9,004,881 inhabitants, or almost one-third of the entire population of the country.

The Brazil Annual Conference is divided into four districts —namely, Rio de Janeiro, Petropolis, Cataguazes, and Bello Horizonte.

#### SOME OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS OF THE CONFERENCE

Naturally one of the outstanding problems of the work in this Conference is the vastness of the area to be covered. The part already occupied includes the sections where the railroads have been extended, but, notwithstanding this, much horseback riding is required to reach the various points or centers where we have work already begun. There is always new territory waiting to be occupied, which is a challenge to our courage and discretion. Then the sparseness of the population in some sections makes it very difficult to reach all the people.

To man the field adequately would require many more times the number of workers than we have at present, both in the evangelistic and the educational work. Very little is being done along the line of medical work. Almost all of the evangelistic work is done by native pastors, there being only two missionaries who are giving all their time to this kind of work. The missionaries are devoting their time almost exclusively to educational work, and there is a great need for men and means to evangelize the people.

Another serious problem is the lack of a well educated and trained native ministry. We have some very competent native workers and also some promising young men studying for the ministry, but their number should be increased many times over.

#### DURING THE PAST YEAR

There were signs of progress last year along almost all lines.

Some new territory was occupied, new lots of land bought, and new chapels built. There was an increase in the number of children baptized and of adults received into full fellowship of the Church. There was also a larger enrollment of pupils in the various schools and colleges.

The Laymen's Movement held a special conference during the year that aroused more interest in self-support.

The visit of Dr. O. E. Goddard and his "retreat meetings" aroused a greater interest in evangelistic work among the preachers and laymen.

#### WHAT WE HAVE IN THIS CONFERENCE

Our Church has three important schools or colleges in the bounds of the Brazil Conference—namely, Granbery College for boys, the Izabella Hendrix College for girls, and the Bennett College for girls.

The Granbery College is located at Juiz de Fora in the State of Minas Geraes and had a record-breaking year in the number of matriculations in 1927. There were over 525 matriculated in all departments.

The Izabella Hendrix College is located in Bello Horizonte, the capital of the State of Minas Geraes, and has also had a prosperous year, with a matriculation of 190.

The Bennett College is located at Rio de Janeiro, the capital of the Republic of Brazil, and had last year a matriculation of 286, which is the greatest number to matriculate in its history.

The People's Central Institute, which is also located in Rio de Janeiro, had a very good year. There were 500 matriculations, 160 in the night classes and 340 in the day school. The medical and dental clinics and also the deaf and dumb department all did good work during the year.

The parochial schools were more or less successful and made a good record, as statistics will show.

#### THE BRAZIL CONFERENCE

The forty-second session of the Brazil Conference was held at Juiz de Fora, October 20-23, 1927. Bishop James Cannon presided, and Rev. Jalmar Bowden was secretary. The following are the statistics and appointments for the year:

Number of districts.....	4
Pastoral charges.....	43

Societies.....	63
Local preachers.....	20
Total membership.....	5,949
Adults baptized.....	460
Children baptized.....	600
Number of Epworth Leagues.....	45
Members.....	2,103
Number of Sunday schools.....	121
Officers and teachers.....	596
Pupils enrolled.....	6,358
Woman's Missionary Societies.....	31
Members.....	969
 Educational Statistics:	
Colleges.....	3
Number of teachers.....	72
Number of pupils.....	989
Parochial schools.....	14
Teachers.....	28
Pupils enrolled.....	771
 Contributions:	
Foreign Missions.....	\$ 147 00
Domestic Missions.....	970 00
Church extension.....	112 00
Education.....	257 00
American Bible Society.....	35 00
General Conference.....	35 00
Woman's Missionary Society.....	4,000 00
Bishops.....	202 00
Presiding elders.....	711 00
Preachers in charge.....	13,676 00
Conference claimants.....	540 00
Superannuate Endowment Fund.....	1,050 00
Superannuates.....	650 00
 Grand total.....	\$22,385 00

### Appointments

*Bello Horizonte District*—J. A. Guerra, P. E.

*Barbacena and Sítio*.—Joao Ramos, supply.

*Bello Horizonte: Central*.—Cesar Dacorso Filho.

*Bello Horizonte Circuit*.—Pedro Santa Anna, supply

*Juiz de Fora*.—J. A. Guerra.

*Juiz de Fora Circuit*.—Lafayette Ferraz, supply.

*Lima Duarte*.—Elias Escobar Gaviao, supply.

*Lafayette and Ouro Preto*.—Frank Wiedreker.

*Palmyra*.—Manoel Pereira, supply.

*Praca dos Militares*.—A. P. Fraga.

*Santa Maria and Santa Barbara*.—Frank Wiedreker.

*Sete Lagoas*.—A. P. Fraga.

*Granbery College*.—W. H. Moore, Jalmar Bowden, Anderson Weaver.

*Correspondence School*.—Jalmar Bowden.

*On Furlough*.—W. M. Carr.

*Cataguazes District*—*J. A. Figueiredo, P.E.*

*Campos and Itapemirim*.—Joao Pereira do Couto.

*Caparao and Alegre*.—Oswaldo Machado, supply.

*Carangola*.—Jose Henrique da Matta, Jr.

*Cataguazes*.—Nicodemus Nunes.

*Faria Lemos*.—Jose Henrique da Matta, Jr.

*Guarany*.—Alberto Eiras.

*Leopoldina*.—Nicodemus Nunes.

*Manhuassu*.—Isaias Sucasas.

*Miracema*.—Giacoma Milazzo.

*Muriahe*.—Ernesto Bagno.

*Raul Soares*.—Manoel Pereira Pinto.

*Rio Novo and Goyana*.—Alberto Eiras.

*Sao Joao de Rio Preto*.—Isaias Sucasas.

*Sao Manoel and Tombos*.—Raul Fernandes da Silva.

*Uba*.—Victorino Goncalves.

*Petropolis District*—*C. A. Long, P.E.*

*Anta*.—Messias C. dos Santoa.

*Barra Mansa and Rezende*.—Benjamin Reis.

*Cabo Frio*.—Manoel Custodio dos Santos, supply.

*Dr. Astolpho and Sao Pedro*.—Jevenal Pereira.

*Fagundes*.—Augusto Schwab, supply.

*Laranjeiras*.—J. R. Ferreira.

*Macache*.—Manoel Custodio dos Santos, supply.

*Parahyba do Sul and Entre Rios*.—Augusto Schwab, supply.

*Petropolis*.—C. A. Long.

*Porto Novo*.—Juvenal Pereira.

*Theresopolis*.—To be supplied.

*Collegio Bennett*.—Directora, Eva L. Hyde; Professors, Mary Lamar, Maude Mathis, and Daisy Ferguson.

*Collegio Isabella Hendrix.*—Directora, Lela Putnam; Professors, Alice Denison and Verda Farrar.

*Instituto Central do Povo.*—Directora das aulas, Viola Matthews; Jardim da Infancia, Alice Cobb.

*Industrial School, Riv.*—Layona Glenn.

*Transferred to Central Brazil Conference.*—Antonio C. Goncalves.

*Absent on Leave.*—Lucy Belle Morgan and Anna Donevan.

*Rio de Janeiro District—P. E. Buyers, P.E.*

*Cascadura.*—Epaminondas Moura.

*Cattete.*—J. L. Becker.

*Jardim Botanico.*—Joao A. do Amaral.

*Merity.*—Joao E. Tavares.

*Nictheroy.*—J. M. Terrell.

*Realengo and Inhoayba.*—Manuel Baptista Leite, supply.

*Sao Joao.*—P. E. Buyers.

*Sao Joao de Merity.*—Sebastiao Reis, supply.

*Villa Isabel.*—Osorio do Couto Caire.

*Instituto Central do Povo.*—J. M. Terrell, superintendent.

*Agent of American Bible Society.*—H. C. Tucker.

*Zelador das propriedades da Associacao.*—J. E. Tavares.

*Union Seminary.*—J. M. Terrell, professor.

*Subredactor of "Expositor Christao."*—J. E. Tavares.

*Treasurer of the Mission and of the Superannuate Endowment Fund.*—P. E. Buyers.

*Conference Treasurer.*—P. E. Buyers.

*Members of the Commission on Coöperation.*—J. W. Tarboux, Hypolito de O. Campos.

## CENTRAL BRAZIL CONFERENCE

BY REV. W. B. LEE

The Central Brazil Conference was organized and held its first session in Piracicaba, Sao Paulo, on the 17th of September, 1919, with 16 members in full connection, 2 men in the first year, 1 in the second, 4 supplies, and 24 lay delegates, of whom 6 were women, 17 missionaries (5 men and 12 women), and 3,495 members. During that year 627 members had been received within the bounds of the Conference and 332 children baptized. There were 50 Sunday schools, with 2,170 pupils enrolled, 9 Epworth Leagues, with 368 members, 22 Junior Leagues, with 579 members. On Conference collections were paid 9,599 milreis and on ministerial support 22,098, while 5,000 milreis were assessed for domestic missions.

### IN THE CONFERENCE TERRITORY

The territory of this Conference before 1919 belonged to the Brazil Annual Conference. The Conference occupies the lower part of the State of Sao Paulo, from east to west running practically across the whole state, a distance of some 625 miles, and there are two circuits to-day in the State of Parana. This territory contains some two million people. There are large numbers of Russians, Italians, Germans, and Japanese in this region. It is the great coffee section of Brazil and produces also cotton, sugar, corn, rice, timber, cattle, milk, butter, and cheese.

Our people, with few exceptions, are poor, but are above the average in information. The gospel, when it gets hold of a man, gives him a mental as well as a spiritual stimulus.

The Centenary equipped the Central Brazil Conference with churches in a great way. That wonderful movement will not be forgotten here for generations.

### METHODISM IN CENTRAL BRAZIL TO-DAY

We began in 1919 with three districts, and to-day we have five and three Brazilian presiding elders. When organized we had one self-supporting Church, while to-day we have 6 charges that receive no missionary money.

There are to-day 20 members of the Conference in full connection, 3 in the third year, 2 in the second year, and 1 in the first, and eleven supplies. On our 37 pastoral charges 612 members were received last year.

We have 20 parsonages, worth 452,500 milreis, 46 churches, worth 2,158,247 milreis, one episcopal residence, worth 100,000 milreis, a publishing plant, worth 1,200,000 milreis, a residence for the agent of the Publishing House, worth 80,000 milreis, 4 schools, worth 1,400,000 milreis, including the two schools under the direction of the Woman's Board. The total value of the property in the Conference is 4,710,260 milreis. (Present rate of exchange, 8 milreis to the dollar.)

Last year we paid for ministerial support 84,752 milreis, nearly 400 per cent increase in eight years; for Conference assessments, 39,018 milreis; for domestic missions, 27,181 milreis, more than five times as much as was assessed in 1919. The total amount raised last year for all purposes was 316,413 milreis as against 81,374 in 1919, but little more than one-fourth the amount collected in 1927. There are 82 Sunday schools, with 4,406 pupils and 17 Epworth Leagues, with 696 members.

The Woman's Missionary Society in this Conference is forging ahead in a most encouraging way. In 1919 they had 597 members and contributed 6,387 milreis; last year they had 1,005 members and contributed 27,361 milreis. The school at Biriguy is under the management of this society.

In this Conference the Woman's Missionary Council owns two splendid schools for girls. One is Collegio Piracicabano at Piracicaba, founded in 1881, which is, I think, the oldest evangelical school for girls in Brazil and certainly the oldest Methodist school of any kind in this country. It has received official recognition as a preparatory school to the national professional schools of Brazil. The faculty consists of 5 missionaries and 19 nationals, and the student body numbers 270. The other school for girls is Collegio Methodista at Ribeirao Preto, founded in 1899, which now has an enrollment of 123 students and whose faculty numbers 3 missionary workers and 12 nationals.

The Central Brazil Conference has no school for boys. The Moore Institute was planned, but after it was begun the

work had to be stopped because of lack of funds. The unfinished building is located at Campinas on an eighteen-acre campus, which is worth to-day many times what we paid for it.

#### OUR PUBLISHING HOUSE

The Imprensa Methodista, our publishing house in Brazil, is located in our territory at Sao Paulo. The Imprensa is valued at 1,200,000 milreis, but that amount does not by any means represent its importance to evangelical Christianity in Brazil. All the Protestant Sunday school literature for all denominations at work in Brazil except the Baptists is printed here; several periodicals, both religious and secular, are published by our house; and a constant stream of good books is going out of this publishing house to bless the people. Methodist women have an interest in the publishing house in Brazil, and here the only children's magazine in the Portuguese tongue is published under the auspices of the Woman's Department.

#### OUR CHURCHES AND WORKERS

I have been told that the Byrd Memorial (Central Church) at Sao Paulo is the finest church plant to be found on any mission field. This congregation, under the enthusiasm of a Centenary speech, subscribed 60,000 milreis (according to the present rate of exchange about \$7,500) toward a new church, but after their enthusiasm had cooled some of the members thought they had made a great mistake to subscribe such a sum, as they would never be able to pay it. This year, however, they will round out 180,000 milreis paid on the church. It is a great plant. Rev. M. Dickie, under whose pastorate the church was begun, has come back after a three years' absence and is helping them to pay off the debt. We also have a splendid church plant at Piracicaba.

Our missionaries are making a good proof of their ministry. The Revs. J. L. Kennedy, W. G. Borchers, C. B. Dawsey, and W. B. Lee are all doing pioneer work. Rev. C. L. Smith is at the Imprensa, and S. A. Belcher is on the district.

Three of the strongest men that we have in the national ministry are presiding elders and have heavy pastoral charges besides. They are the Revs. J. Franca, O. L. Silva, and Guaracy

Silva. All three of these men are real leaders in the Church and have made most honorable records for service.

The *Expositor Christao*, organ of the three Annual Conferences in Brazil, was taken over by the Central Brazil Conference and will be administered by it as soon as its constitution is approved by the General Conference. For several years the editor has been a Brazilian, Dr. Elias Escobar, Jr., and he seems to be giving general satisfaction.

We also have an encouraging number of young men at Granberry College preparing for the ministry.

#### PRESENT-DAY PROBLEMS

Rome is bestirring herself in this section as she has not done for years. Her old slogan was, "False Bibles and Heretics." She had about worn that threadbare when she found another that she is working most industriously—that is, "The American Peril." While she tries to throttle the government in Mexico, she becomes furiously patriotic here in Brazil and cries out to warn the people against American missionaries, who are, according to her words, the agents of the government at Washington, sent to prepare the way for the invasion of American troops at the proper time. And you would be indeed surprised to see the number of people who accept her words and fear this great "American peril."

We have been deeply troubled that our increase in members in the past eight years has been only 1,386. We have not yet been able to find out the cause for this.

Within the last eighteen months three men have left our ministry; two have gone into teaching and one into the practice of medicine. Four men have come to us from the Presbyterian Church, and one has gone from us to them.

We work in the midst of eight other Protestant denominations and have very little trouble with any of them except the Baptists. They are constantly trying to drive our sheep into the water. If they minded their own flocks and kept out of our pastures, we would have no trouble with them.

Both missionaries and nationals believe that we are on the way to a solution of our nationalistic problems. They knotty questions, but time, patience, and love will work them out to the glory of God and the good of his people.

### THE CENTRAL BRAZIL CONFERENCE

Bishop James Cannon presided over the annual meeting of the Central Brazil Conference held at Sao Paulo, October 14-18, 1927. Rev. Hermogenes Prado was the secretary. The statistics and appointments were as follows:

#### STATISTICAL REPORT

Number of districts.....	5
Pastoral charges.....	37
Total membership.....	4,881
Number of Sunday schools.....	82
Pupils enrolled.....	4,406
Number of Epworth Leagues.....	17
Membership of Leagues.....	696
Membership of Woman's Missionary Societies.....	1,005
Educational institutions.....	4
Value of school property.....	\$175,000 00
Number of church buildings.....	46
Value.....	\$269,781 00
Number of parsonages.....	20
Value of parsonages.....	\$56,562 50
Publishing House.....	1
Value.....	\$150,000 00
Total value of Conference property.....	588,782 50
 Contributions:	
Pastoral support.....	\$10,594 00
Domestic missions.....	\$ 3,397 62
Total for all purposes.....	\$39,551 62

#### Appointments

*Campinas District*—S. A. Belcher (2), P. E.

*Amparo*.—S. A. Belcher; one to be supplied.

*Boa Esperança and Dourado*.—A. Bevilacqua.

*Campinas*.—S. A. Belcher; one to be supplied.

*Capivari*.—A. J. Mello.

*Lagoa and Vargem Grande*.—Hermogenes Prado.

*Piracicaba*.—Guaracy Silveira.

*Pirassununga*.—Onofre Di Giacomo.

*Pocos de Caldas*.—Hermogenes Prado.

*Santa Rita*.—Onofre Di Giacomo.

*Conference Secretary of Epworth Leagues*.—G. Silveira.

*Editor of Sunday School Literature*.—G. Silveira.

*Northwest District—Joao Franca, P. E.*

*Aracatuba*.—C. B. Dawsey; one to be supplied.

*Biriguy*.—C. B. Dawsey.

*Lins*.—Joao Cesario dos Santos, supply.

*Pennapolis*.—A. Romano Filho.

*Promissao*.—Joao Cesario dos Santos, supply.

*Presidente Alves*.—Belmiro Andrade, supply.

*Director de uma escola para rapazes*.—C. E. Hubbard.

*Student at Emory University*.—A. Martins.

*Ribeirao Preto District—O. L. Silva, P. E.*

*Araraquarense*.—Vicente Pacitti.

*Franca*.—Antonio Gonçalves.

*Igarapava*.—B. H. Ferreira, supply.

*Ribeirao Preto*.—O. L. Silva.

*Ribeirao Preto Circuit*.—A. M. Duarte.

*Serra Azul and Tambahu*.—A. M. Duarte.

*Uberaba*.—M. M. Moraes.

*Conference Secretary of Education and Sunday Schools*.—O. L. Silva.

*Sao Paulo District—C. L. Smith, P. E.*

*Braz*.—Joao Franca.

*Central*.—M. Dickie.

*Itapecerica*.—Jose Andrade, supply.

*Jerico*.—W. B. Lee.

*Luz*.—Dr. E. Escobar, Jr., supply.

*Palmeiras*.—Jose Andrade, supply.

*Pindamonhangaba and Guaratingueta*.—J. L. Kennedy; one to be supplied.

*Santo Amaro*.—M. Dickie; one to be supplied.

*Santos*.—W. G. Borchers.

*Sao Roque*.—To be supplied.

*Taubate*.—J. L. Kennedy; one to be supplied.

*Tucuvury*.—Dr. E. Escobar, Jr.

*Redactor of "Expositor Christao."*—Dr. E. Escobar, Jr.

*Book Editor and Translator*.—W. B. Lee.

*Imprensa Methodista*.—C. L. Smith, Manager; J. J. Becker, Assistant.

*Editor of "Bem-Te-Vi."*—Nancy Holt.

*Conference Secretary of Missions.*—Joao Franca.

*Conference Treasurer.*—J. J. Becker.

*Sorrocabana District*—Guaracy Silveira, P. E.

*Candido Motta.*—Leopoldo Ramos, supply.

*Maristella.*—To be supplied.

*Ourinhos.*—Antonio Pacitti, supply.

*Parana.*—Raul Gomes, supply.

*Presidente Prudente.*—Bento Affini, supply.

*Colportor do Distrito e membro da Conferencia Trimensal do Circuito de Maristella.*—J. A. Costa.

*Collegio Methodista*, Ribeirao Preto.—Emma Christine, Director; Rachel Jarratt, Vice Director; Lydia Ferguson and Helen Johnston, Professors; Jessie Moore, on furlough.

*Collegio Piracicabano.*—Lillie A. Stradley, Director Emeritus; Mary Jane Baxter, Director; Mary Hinton and Ruth Merritt, Professors; Sophia Schalch, on furlough.

## SOUTH BRAZIL CONFERENCE

BY REV. G. D. PARKER

The State of Rio Grande do Sul (the Great River of the South) takes its name from the Uruguay River which separates Brazil from her neighbors, Argentine on the south and Uruguay on the east. This State is one of the largest of the twenty commonwealths in the Brazilian Federation. It is about 1,000 miles south of the seat of the Federal Government in Rio de Janeiro and forms the southern boundary of this great country of Brazil. It is peopled by a hardy race of frontiersmen, horsemen of the great plains, and sturdy German and Italian colonists in the mountains. Cattle is king, but lumber, coal, rice, wheat, tobacco, and fruit are sources of considerable income. The manufacture of cotton, woolen, and silk goods and of metals is fast developing.

In topography, extent of territory, climate, industry, and character of its inhabitants, Rio Grande do Sul may be termed the Texas of Brazil.

In no part of Brazil has our Church so fully and strategically occupied the field as has been done in Rio Grande do Sul. The work was opened up by the Northern Methodist Mission in the Argentine, but owing to the difficulty in finding Portuguese workers to man it they eventually turned it over to us. In 1910 it was organized into an Annual Conference by the sainted Bishop W. R. Lambuth, whose profound spirituality shaped its character during the formative period of the first quadrennium. Later, Bishop John M. Moore, as administrator of Centenary funds, with singular statesmanship consolidated the organization along material and educational lines.

### PRESENT CONDITIONS

There are 20 members of the South Brazil Conference, 7 of whom are foreign missionaries; 10 local preachers are engaged as supplies, and 12 foreign missionaries are engaged in educational work, 8 of whom are women working under the Woman's Council.

Nationals and missionaries work together in love and har-

mony, the former occupying the most prominent positions in every department of our work. Of the five presiding elders in the Conference, three are nationals; of the five members of the Legal Conference, four are nationals; and we record gratefully that there is not now, nor has there ever been in this Conference, a so-called national movement, such as has caused disturbance in other quarters. Some of our leading nationals have gone so far as to declare that they will cast in their lot with the missionaries in case a national Church is set up.

"The Christian religion cannot be considered nationalized until it can *produce* and *prepare* its own ministry." We have a long, hard way to go yet before we find a body of promising nationals sufficiently strong to carry on present activities, to say nothing of those new fields that are being constantly explored; and a still longer, harder way to go in the thorough training of the men after they are found. By far the greatest need in this field is an adequately trained national ministry; this will be the solution of all our problems. Not only to discover candidates for the ministry, but to develop and improve the present body of preachers, is giving us serious concern. Very few of our 23 national preachers, including local preachers, have had theological seminary training. To supply this lack we have made attempts to hold Preachers' Institutes a day or two before or after the Annual Conference. These have not proved satisfactory. This year we planned to hold an Institute for eight or ten days in midsummer in Santa Maria, the geographical center of the state. The sessions were held in Centenary College, where all were entertained at a nominal rate. The forenoons were divided into class periods in which Religious Education, Ethics, Homiletics and Pastoral Theology and the Bible, Pastoral Epistles and Romans were taught by competent teachers. The afternoons were devoted to study and physical exercises under skillful direction. In the evenings one after another of our problems and policies, which we did not have time to air fully in the Annual Conference, were taken up and thoroughly discussed. This is one of the most important steps that our Church has taken in Brazil, and its influence upon the personal and official life of the pastors is incalculable. A deep consciousness of God's presence and a serious effort on the part of all to "show themselves approved

unto God, workmen that need not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth," characterized the Institute. About 35 were in attendance, including 15 itinerant and 5 local preachers, 4 missionary wives, one educational missionary, 3 missionaries of the Woman's Council, and several others.

Rio Grande do Sul, notwithstanding the great distance, had a large and representative delegation at the organization of the Central Conference in Sao Paulo in October, 1927. Nationalism, which was expected to be the chief business of the Conference, had to give way to evangelism, which overwhelmingly swept that body and resulted in plans for the evangelization of Brazilian Indians and the Portuguese in the Madeira Islands and Portugal, Brazil's mother country.

#### OUR EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS

"The world is saved by the breath of school children"; hence much emphasis is placed upon evangelism in the day, boarding, and Sunday schools. There are 5 boarding schools, with 71 teachers and 852 pupils, and 12 day or parochial schools, with 34 teachers and 663 pupils, making a total of 17 schools, 105 teachers, and 1,515 pupils. A large per cent of these 105 teachers are splendid young men and women, active Christians, and products of our schools. It might seem to a superficial observer that we are overdoing education in this Conference, but when one considers that over 80 per cent of the population of Brazil is still illiterate and that public instruction is superficial and inadequate, it will be realized that we have not laid too much stress upon this mighty agency of evangelization.

Schools in South Brazil maintained by the General Board are:

Instituto Gymnasial at Passo Fundo, the first Methodist school in Rio Grande do Sul that has been accorded government recognition. This school has an enrollment of 227 and a faculty of 13.

Porto Alegre College at Porto Alegre, which has an enrollment of approximately 100.

Union College at Uruguayana, with an enrollment of 202 students and a faculty of 11.

A Bible School for training young Brazilians for the ministry is also maintained in connection with Porto Alegre College.

In the South Brazil Conference the Southern Methodist women maintain two colleges for girls, as follows:

Collegio Centenario at Santa Maria, founded in 1922, which now has 155 students and a faculty composed of 4 missionaries and 12 nationals.

Collegio Americano at Porto Alegre, authorized as a preparatory school to the Brazilian professional schools, now has 175 students on its rolls. The faculty numbers 3 Americans and 13 nationals. This school was founded in 1901.

A day school is maintained by the Woman's Department at the Institutional Church in Porto Alegre, under the supervision of one missionary worker assisted by 5 national teachers and enrolling 222 pupils.

#### RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

We believe with Ruskin that "all education should be moral first, intellectual secondarily"; hence Sunday schools are developed here as perhaps nowhere else in Brazil. They have right of way on Sunday mornings, even taking the place of the morning preaching service. They are thoroughly organized, from the cradle roll to the teachers' training class, according to latest methods. There are 68 schools, 313 officers and teachers, and 4,490 pupils. In most of these schools temperance and missions are taught and collections taken for these causes.

Three years ago the first Daily Vacation Bible School was held in this Conference. During the past summer there were 8 such schools, averaging 44 hours of sessions, with a total matriculation of 350 pupils and 36 teachers. In each district there is being held each year, in connection with the District Conferences, Institutes conducted by the Conference Sunday school and Epworth League secretaries, in which the principal note is evangelism.

A Conference-wide evangelistic campaign has been carried on for several days during Lent, culminating in mass meetings at Easter. This year we have set the goal at 1,000 conversions and additions to the Church. Of the total membership of 3,046 in this Conference, 256 were received by baptism and profession of faith during the year just passed, which represents

a net gain of 200. This will seem insignificant to many people, as they are not acquainted with the long and strict probation required of candidates for Church membership and the careful sifting of those applying for these privileges.

#### STATISTICAL REPORT

The statistical report for the year 1927 will give an idea of the development of the work in the South Brazil Conference during that time. Latest statistics from the other two Conferences in Brazil are not available, but a comparison of past figures shows this Conference leads in self-support and is working toward autonomy along the line of self-propagation. The eighteenth session of the Brazil Conference was held at Porto Alegre, October 30–November 2. Rev. J. W. Daniel was president.

Number of districts.....	5
Pastoral charges.....	33
Societies.....	38
Total membership.....	3,046
Adults baptized.....	232
Infants baptized.....	414
Number of Sunday schools.....	68
Officers and teachers.....	313
Pupils enrolled.....	4,490
Woman's Missionary Societies.....	28
Members.....	1,241
Educational institutions.....	17
Teachers.....	105
Students enrolled.....	1,515
Church buildings.....	29
Value of buildings.....	\$131,375 00
School buildings.....	6
Value of buildings.....	\$334,469 50
Parsonages.....	16
Value of parsonages.....	\$42,625 00
Contributions:	
Pastoral support.....	\$ 9,869 36
Superannuate Endowment Fund.....	\$ 906 00
Grand total for all purposes.....	\$24,628 46
(\$8.08 per capita)	

#### Appointments

*Colonial District—H. I. Lehman (3), P. E.*

*Alfredo Chaves and Guapore.*—To be supplied.

*Bento Goncalves and Garibaldi.*—Cassiano Monteiro (7), supply.

*Caxias Circuit.*—H. I. Lehman (3).

*Gramado and Varzea Grande.*—Olympio Oliva (2), supply.

*Montenegro Circuit.*—Jose Wagner (2).

*Santo Antonio Circuit.*—Utalino Fernandez (1), supply.

*Cruz Alta District*—*J. Ig. Cerilhanes* (3), *P. E.*

*Cruz Alta Circuit.*—*J. Ig. Cerilhanes* (3); *Mariano D. Moraes* (1), supply, assistant.

*Palmeira Circuit.*—*C. E. Becker* (6).

*Passo Fundo Circuit.*—*D. L. Betts* (2); *Oscar Koeche* (1), assistant.

*Santo Angelo Circuit.*—*Norberto Schutz* (4).

*S. Lucas Circuit.*—To be supplied.

*San Luiz Circuit.*—*Norberto Schutz* (3).

*Soledade Circuit.*—*Theododro Ferreira* (1), supply.

*Julio de Castilhos Circuit.*—*J. Ig. Cerilhanes* (2); *Mariano D. Moraes* (1), supply, assistant.

*Gymnasial Instituto.*—*D. L. Betts*; *Miss Zula Terry*, professor.

*On Furlough.*—*C. H. Marshall*.

*Porto Alegre District*—*E. M. B. Jayme* (3), *P. E.*

*Barra do Ribeiro Circuit.*—*Eljo Lima* (1), supply.

*Central Church.*—*J. W. Daniel* (3).

*Gloria Church.*—To be supplied.

*Institutional Church.*—*E. M. B. Jayme* (4).

*Pedras Brancas.*—To be supplied.

*Wesley Church.*—*Accacio Goulart* (2).

*Porto Alegre College.*—*J. E. Moreland*, Director.

*Biblical School.*—*J. W. Daniel*, Director; *J. W. Price*, Vice Director.

*Treasurer of the Mission and of the Conference.*—*J. W. Daniel*.

*Conference Secretary of Education.*—*J. W. Price*.

*On Furlough.*—*A. K. Manchester*.

*Santa Maria District*—*G. D. Parker* (1), *P. E.*

*Cachoeira Circuit.*—*S. U. Barbieri* (2).

*Rio Pardo Circuit.*—*Armando Lima* (5).

*Santa Anna and Rosario.*—*G. D. Parker* (3).

*Santa Maria and Circuit.*—*J. E. Ellis* (1).

*Sunday School Secretary.*—G. D. Parker.

*Epworth League Secretary.*—J. E. Ellis.

*Student in Emory University.*—D. A. Chaves.

*On Furlough.*—J. R. Saunders.

*Uruguayana District*—Joao Wagner Filho (4), *P. E.*

*Alegrete and San Francisco de Assis.*—A. M. Ungaretti (4).

*Iraquy.*—Francelino de Almeida (2).

*Quarahy.*—A. T. Torres (2).

*Sao Borja Circuit.*—Joao Franco (2), supply.

*Uruguayana and Circuit.*—Joao Wagner Filho (4).

*Collegio Uniao.*—W. R. Schisler, Director.

## CHINA

### INTRODUCTION

CHINA is the oldest mission field of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1846, just two years after the division of the Church, the Board of Missions of the Southern branch made plans to open missionary work in China, and its first representatives on the foreign field, the Revs. Charles Taylor and Benjamin Jenkins, both of South Carolina, set sail for the Orient in 1848. It was four years before the first convert was made, and after eleven years of hard work and sacrifice there were only eleven native Christians in the China Mission.

Other names connected with the early work of the China Mission are Dr. and Mrs. W. G. E. Cunningham, who reached the field in 1852, and Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Lambuth, Dr. and Mrs. D. C. Kelley, and Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Belton, all of whom arrived in China in 1854. They were followed some years later by Dr. Young J. Allen, Dr. A. P. Parker, and Miss Laura Haygood.

During the war of 1861-65 all communication with China was cut off, and Dr. Allen and Dr. Lambuth, the only Southern Methodist missionaries at that time in China, supported themselves by doing government work and teaching, while they continued to preach the gospel until they could again get into connection with the home board.

The China Mission was organized in 1876 by Bishop E. M. Marvin, at which time there were only 3 missionaries on the field, as the South had not yet recovered from the disastrous effects of the war, 6 native preachers, and a total membership of 104.

The first woman worker sent out under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Church was Miss Lochie Rankin, of Milan, Tenn., who reached China in 1878. After many years of splendid service among Chinese women and girls, Miss Rankin retired from active service and lives to-day in her home town in Tennessee, having attained to the distinguished honor of missionary emeritus.

The China Annual Conference was organized by Bishop A. W. Wilson in 1886 with 6 members, 146 lay members, and 576 pupils enrolled in the Sunday school.

Southern Methodist territory in China includes portions of the thickly populated provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsu. In this section are found such important cities as Shanghai, Soochow, Sungkiang, Changchow, Changshu, Huchow, Wusih, and Nanzing. Southern Methodism is responsible for something like 5,000,000 people in this section of China.

### China

BY DR. JOHN W. CLINE

China's present state is not easy to describe or to be understood. It is reported that in the new and voluminous Oxford dictionary the little verb "set" consumes for its setting one column more than eighteen pages and runs into one hundred and fifty-four main divisions, "the last of which exhausts the alphabet and repeats the letters down to 'rr.'" So surely the setting of the life and performances of this great old country may be forgiven uncommon perplexity. However, contrary perhaps to ordinary opinion, things in China do not stand still. A line of so-called crises marks one's life here. China's history abounds in wars, and her annals are punctuated by rebellions, upheavals, and revolutions. Even during the writer's own experiences in China, milestones that measure the distances traveled are such as the Boxer outbreak, the revolution and overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty, and the violent civil conflicts of the past few years. These last years have constituted a period of unusual stress and strain. The almost constantly prevailing warfare among the self-appointed military chieftains has brought manifold suffering and distress upon this proverbially long-suffering people; and the consequent discomfiture to the enterprise of Christian missions has been brought home painfully and menacingly to Christians everywhere.

### THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT

Within the last two years the one outstanding element of this warfare has been the effort of the group calling themselves "nationalists" to get possession of the government of China. The justifying purpose set forth has been by war to end civil

war and to unify the country. The term "nationalist" is confusing in its variety of applications here in China.

The *nationalist movement* in China is something like a wave of patriotic endeavor and progressive dissatisfaction, nationwide, not confined to one section of the country or to one part of the people. The *nationalist party* is quite another thing. It is nationalistic, of course, but it is bound up in its origin closely and narrowly with the work and efforts of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen to bring reform. It is set determinedly for revolution and is restrictive in admission of participants. Suspicions of cunningly devised manipulations and perversions of the determined aspirations of the great guiding spirit of the movement persist in finding voice. Nor is the *nationalist government*, wherever it may report its place of operation at a given time, conterminous with the nationalist party. This party does not comprise or control the nationalist movement, which is unconfined geographically and by political organization.

Politically there are two major divisions of China, with one center in Peking dominated by the Mukden war-lord Chang Tso-ling, and the other at Nanking, at which place at this writing the so-called nationalist government is functioning not too surely and is announcing under the leadership of Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek a drive upon Peking. But neither of these governmental factions, nor both, control China. And it would be a great lack of comprehension of facts to think of the *nationalist army* in terms of a coherently unified military organization. In this, strictly speaking, there is no central controlling power and no common creditable purpose.

This reference to the nationalistic performances of late is not intended to disparage the movement. There is very large hope in it. The possibilities for betterment of life bound up in this awakening are immense. We desire to adjust ourselves to the awakened and aroused feeling and thinking of this great people. Whatever discouragements come from incidental failure in performance, we know that the aspirations seeking realization are sound fundamentally.

Keeping in mind such distractions as have been indicated, it will not seem so contradictory to find a movement for liberation and reform marked by so much that is disappointingly backsetting. Various elements of interest have been involved

in the conduct of the campaigns of the past two years, and they are not all believed to be Chinese. Intensified propaganda of slogans has been used to arouse public feeling. Attacks on things seeming to be foreign have been popularized. Such methods have encouraged misrepresentations of the Christian movement as being the agency of foreign imperialism. Hence interruption and loss to the work have resulted. Most of the missionary forces here had to leave the work of the inland stations for many months, and Chinese Christians have been subjected to various kinds of interference and even severe suffering. Regrettably, the end of such disruption has not been reached, nor is it in sight surely.

The educational authorities have promulgated revolutionary programs of restriction on the freedom Christian schools have enjoyed in conducting their work. Registration with the government was made a requirement, and much was published looking to the enforced secularization of all required work of the schools. The turning over of responsible administration of institutions to the Chinese was set out prominently. All this has brought on very serious consideration by Church people everywhere.

#### OUR WORK IN CHINA

The work of our China Mission lies in the southern part of the Kiangsu Province. No part of it lies more than two hundred miles from Shanghai, where our work was started in 1848. Thus we have not experienced, equally with some other Missions, all the interruptions that have come with the severe and harsh upheavals of these recent times. We have been able to do much more in the way of keeping in touch, even during the spring of 1927, when our missionaries had to be withdrawn from their various stations and concentrated in Shanghai for protection. We got back to our regular work much more rapidly than people from the other Missions, all workers returning to their respective posts during the summer of 1927.

Also, as a Mission we have not been overly backward in the past in trying to develop native administration. For some years five of our seven districts have been administered by Chinese presiding elders. The Board of Trustees of Soochow University, which has control of the educational work in China carried on by the General Department of the Board of Missions,

has for years had a majority of Chinese members. The China Mission several years ago, on its own initiative, undertook plans to transfer the functions of the organized Mission body to a Council composed of members of our Church without racial discrimination. Hence some of the recent adjustments came to us with less jar than would have happened without the earlier efforts at coöperation.

Serious loss has been suffered in the recall or the retirement of many of our missionaries from China. We have lost about half our workers, though some Missions have suffered even more severely. But we really have fewer missionaries in China now than we had ten years ago. This condition calls for correction. Reënforcements of our workers in the several departments is much needed. To lag in this is to lose ground and to discourage the workers and the work.

#### CATALOGUE OF OUR UNITS OF WORK

Our work in China is developed along three distinct lines—namely, evangelistic, medical, and educational. In our evangelistic department we have seven presiding elders' districts, with 66 pastoral charges, 89 local preachers, 60 Bible women, and 13,093 Church members. Last year 447 adults were baptized and 193 infants. The Church in China maintains mission work among the Chinese people in the city of Harbin, Manchuria, and also has a share in the Chinese Mission movement in southwest China, which is a union endeavor.

The Department of General Work maintains three hospitals in China—namely, Soochow Hospital, Huchow Hospital, and Changchow Hospital. The last named is supported jointly by the General Department and the Department of Woman's Work.

Soochow Hospital, now operated under the direction of a Chinese superintendent, ranks as one of the finest hospitals in the whole of China. In spite of the disturbed conditions in China during the past year, more than 11,000 treatments were given in the out-patient department, and 593 patients were admitted into the hospital proper. Both a chaplain and a Bible woman carry on evangelistic work among the hospital patients.

Huchow Hospital was formerly a union work carried on in coöperation with the Northern Baptists, but this denomination

recently withdrew, and now our Church is carrying on the work alone. This hospital is doing a splendid work, 1,560 in-patients having been admitted during the past year.

The women share with the General Department in the support of Changchow General Hospital, where 1,090 in-patients were cared for during the past year, and also share with other Missions in the work at Margaret Williamson Hospital, Shanghai.

During the year 1927 the patients treated in all Methodist hospitals in China numbered more than 27,700.

The educational work in China maintained by the Department of General Work is organized under the Soochow University system and includes Soochow University, Department of Arts and Science, at Soochow, enrollment 212; Soochow University, Law Department, Shanghai, enrollment 225; the First, Second, and Third Middle Schools, located at Soochow, Shanghai, and Huchow respectively, with a combined enrollment of 667; primary schools at various points enrolling approximately 1,500 students; and the Bible School at Sungkiang, enrollment 12.

In addition, the General Department has a share in the Nanking Theological Seminary. Except the Bible school at Sungkiang, all the schools have Chinese administrative heads.

Educational Work under the Woman's Department is carried on at the following institutions:

The Hayes-Wilkins Bible School at Sungkiang, a school for training Christian workers, founded in 1890.

McTyeire School at Shanghai, founded in 1891, a high school and two primary schools with an enrollment of 811 and 11 missionaries and 29 nationals on the faculty.

The Laura Haygood Normal School, Huchow, enrollment 241 and a faculty of 2 Americans and 21 nationals.

The Virginia School, Huchow, a day school with 95 students enrolled.

The Susan B. Wilson School, Sungkiang, enrollment 120, faculty of 2 Americans and 15 nationals.

Atkinson Academy, Soochow, founded in 1896, with a faculty of 3 American teachers and 8 Chinese, enrollment 224.

Davidson Girls' School, Soochow, with 296 students enrolled and a faculty of 2 missionaries and 19 nationals.

Centenary Institute at North Gate, Changchow, a junior high school with 113 students enrolled, founded 1908.

Humbert Day School at East Gate, Changchow, students enrolled 131 and a faculty of 10 nationals, founded 1910.

Mary Virginia Nabors Day School, Wusih, founded 1910, students enrolled 114, faculty one American and 7 nationals.

Maria L. Gibson Day School, at Soochow.

Faith Johnson Day School, Changshu, with an enrollment of 144 and a faculty of 7 nationals.

Theodosia Wales Day School at Changshu, enrollment 98, faculty, 4 nationals.

Eslick Day School at Wuchen, 8 nationals in faculty and 87 students enrolled.

Reavis School at Bakmau, with 3 nationals in the faculty and 85 students enrolled.

McCall Day School at Nanzing, founded in 1920.

A share in Ginling College, Nanking, a union enterprise founded in 1913.

A share in the Bible Teachers' Training School at Nanking, a union institution founded in 1915.

So far McTyeire School still has a missionary principal, but all others are under Chinese administration. The total number of students enrolled in all our mission schools in China, both under the General Department and the Department of Woman's Work, is about 7,600.

Other work supported by the Woman's Department in China includes:

Primary schools in the different districts.

City evangelistic work among Chinese women in connection with the institutional churches at Soochow, Shanghai, Huchow, and Changchow.

Social evangelistic work among women in the silk filature at Wusih and in the Moka Garden embroidery mission at Soochow.

District evangelistic work by missionaries who travel about the country in houseboats, accompanied by native Bible women.

And a share in the work of the creation and distribution of Christian literature in China.

## DURING THE YEAR 1927

During the Conference year 1926-27, among the regular contributions the following occur:

For support of the ministry.....	Mex.	\$14,640
For the Manchurian Mission.....		3,049
For other Conference-listed items.....		27,723

It must be borne in mind that the year 1927 was one of unprecedented hardships along all lines for religious and philanthropic work. Economically, conditions were most adverse throughout the country, and anti-Christian and anti-religion agitation was rife. Churches were often occupied by soldiers, as were also private homes. In some places preachers and even the Chinese people themselves had to seek safety in hiding for a time.

Movements for Church union have been speeded up during the year. For some years the "Church of Christ in China" has been developing, particularly in south China. The past year a Foreign Secretary of the movement, under the direction of the China National Christian Council, together with Chinese associates, has been in the field actively promoting the work. Various Presbyterian, Congregational, and certain other bodies have joined the union in several parts of the country, perhaps without uniform commitment organically.

The Methodist Episcopal Church held a Far Eastern conference in Shanghai during the winter of 1927. The three resident bishops in China and the one in Korea were in attendance and also a widely gathered body of delegates, mostly nationals. They discussed the matter of union with great earnestness and voted not to enter it. They are looking forward to a larger Methodism in China with a larger extension of Chinese leadership. It is significant that while strong for Chinese episcopal leadership, the vote of the body was that a majority of the bishops in China should be American. Residence in China with sympathetic understanding and coöperation on the part of the bishops of this Church for several decades has secured for these general superintendents great respect and confidence among the nationals.

Our own Methodists have not manifested special or practical interest in the union scheme as such. Chinese controlling

leadership in increasing measure is confidently desired, and early developments are aimed at. Earnest work has been done in formulating and in developing interest in the "Central Council" as a preparatory step in autonomous Church direction and management.

This stage of our work will call for the wisdom and sacrificial coöperation of the missionary body, the Board of Missions, and our Church generally. It will require for practical realization in the advancement of the kingdom much more than formal commitments by official bodies. The entire plan must be worked out.

Our Church on the field is at work with hope and diligence trying to adjust itself to the changing order. Sympathy and fellowship in service, as between the missionaries and the Chinese Church, have been maintained in a remarkable way. Variously and with manifest sincerity, expression has been given to the desire for the full continuance of missionary work on the part of our Church. Any diminution of such participation on the part of the Board of Missions and the home Church would disappoint and even tend to defeat the working out together of our great task in China. The fact that our Chinese brethren have set themselves to the task of working out "together" our problems will challenge our increased and sustained participation in this undertaking, both in *men* and in *money*. We are in very grave danger just now of neglecting practical consideration of this point. We are *not* nearing the end of our work in China; we have but entered a new phase of development and are facing new adventures of faith and enterprise. Let us not fail or falter.

We are not discouraged, we are not in despair, but we are deeply concerned, both missionaries and Chinese Christians, that no failure on the part of the home Church to grasp the inevitableness and the hopefulness of the changes taking place in China shall weaken the sense of obligation or make them lose sight of the opportunity. Let us face the situation with all plans for advance.

#### THE CHINA CONFERENCE

Under the presidency of Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, the China Mission Conference held its annual meeting at the Allen

Memorial Church, Shanghai, October 19–24, 1927. Rev. R. T. Henry was secretary. Statistics and appointments follow:

Number of districts.....	7
Pastoral charges.....	63
Societies.....	93
Local preachers.....	89
Bible women.....	60
Church members.....	13,093
Adherents.....	14,021
Adults baptized.....	447
Infants baptized.....	193
Epworth Leagues.....	35
Epworth League members.....	2,346
Sunday schools.....	162
Officers and teachers.....	741
Pupils enrolled.....	8,134
Woman's Missionary Societies.....	75
Members.....	3,101
Hospitals.....	4
Doctors and nurses.....	52
Patients treated.....	27,969
Educational institutions.....	60
Teachers.....	452
Students enrolled (approximate).....	7,600
Houses of worship.....	78
Value of houses of worship.....	\$290,406 00
Parsonages.....	73
Value of parsonages.....	\$145,739 00
Contributions:	
Foreign Missions.....	\$ 3,078 50
Home and Conference Missions.....	316 30
Church Extension.....	122 40
Education.....	61 20
American Bible Society.....	20 40
General Conference Expense.....	10 20
Woman's Missionary Society.....	1,541 50
Support of the ministry:	
Bishops.....	61 20
Preachers in charge.....	14,640 00
Conference claimants.....	367 20
Superannuate Endowment Fund.....	490 00
Grand total for all purposes.....	48,352 31

### Appointments

*Changchow District—Tsu Vi-Yui, P. E.*

*Carriger Memorial.—Tsan Hai-yung, J. H. H. Berckman, Li Liang-ting.*

*North Changchow Circuit.*—Faung Zung-ah.

*East Changchow Circuit.*—Soh Tsung-sung, at Wang San Jau.

*Wusih Circuit.*—Faung Yoen-foo.

*Zah Tsaung Circuit.*—Sung Ts-ziang; Hoen Ts-ching, at Me-tsung.

*Si Jau Circuit.*—Tsang Yih-ling.

*Nyi Shing Circuit.*—Dzung Pao-san.

*Woo Jau Circuit.*—Dzau Nyoh-z.

*Tsang-ts Circuit.*—Wang Vi-oen.

*Zoh-San Circuit.*—Li Chi-me.

*Chaplain of Changchow General Hospital.*—Li Liang Ting.

*Secretary of Manchurian Mission Work.*—Tsu Vi-yui.

*District Treasurer.*—J. H. H. Berckman.

#### *Huchow District—Yoen S-oen, P. E.*

*Hai-tau.*—Tsa Sah-tz.

*Central Huchow Circuit.*—Wang Zau-ziang, H. L. Sone.

*North Huchow Circuit.*—Loh Hoen-zung, W. A. Estes.

*MeChi Circuit.*—Tsang Ts-daung.

*Woo-bing Circuit.*—Dzau Siang-zien, supply; Kyung S-ming, supply at Woo Bing; Oo Vung-ziang, supply at Nyi-Kanjau.

*De Deu Circuit.*—Ling Chi-ziang; Bang Kwe-yoong, supply at Tsing-san.

*Zang Hsing Circuit.*—Hau Z-tseu; Zia Dazien, supply at He Chi.

*San Jao-Boo Circuit.*—Li Dzong-san; Vi Tsing-foo, supply at Be Deu

*Saung Ling Circuit.*—Baung Meu-ji; Tsang San-foo, supply; Sung Teh-daung, at Zoen-lien; Sung Kyung-dzung, at Mo Yau.

*Sz Oen Circuit.*—Tsaung Ping-tsung; Me Tih-vung, supply at Ling Zung-jau.

*Soochow University Middle School No. 3.*—W. A. Estes, Professor.

*Secretary of Manchurian Mission Work.*—Yoen S-oen.

*District Treasurer.*—H. L. Sone.

#### *Nanzing District—Sz Yoen-lan, P. E.*

*Nanzing Station.*—Loh Ts-tsaung; Yoh Boo-tsing, supply.

*Wu Chen Circuit.*—Zien Kyi-sung; Wen Kuh-jung, supply at

Te Fong-jau; Loh Bai-an, supply at Wong Ka; Ting Tshwo.  
*Lien Z Circuit.*—Zien Vung-zine; Sung Ts-dau, at Zah Men wei; Liu Nya-tsung, supply at Loo Deu; Li Zau-kwei, Ling oen.

*Zang Zah Circuit.*—Zien Kyih-sung; Tsan Tsung-foo, at Zangzah; Koo Zeh-tsaung, supply at Tien Nyung-tsaung.

*Tsing Zah Circuit.*—Sung-Foh Sung; one to be supplied.

*East Tai Hoo Circuit.*—Oen Vung-pah; two to be supplied.

*West Tai Hoo Circuit.*—Woo Me-z, at Tong Zah-hoo; Zien Yih-woo, at Tong-tsa.

*South Tai Hoo Circuit.*—Sung Vung-wei; Yang Kuh-hyien, at Zia-tsang.

*Nyi Mo Circuit.*—Li Yoen Zah, supply; Sung Kyu-z, supply; one to be supplied.

*Loo Kyui Circuit.*—Yoh Boo-tsing; one to be supplied.

*Tai Hoo Evangelist.*—Woo Nyoh daung.

*Secretary of Manchurian Mission Work.*—S.Z. Yoen-Lan.

*District Treasurer.*—W. A. Estes.

*On Furlough.*—J. L. Hendry.

*Shanghai District*—John C. Hawk, P. E.

*Moore Memorial Church.*—Yui Ts-tsa; S. R. Anderson, Superintendent of Institutional Features; Dzau Kyungung, at Chapel.

*Young Allen Memorial.*—Kiaung Zang-tse; Tseu Me-tsung, supply.

*Haygood Memorial.*—S. R. Anderson, Kiaung Zang-tze.

*South Shanghai Circuit.*—Tsang Tsih-fu; Kyuin-kaung, supply at Long-wo.

*Nan-ziang Circuit.*—Tseu Vung-ming; Tseu-S.-Zung, supply at Ya-li.

*Zong Ming Circuit.*—Tsa He-yong; Tseu Li-ching, at New-tsung.

*Hai-men.*—Vong Kwe-sung.

*Poh-soh Circuit.*—Loh Zong-yung; Sze Kyuin-siang, at Nan-tsing Woo.

*Treasurer and Business Manager for Board of Missions.*—J. W. Cline.

*Soochow University Law School Religious Councilor.*—J. W. Cline; Soochow University Second Middle School Religious Councilor, Kiaung Zang-tse.

*Conference Director of Evangelism.*—J. C. Hawk.

*District Treasurer.*—Kiaung Zang-tse.

*Secretary of Manchurian Mission Work.*—John C. Hawk.

*Soochow District—Li Yoen fong, P. E.*

*East Soochow Circuit.*—Woo Tsong-ji, W. T. Steele, W. B. Nance, Li Dzong-doen; B. D. Lucas, Sup.

*Central Soochow Circuit.*—Yang Kwe-tsang; R. T. Henry, Superintendent of Institutional Features; Dzung Pau-lo; Woo Sau San, supply.

*West Soochow Circuit.*—Li Yoen Fong, J. Whiteside; Yoh Kyung foo, supply.

*Chang-shu Circuit.*—Welsey M. Smith, Wang Chia-pse, Tsu Kwe-nong.

*Loh Zeh Circuit.*—Tsiang Foh-z, supply.

*Soochow University Professors.*—W. B. Nance, J. Whiteside, W. T. Steele.

*Secretary of Manchurian Mission Work.*—Li Yoen Fong.

*District Treasurer.*—R. T. Henry.

*Sungkiang District—P. D. Woo, P. E.*

*McLain Memorial Church.*—Te Nyang-kyung, W. B. Burke; Dzung Me-sung, supply; one to be supplied at Zah Woodaung.

*Grace Memorial.*—Tong Ts-van, A. C. Bowen; one to be supplied at Sing Tsaung.

*South Sungkiang Circuit.*—Dzung Loh-tso, at Soong ing; Tsa Sih-san, supply at Tsu Kyuing.

*Chu-Kia-Koh Circuit.*—Yao Ping-sung; Dzung Hong-sung, at Hong-zak; Tseu Hai-z, supply at Kyung Kia-tasun; Tsu Da-zung, supply at Zau Dung-jao; Tsiang Foo-pah, supply at Sung Kaung.

*Tsang Ien Circuit.*—Tsu Hung-wo; Tsu Yoong-foo, supply at Ding-ling; Ng Nyoh-ching, at Yoeh-hong; Ziang Ts-woo, supply at Nga zien; Loo Tsong-lai, supply at Peh Soh.

*Poo-tong Circuit.*—Dzau Tse-sung; Tsang Ming-zien, at Nan Wei; Li Vi Ning, at Tsoong Sing-z; Tsang Yuin-tze, supply at Nan-Kao-jao.

*Poo Nan Circuit.*—Yang Vi-sing; Dzung Gi-yoeh, at Nan-jau; one to be supplied at Zien Kai-jau.

*Poo-peh Circuit.*—Ng Yong Vung, supply; Li Zoen-s, supply at Peh-jau.

*Tsaung Lien Daung Circuit.*—Nyi Tsi-kwan; Koo Poo-tsaung, supply at Loh Tia We.

*Si Daung Circuit.*—Ling Zen-zung, supply; Liu Zong-z, at Kyung-zah.

*Sungkiang Bible School.*—W. B. Burke, Principal; P. D. Woo, Dean; A. C. Bowen, Professor; Z. T. Kaung, Lecturer.

*Secretary of Manchurian Mission Work.*—P. D. Woo.

*District Treasurer.*—W. B. Burke.

*On Furlough.*—A. C. Bowen.

*Taichang District—Mau Nyung-zo, P. E.*

*Taichang Circuit.*—Tsang Z-kai.

*Shatow Circuit.*—Dzung Ang-faung; Liu Hong-zien, at Kyu Kai-tsaung.

*Wangching Circuit.*—Loh Sing-san, supply; Tseu Sing Poo.

*Kading Circuit.*—Sung Zung-ching; one to be supplied.

*Saung Vong Circuit.*—Zien Yih-moen.

*Zah Ba Circuit.*—Wang Zui; one to be supplied.

*Quinsan Circuit.*—Tseu Hong-z, supply.

*Ngo Wang-z.*—Tseu Kyih-bing, supply.

*Liu Ko Circuit.*—Dzung Sze-chang.

*Voo Jau Circuit.*—Sung Vong Ziang; one to be supplied.

*Secretary of Manchurian Mission Work.*—Mau Nyung-zo.

*District Secretary.*—S. R. Anderson.

## CUBA

### INTRODUCTION

METHODIST work was established in Cuba by Bishop Warren A. Candler, Dr. W. R. Lambuth, then missionary secretary, and Dr. C. A. Fulwood and the Rev. W. H. Baker, of the Florida Conference, who embarked from Key West in November, 1898, to survey the land and plan for the beginning of missionary work in the island.

Early in 1899, preachers were stationed at Havana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, and Santiago. From these centers the work has spread into all six provinces of the island. The church at Matanzas was the first Protestant church on Cuban soil.

The Mission was organized in 1900 and became an Annual Conference in 1922, in which there are to-day 3 districts, 34 pastoral charges, 45 churches, and 5,123 members. The Southern Methodist Church is the only Methodist body at work on the island and is alone responsible for the spread of Methodism in that land. It is by far the most influential Protestant force in the country.

By action of the General Conference of 1926, Bishop Candler was again appointed presiding Bishop over the Cuba Conference for the 1926-30 quadrennium.

### Cuba

BY REV. S. A. NEBLETT

Thirty years ago Cuba was engaged in a death grapple with Spain for independence. Starvation, desolation, but not despair, prevailed from one end of the island to the other. The soul of the Cuban people was unconquerable. Two months after the "Maine" was blown up in Havana harbor, the United States entered the conflict on Cuba's side, and a hundred days sufficed to determine the issue in Cuba's favor. It was not long after the protocol had been signed, and the Spanish army had not yet evacuated Cuba, when in the last week of November, 1898, Bishop W. A. Candler, Dr. W. R. Lambuth, then missionary secretary, Dr. C. A. Fulwood, and the Rev. W. H. Baker, of the Florida Conference, embarked from Key West on the

steamer "Mascotte" to survey the land and plan the beginning of a Mission. The task was well done; work was opened in four strategic centers early in 1899.

### CUBA To-DAY

The great island that thirty years ago was bleeding and prostrate is to-day a veritable garden, retaining scarcely a trace of its former desolation. One thing that has brought about this great change has been the production of sugar, the chief staple of Cuba, which has increased from 212,051 tons in 1897 to 4,508,271 tons in 1927. Cuba occupies geographically a strategic position in the western hemisphere. Except New York, Havana is the largest port of this hemisphere. The island has the largest number of good harbors of any country in the world in proportion to its size and consequently carries on a good coastwise trade. Over two thousand miles of railroad are in operation, and a system of highways is under construction that will make transportation rapid and cheap. The soil and climate are suitable to the production of an infinite variety of fruits and vegetables, and it is probable that as the years go by more attention will be given to their cultivation.

The holding of the Sixth Pan-American Congress in Havana in January, 1928, was a notable event in itself, but made more notable by the fact that President Calvin Coolidge journeyed from Washington to Havana and with President Gerardo Machado of Cuba delivered an address at the opening of the Congress on January 16. The members of that Congress, among the most distinguished men in public life of the twenty-one American republics, were able to appreciate the progress made by Cuba during the years of her independence, the multiplicity of her schools, the diversity of her cultural agencies, and the ability and versatility of many of her public men. Cuba in the future will necessarily play an important part in the relations of American nations. By reason of her history and relations with the United States during these thirty years and her natural affinity with Latin-American peoples, Cuba will be able to interpret the one to the others and to allay suspicions and misunderstandings. Havana will henceforth be the meeting place of international leaders in matters of state, science, and culture, an American The Hague and Geneva.

## PROTESTANTISM IN CUBA

Thirty years of unceasing activity on the part of leading Protestant Churches have produced results. At present there are in Cuba only five Protestant denominations—namely, Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Friends, and Episcopalian. They have a working force in missionaries, native preachers, and teachers, and paid workers of over 300, with 17,000 members in 230 organized Churches. The Sunday schools have 16,000 pupils and teachers. There are 4,000 students in the 47 schools and colleges of these Churches, and they hold property valued at about \$4,000,000. Our Methodist Church works in all six of the provinces of Cuba and in the Isle of Pines, and our membership is the largest of any Protestant denomination on the island.

As a result of our preaching, and more perhaps of our teaching in the day schools and Sunday schools, Protestantism has a very large constituency and counts among its friends and defenders many people of standing in their communities. This growing constituency is our hope when in God's own time and way there shall come a great spiritual awakening in this field. Protestant missions have stirred Romanism to a more active life; indeed, there has been to all appearances a marked improvement in that Church. Much of the ground lost in revolutionary days has been regained in the new generation. Romanism shows very little tendency to antagonize us openly.

In the latter part of 1926 initial steps were taken by the Havana Association of Ministers and Christian Workers for the holding in Havana of a Congress of Christian Workers from the region round about the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea. The project was approved by all the Churches acting officially in 1927, and it now seems probable that such a congress will be held in Havana in the spring of 1929. This meeting has the sanction of the Committee on Coöperation in Latin America and will be in part worked out by them. Workers of ability and experience are expected to be present from Mexico, the Central American countries, Colombia, Venezuela, and the Antilles, and all the Boards of Missions having work in these countries will be represented at the Congress.

## PRESENT-DAY PROBLEMS

The spring of 1928 finds the Methodist Church in Cuba facing some grave problems. For the past two years this rich country has been suffering from an economic situation that is serious, caused by the unfavorable conditions in the sugar market and the overproduction of that staple. Our Church has for several years been making progress in selfsupport, and two years ago the Annual Conference adopted a definite policy looking to the attainment of self-support within a relatively short period of time. The economic situation of the country and the unsettled condition of many of our members who move from place to place in the hopes of bettering their condition make it very difficult to advance each year as we had hoped to do. Indeed, our congregations are making a heroic fight to maintain the position already obtained, and to do this much sacrificial giving is required.

Our hopes of a native ministry have not been realized as yet. The pull of business and professional life is strong, and a number of young men educated in our institutions, whom we had hoped to see in the itinerant ministry, have not offered themselves. We have, however, a goodly number of splendid men who have been tried and not found wanting. They are deeply interested in the problem of securing native preachers for Cuba and are much in prayer that God may energize and utilize our present force and call into the ministry some of the choicest and best prepared young men in Cuba.

The past Conference year has seen a depletion of our missionary force. Two experienced men returned to pastoral work in the home land; another suffered a breakdown; and still another is leaving us for health reasons. We fear yet other inroads upon our missionary force. So far, adequate reënforcements are not in sight. While it is our policy to reduce our force of missionaries gradually, or at least not to increase the regular number, but to take care of the work as it grows through a gradual increase in the number of Cuban or Latin preachers, nevertheless for many years to come there will be need for a number of strong men and women to help and coöperate in many ways with the several departments of the work in this field.

The Methodist Church in Cuba has some of the very best

property to be found in any mission field. Our Central Building in Havana is a great structure, but it is not quite complete. The unfinished section is unsightly, and it is also needed for the work. For the lack of a few hundred dollars the church at Santiago de las Vegas remained unfinished for months, and the work was very much handicapped. This church building was destroyed by the hurricane of 1926. We have quite a number of frame churches which are in need of repairs and which in some cases should be replaced by better buildings. The local congregations will contribute to the limit of their ability, but for several years yet we must count on help from the homeland for building purposes.

#### OUR EDUCATIONAL WORK

We were compelled to close our school at Jovellanos last year because the government established at that place a school of secondary instruction, something similar to a junior high school, and drew off a considerable percentage of our patronage. We cannot but rejoice that the government is increasing free educational facilities, even though some of our schools may suffer. However, our general schools like Candler and Pinson Colleges and the excellent schools of the Woman's Department of the Board of Missions will always have a field. They have had a good year in spite of financial depression and the loss of some students. No institution of our Church is doing better work than Pinson College at Camaguey, when its poor equipment and makeshift buildings in a ruinous condition are taken into consideration. It would be difficult to utilize insufficient space to better advantage than is done by Eliza Bowman school at Cienfuegos which was founded in 1899 and now has an enrollment of 176. This school needs an opportunity to expand, else it may be cramped to death. The Woman's Department also maintains Buenavista College at Havana, just across the street from Candler College, a fine normal school for girls with 117 students enrolled, and Irene Toland College at Matanzas, where about 125 girls are enrolled.

The work being done in our Sunday schools is in many instances very encouraging. During the Conference year a Standard Training School was held for two weeks, and in addition several local training schools were held. In this teacher-train-

ing work seventeen pastoral charges participated, 89 persons enrolling and winning 114 standard credits. Much yet remains to be done before we shall have secured in Cuba a competent force of Sunday school teachers. The Cuba Conference Epworth League officers have worked steadily to plant more firmly that necessary activity in the life of the Church and have met with some success.

#### STATUS OF THE WORK

The economic situation and the depletion of our working forces during the past Conference year proved a serious handicap to the growth of the work. A brief survey of the work for the year reveals, however, many activities and some progress. Beginning with the Western District, the pastor at Pinar del Rio carried forward a campaign to popularize the Church and to bring the Church into touch with all elements of the city. He made a thorough survey of the city and established missions and Sunday schools in two or three favorable sections, and a good beginning was made toward making our Church known to all classes of the people.

At Herradura, where for a number of years there has been a colony of American fruit and vegetable growers whom we have served with the gospel as well as the Cuban population, a beautiful and substantial new church has been built, the people contributing generously to the enterprise. They have also covered every item of a rather large budget.

The Hoyo Colorado Circuit met every financial obligation and showed a healthy growth. The corner stone of the Santiago de las Vegas church was laid and the work carried on until the money in hand was exhausted. The building will soon be finished.

Leland Memorial Church in Havana, which works in connection with Candler and Buenavista Colleges, had an all-round good year, paying everything in full and having a little surplus with which to begin the new year. The morale of the colleges is fine and the enrollments but slightly less than the previous year. Central Church at Virtudes 10, Havana, has an enthusiastic group of young people who have made a valuable contribution to the gospel in song. Central Methodist school in Havana has worked under difficulties, but has good pros-

psects for the future. The English-speaking congregation continues to serve as formerly, but we cannot count on a permanent membership. Some of the best members have returned to the States during the past year.

Matanzas, which is economically one of the poorest cities in Cuba, has had a good year. The pastor has been very active in out-of-door preaching. A new congregation has been organized at Centro Cristiano. This evangelistic center under the direction of the Woman's Department is serving a large section of Matanzas most effectively. Irene Toland College continues to be one of the leading educational institutions of the city.

The Central District begins at Cardenas, where an improvement is noted. The pastor has also served Jovellanos with success. Colon and Pedro Betancourt as well as Aguada de Pasajeros and Abreus have not made any marked advance. Much of the mission work in Cienfuegos is carried on by a devoted group of young people and the teachers in Eliza Bowman College. The three Sunday schools have an average attendance of 225. Improvements have been made in the property. Eliza Bowman cannot advance until an additional building is put up on its splendid campus.

San Juan de los Yeras and Santa Clara suffered the loss of their pastor some months ago, but the laymen of Santa Clara carried on notably. Fomento and Baez show slight gains. At Trinidad improvements and enlargements were made in the chapel, and a new interest was created.

Moron has three Sunday schools. It is a circuit extending ninety miles east and west. In the city of Moron there are two Epworth Leagues and a missionary society. Evangelistic services are attended by the leading men of the place. There are two English-speaking appointments on the Moron circuit. La Gloria continues as an appointment with preaching in both English and Spanish and a Sunday school that ministers to children in both languages.

The Eastern District offers difficulties because of the hard economic conditions and the moving state of many of the people. However, in the Nuevitas charge one new congregation has been organized and the work in general revived. Camaguey has had two pastors during the year and for part of the time was without a pastor, so that the work has suffered.

At Holguin, Omaja, and Cacocum there is a fair attendance and good interest. In the region of Antilla, Preston, and Mayari the pastors have been active and have had the support of many loyal members. Sickness in the family of the pastor at Guantanamo and Jamaica has made that work difficult, but has also been the occasion for united effort on the part of the pastor and the members. New members have been received into the Church. There is an urgent need for a new parsonage at Santiago. The work in that city has produced some good results this year.

#### THE CUBA ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Cuba Annual Conference met in Cienfuegos, February 9-12, 1928, with Bishop Warren A. Candler presiding. It was a splendid meeting, and the spiritual tides were high. The boards did their work well in planning their activities for another year. The following is a summary of the statistical reports:

#### STATISTICAL REPORT

Number of districts.....	3
Pastoral charges.....	34
Number of societies.....	45
Local preachers.....	25
Members.....	5,123
Adults baptized.....	232
Infants baptized.....	374
Epworth Leagues.....	29
Epworth League members.....	701
Sunday schools.....	59
Officers and teachers.....	386
Pupils enrolled.....	4,485
Woman's Missionary Societies.....	11
Members.....	288
Educational institutions.....	7
Teachers.....	83
Students enrolled.....	942
Value of School property.....	\$617,108 00
Houses of worship.....	33
Value of houses of worship.....	\$354,900 00
Number of parsonages.....	23
Value of parsonages.....	\$122,000 00
Contributions:	
Foreign Missions.....	\$ 635 00
Home and Conference Missions.....	774 00

Church Extension.....	\$	135 00
Education.....		95 00
American Bible Society.....		70 00
General Conference Expenses.....		30 00
Woman's Missionary Society.....		1,069 00
Support of Ministry:		
Bishops.....		166 00
Presiding Elders.....		780 00
Preachers in charge.....		8,559 00
Grand total for all purposes.....		29,603 00
Centers of work:		
Havana, Cardenas, Matanzas, Herradura, Pinar del Rio, Santiago de las Vegas, Cienfuegos, Jovellanos, La Gloria, Moron, Santa Clara, Trinidad, Camaguey, Minas, Nuevitas, Antilla, Preston, Santiago de Cuba, Holguin, Isle of Pines.		

### Appointments

*Eastern District—Ignacio González, P. E.*

*Antilla and San German.*—Pedro José González

*Camaguey.*—American Congregation, Ben O. Hill.

*Cuban Congregation.*—Silvano Sanchez.

*Guantanamo Circuit.*—George D. Naylor.

*Holguin Circuit.*—Juan G. Munoz.

*Manzanillo.*—To be supplied.

*Mayari Circuit.*—Felipe Llera.

*Minas.*—Ramon Moraleda, supply.

*Nuevitas.*—Maximiliano Salvador.

*Preston, English-Speaking Congregation.*—W. E. Armstrong,  
supply.

*Santiago de Cuba.*—Ignacio Gonzalez.

*Pinson College.*—Ben O. Hill, principal.

*On Furlough.*—James R. Rhodes.

*Central District—O. K. Hopkins, P. E.*

*Cardenas.*—S. A. Neblett.

*Cienfuegos Circuit.*—O. K. Hopkins.

*Colon and Aguada de Pasajeros.*—Gerardo San Pedro.

*Fomento Circuit.*—Ray Ortiz de Leon.

*Jovellanos and Pedro Betancourt.*—Angel Virelles.

*La Gloria.*—Garfield Evans.

*Manicaragua Circuit.*—M. J. Rodriguez.

*Morón Circuit.*—Garfield Evans.

*Santa Clara Circuit.*—Joseph Thacker.

*Trinidad.*—Juan Milian, supply.

*Eliza Bowman College.*—Miss Frances B. Moling, principal; Miss Laura Lee, Miss Dreta Sharpe, and Miss Marie Crone, missionaries.

*Conference Superintendent of Sunday School Work.*—S. A. Neblett.

*On Furlough.*—J. A. Phillips.

*Western District*—W. K. Cunningham, P. E.

*Havana, American Congregation.*—Cecil V. Morris.

*Central Congregation.*—W. K. Cunningham; Flor F. Reyna, assistant.

*Herradura Circuit.*—J. G. Board.

*Hoyo Colorado Circuit.*—Prospero Guerra.

*Isle of Pines.*—A. H. Scudder, supply.

*Leland Memorial.*—H. B. Bardwell.

*Matanzas Circuit.*—Agustin Nodal.

*Pinar del Rio Circuit.*—Miguel Soto.

*Santiago de las Vegas.*—Prospero Guerra.

*Candler College.*—H. B. Bardwell, president; N. J. Castellanos, professor; B. F. Gilbert, professor and dean of Theological Department.

*Buenavista College.*—Miss Ione Clay, principal; Miss Mary Lou White and Miss Ethel Williamson, missionaries.

*Central Methodist School, Havana.*—W. K. Cunningham, principal.

*Irene Toland College, Matanzas.*—Miss Annie Churchill, principal; Miss Edith Bayne and Miss Julia Reed, missionaries; absent on furlough, Miss Clara Chalmers.

*Centro Cristiano, Matanzas.*—Miss Bertha Tucker, principal.

*El Evangelista Cubano.*—Luis Alonso, Director and Business Manager.

*Treasurer of the Conference.*—E. E. Clements; Cecil V. Morris, assistant.

*Secretary of Education.*—W. K. Cunningham.

*Student in Emory University.*—John J. Rutz.

*On Furlough.*—E. E. Clements.

*Transferred.*—R. L. Whitehead, to the South Georgia Conference; Victor P. Henry, to the Louisville Conference; L. H. Robinson, to the West Texas Conference.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

### INTRODUCTION

As in Belgium and Poland, the Southern Methodist Church first entered Czechoslovakia with a relief program immediately after the World War. Regular evangelistic work, however, did not begin until the spring of 1920, when the Rev. Joseph Dobes, a Czech preacher, pitched a large tent at Vrsovice, suburb of Prague, and began evangelistic preaching. Here the first Methodist congregation was formed, which has to-day grown into a Church of nearly 700 full members and more than 1,300 applicants. Other men connected with the early beginnings of the Church in Czechoslovakia were the Rev. J. P. Bartak, also a native Czech, and the Rev. C. T. Collyer. The Mission was established in 1922. Methodism is to-day represented in Czechoslovakia by 38 congregations, with 10,237 adherents.

At the Annual Conference meeting held at Pilsen, July, 1927, the Czechoslovak Mission ceased to exist and the Czechoslovak Annual Conference was organized by Bishop U. V. W. Darlington.

### Czechoslovakia

BY REV. D. P. MELSON

The new Republic of Czechoslovakia proclaimed its independence on October 28, 1918. Formerly it was a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is almost in the exact center of Europe and has an area of 56,300 square miles, about the size of the State of Illinois and almost as large as Georgia. Czechoslovakia is composed of five states—namely, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Slovakia, and Ruthenia. From east to west it is 625 miles long; from north to south it varies from 32 to 200 miles. Train schedules are slower than in America, but safer. On fast trains you will travel for twenty-six hours and thirty minutes in going from the western frontier to the eastern, not allowing for a stop-over in Prague. At the widest place from north to south you will travel by fast train five hours and forty-six minutes, again not allowing for a change in Prague. Among the thirty-six European countries Czechoslovakia is fifteenth

as to area, tenth as to population, and sixth as to density of population, having about 256 inhabitants to the square mile. For the most part it has natural boundary defenses of mountains and rivers.

The population of Czechoslovakia is about fourteen million, of whom there are six and one-half million Czechs, two million Slovaks, four million Germans, about one million Hungarians, four hundred and fifty thousand Ruthenians, and seventy-five thousand Poles. Of these, all but the Germans and Hungarians belong to the Slavic branch of the human family. Before the World War the Germans and the Hungarians were the ruling class; after the war the government came into the hands of the Czechs and Slovaks. The status of the racial minorities was from the beginning of the new republic better than in other new countries, and last year the Germans were given two cabinet places out of the total of fifteen.

In government Czechoslovakia is a republic, modeled partly after the United States and partly after France. Instead of having only two political parties, however, the number is legion, and seventeen of them have mustered sufficient strength to have representation in the parliament. There is equal suffrage for men and women, and voting is compulsory. Elections are always held on Sunday, and no intoxicants are sold on that day. President Thomas G. Masaryk is one of the outstanding statesmen of Europe and of the world. The Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Edward Benes, is one of the keenest diplomats in the world to-day.

Among the occupations agriculture stands first in the number of people engaged. The chief agricultural export is beet sugar. Other important products are all kinds of grain and live stock. In industry the mining of coal and iron comes first and the manufacture of iron and steel products. The manufacture of cotton, woolen, and linen cloth is extensive. Bohemian glass is world-famous. Politically and industrially Czechoslovakia is on a firm basis and gaining strength all the while.

#### RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS

As to religious conditions, the great majority of the people, perhaps seventy per cent, are still Roman Catholics. In Slovakia and Ruthenia they are superstitious and under the

control of the priests. The leaders of the republic in politics, business, and professions are for the most part not members of any Church. Briefly, it might be said that the highest classes are unbelievers, and the masses are in the main superstitious or at best merely formalists in their religion.

Bohemia has a long history of which it may well be proud, dating traditionally from the fifth century on to its golden age during the reign of Charles IV in the fourteenth century, who founded the Charles University in Prague. But the name that is dearest to the heart of every Czech is that of John Huss, the pre-reformation reformer, who was burned at the stake in Constance, Germany, on July 6, 1415. He had attacked the evils of Roman priestcraft and preached powerfully against the sins of his day. After his martyrdom his teachings were more powerful than ever; his followers called themselves Hussites, and the movement for religious freedom and the study of the Bible spread throughout the land. Bohemia and Moravia became Protestant lands under the protection of a powerful Protestant nobility. This freedom was put to an end, however, after the battle of White Mountain in 1621, and the twenty-seven leading Protestant noblemen were beheaded on Old Town Square in Prague.

After this the people were forbidden to read the Bible, the Czech Brethren were forbidden to gather for prayer and worship, and an era of severe persecution set in, as a result of which the Protestants either went out of the country into exile or outwardly renounced their faith. The last Bishop of the Czech and Moravian Brethren was John Amos Comenius. Three hundred years ago with a band of faithful followers he left his beloved fatherland in the dead of winter and went into exile.

This year that event is being commemorated in many ways. The two pictures that one finds most often in Czech Protestant homes are "Huss before the Council at Constance" and "Comenius Bidding Farewell to his Fatherland." These Moravians who went out under Comenius settled at Herrnhut, Germany, and founded the colony from which came Peter Böhler, and which Wesley visited just after his conversion. The spiritual debt which Wesley owed to the Moravians and Czechs we are attempting to pay back by our Methodist work in this land.

### METHODOLOGY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Immediately after the World War our Church opened relief work in Czechoslovakia. In the spring of 1920 the Rev. Joseph Dobes pitched a large tent in Vrsovice, a suburb of Prague, and began to do evangelistic preaching. People confessed Christ and asked if they might join the Methodist Church. Just as Wesley did not turn away from the first group of earnest seekers, so this company at Vrsovice was not rejected, and the first Methodist congregation was formed in Czechoslovakia. From that time the work has grown until there are now 38 congregations with 10,237 adherents.

At the conference held in Pilsen in July, 1927, our work in this republic ceased to be called a Mission and became the Czechoslovak Annual Conference. When the appointments were read it was evident that over half the preachers were sent to new charges. The results show that Providence was leading in it all, for the work has been quickened and advanced everywhere. The first District Conferences held in March, 1928, presided over by Bishop U. V. W. Darlington, gave inspiring reports of progress and enthusiasm. The most striking achievement since the conference in 1927 is the work at Usti nad Labem. Through the efforts of our poet-preacher, Joseph Matejka, our Church in this German industrial city has been brought from a low ebb to real enthusiasm and activity. In Vrsovice, the oldest and largest congregation in the republic, John Katouc has won the hearts of the people and is doing splendid constructive work. While on the whole it has not been a year of great expansion, because resources have been too limited, it has been a year of deepening and strengthening.

The Orphanage at Horni Pocernice is supported by the offerings of our people. We now have nineteen children in the home. Rev. J. P. Bartak, president of the Society for the Care of Orphans, and Joseph Zloch, superintendent of the orphanage, share the credit for the efficiency of the orphanage and the good name it has before the general public.

The Biblical Seminary, located at headquarters in Prague, is now in its sixth year. Ten preachers have completed the four-year course, and the enrollment this year is 17. There are 9 teachers on the faculty of the seminary.

The *Buditel*, our Czechoslovak monthly *Advocate*, wields a fine influence among our people, having a circulation of 2,500 copies each month.

### SOME OUTSTANDING PROBLEMS

1. *Giving*.—It is the aim on this field to build a self-supporting Methodist Church, but our progress toward this goal is necessarily slow. The total amount contributed for all purposes the last conference year was \$7,931.33. With a constituency of 10,237, including probationers and children, this makes an average amount from each person of about 78 cents. The great majority of our members are very poor people. I may say that we do not have a single member who owns an automobile, and a very small percentage own any property whatsoever. We have many poor widows with no source of income. As this is a Roman Catholic land, the people have not been accustomed to voluntary giving, and training them to give is up-hill work. The people throughout Czechoslovakia are taxed for the support of state Churches, and our people pay this tax too. The Roman Catholic Church is supported partly by these taxes, partly by income from their land and buildings (they have owned and still control large estates), and the rest comes from fees charged for funerals, baptisms, marriages, and special services for the dead. Voluntary offerings in the Roman Catholic Church are quite incidental. The Church can get on just as well without them. Therefore, when we urge voluntary offerings and the people live in extreme poverty, there must be the utmost tactfulness to avoid the charge that we are oppressing the poor.

2. *Preaching*.—We need more preachers and especially more capable preachers. Through our Biblical Seminary we are training young preachers for our Churches. So far, ten young men have graduated, but these men as well as the others now training in the seminary, with few exceptions, had only a grammar school education before coming to us. Later we shall be able to establish definite requirements and attract young men with better educational equipment. If we had the men and the money, our work in this land could be greatly extended and many new places could be occupied, places where there is no Protestant work of any kind.

3. *Lay Leadership*.—Next to more preachers, our greatest problem is the development of a capable local lay leadership. Marvelous progress has been made in Czechoslovakia, and we have some laymen who would do credit to any congregation at home. Our laymen are developing and have the interest of our Church at heart. The task of the immediate future is to organize lay activities, men's Bible classes, and Wesley Brotherhoods and to train the laymen for larger usefulness and richer experiences of His grace and power.

4. *Buildings*.—To give a permanent basis for the Methodist Church in this land, the greatest material need is to supply our congregations in all places where the work is well established with houses of worship. The people are too poor to undertake to solve this problem anywhere for themselves. Of our thirty-eight congregations only eighteen have church buildings. In four other places—namely, Sedlcany, Most, Moravska Ostrava, and Smecno—we own well-located building lots. In the other places we have no property whatever, but are dependent on rented halls, schoolrooms (in the few places where it is permitted), and, as a last resort, on cottage meetings in the homes of our people. In the case of the rented halls, it often happens with some of our best congregations that when the people reach the hall on Sunday they are told that there can be no services that day, as the hall is being used for a dance. The dance is more profitable, both because the owners can get a higher rent and because they can sell alcoholic drinks to the dancers. Whenever we have a nice church building of our own, it gives our work a different tone and opens the way to the so-called better class of people. When we erect a church building we do not appear to them just as some new traveling sect like the Mormons, but we are permanently established in the town to serve the people in the name of the Lord and through his gospel.

The Southern Methodist Church has work in the following important places in Czechoslovakia:

*Prague*, the capital of the republic, a city of about 800,000. Here we have a headquarters building with Biblical seminary and dormitory, a colportage department, editorial office of the *Krestansky Buditel* (Christian Advocate) and 3 churches, as follows:

Central Church, a large building in the center of the city having 154 full members and 264 applicants.

Vrsovice Church in Vrsovice, a suburb of Prague, where we own an apartment house in which we have established headquarters. Here the congregation consists of 687 full members and 1,361 applicants.

Stare Strasnice Church in another suburb of Prague, a new chapel with rooms for the pastor, having a congregation of 112 full members and 408 applicants.

*Pilsen*, an important industrial city in the western part of Czechoslovakia, of about 100,000. Here we have erected a large church building and home for the pastor. The congregation numbers 243 members and 737 applicants.

*Bratislava*, the capital of Slovakia, with a population of 100,000. Here we own no property, but have a congregation of 47 full members and 65 applicants.

*Moravská Ostrava*, an important industrial city with rich coal and iron mines in northeastern Bohemia near the Polish border, with a population of 170,000. Here we have a new work, and the city recently sold us a lot.

*Liberec*, population of 50,000, in northeastern Bohemia. A small congregation here and no property.

*Ceske Budejovice*, industrial city in south Bohemia, with 40,000 population. New work and no property owned. A congregation of 154 applicants.

*Usti Nad Labem*, population 40,000, industrial city in northwest Bohemia. Only 11 Church members and 154 applicants.

*Uzhgorod*, population 25,000. We own a house where we have established a small auditorium and house for the pastor.

*Litomerice*, population 15,000. An industrial city in northwest Bohemia. A congregation of 65 and 350 applicants.

*Jihlava*, population 15,000. Here we have a house where we have established an auditorium and an apartment for the pastor. A congregation of 71 and 126 applicants.

*Slany*, population 10,000, about 35 miles northwest of Prague. A small congregation and nearly 200 applicants

*Most*, an industrial city in northwest Bohemia, population 10,000. A congregation of 76 full members and 195 applicants.

*Vrutky*, in the western part of Slovakia. A small congregation.

*Klatovy*, in western Bohemia, population 6,000. A new work has been opened here.

*Trebon*, in southern Bohemia, population 5,000.

*Protivin*, in south Bohemia, a town of 4,000, where we have 151 full members and 459 applicants.

*Velvary*, about 30 miles northwest of Prague, with a population of 4,000. Here we have a new church building and a congregation of 111 and 275 applicants.

*Sedlacany*, about 100 miles south of Prague, a city of 4,000, where we own a lot and expect to build. A congregation here of 379 applicants.

Other towns where we are at work are: *Tyn Nad Vltovou*, *Zlonice*, *Sedlec N.D.* *Wilsonove*, *Bechyne*, *Sered Nad Vahom*, *Lomnice Nad Luznice*, *Smechno*, *Straz Nad Nezarfou*, *Myto U Rokycan*, *Bernatice U. Tabora*, *Mukarov*.

#### THE CZECHOSLOVAK CONFERENCE

At the Annual Conference held at Pilsen, Czechoslovakia, July 6-8, 1927, the Czechoslovak Mission ceased to exist and the Czechoslovak Annual Conference was organized by Bishop U. V. W. Darlington. The statistics and appointments follow:

##### STATISTICS

Number of districts.....	3
Pastoral charges.....	31
Societies.....	38
Local preachers.....	29
Members.....	2,700
Probationers.....	7,537
Adults baptized.....	3
Infants baptized.....	129
Epworth Leagues.....	18
Epworth League members.....	304
Sunday schools.....	36
Officers and teachers.....	96
Pupils enrolled.....	1,754
Woman's Missionary Societies.....	21
Members.....	437
Institutions (Biblical Seminary).....	1
Teachers.....	9
Students.....	19
Value of property.....	\$120,000 00
Orphanage.....	1

Officers and teachers.....	2
Children in orphanage.....	15
Money expended.....	\$ 1,540 00
Value of property.....	\$ 22,500 00
Contributions:	
Foreign Missions.....	\$ 84 97
Home and Foreign Missions.....	84 97
Church Extension.....	36 19
Education.....	29 49
American Bible Society.....	9 88
General Conference Expense.....	7 90
Woman's Missionary Society.....	889 05
Support of the ministry:	
Bishops.....	44 46
Preachers in Charge.....	518 82
Conference claimants.....	37 73
Superannuate Endowment Fund.....	106 00
Grand total contributions.....	\$ 7,931 33
Houses of worship.....	18
Value.....	\$186,912 00
Parsonages.....	15
Value.....	\$ 32,319 50

### Appointments

*Central District—D. P. Melson (1), P. E.*

*Mukarov.*—Vaclav Hlavacek (1), supply.

*Slany and Zlonice.*—Frantisek Cadek (2), supply.

*Smečno.*—Jaroslav Veverka (2), supply.

*Stránsnice and Zábehlice.*—Josef Kulich (1), supply.

*Velvary.*—Jaroslav Korf (2), supply.

*Vršovice.*—Jan Kotouc (1).

*Treasurer of Mission.*—D. P. Melson.

*Missionaries to Poland.*—F. C. Woodard, C. T. Hardt, John Witt.

*Eastern District—Joseph Dobes (1), P. E.*

*Bratislava.*—Victor Martincek (2), supply.

*Jihlava.*—Karel Nicek (5), supply.

*Moravská Ostrava.*—Vaclav Hunaty (2).

*Sered.*—Eduard Szabo (2), supply.

*Ushorod and Mukacevo.*—Josef Zakoucky (1).

*Vrutky.*—Ondřej Rumpel (2), supply.

*Zilina Circuit.*—Jan Galad (1), supply.

*Conference Secretary of Woman's Work.*—Mrs. Joseph Dobes.

*District Colporteurs.*—Karel Drahorad, Jakub Tobola.

*North and West Bohemia District—Joseph Paul Bartak (3),  
P. E.*

*Klatovy.*—Rudolf Luhan (1), supply.

*Liberec.*—Vaclav Hora (1), supply.

*Litomerice.*—Vaclav Hejlek (1), supply.

*Most.*—Ladislav Schneider (3), supply.

*Myto.*—Vaclav Hoffman (1), supply.

*Pilsen.*—J. P. Bartak (1); junior preacher to be supplied.

*Protivin and Netolice.*—Ferdinand Wagner (1).

*Usti and Lovosice.*—Josef Matejka (1), supply.

*Chaplain of Orphanage.*—Josef Zloch ( ), supply.

*Conference Secretary of Epworth League.*—Mrs. J. P. Bartak.

*Southern District—Vaclav Vancura (1), P. E.*

*Bechyne.*—Jaroslav Kucera (1), supply.

*Bernartice and Milevsko.*—Joachim Erlebach (2), supply.

*Budejovice.*—Josef Prihonsky (1), supply.

*Central Church, Prague.*—Vaclav Vancura (1); junior preacher to be supplied.

*Lomnice.*—Jan Hunaty (3).

*Sedlcany.*—Frantisek Belada (1).

*Sedlec.*—Metodej Hejlek (1), supply.

*Straz.*—Rudolf Hromadko (2), supply.

*Trebon.*—Jan Leidorf (3), supply.

*Tyn.*—Josef Kocourek (2), supply.

*Conference Sunday School Secretary.*—Mrs. Vaclav Vancura.

*Biblical Seminary.*—D. P. Melson, Director, J. P. Bartak, Joseph Dobes, Vaclav Vancura, teachers.

*Editor of "Krestansky Buditel."*—Joseph Dobes.

## JAPAN

### INTRODUCTION

SOUTHERN Methodism entered Japan in 1886, when the movement toward the acceptance of Christianity and Western ideas was at its height in that country. Work was begun by Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Lambuth, Dr. and Mrs. W. R. Lambuth, and Rev. and Mrs. O. A. Dukes, who were sent from the China Mission and who reached Kobe in July, 1886. The Mission was formally organized on September 17, 1886, by Bishop A. W. Wilson. Early additions to these forces were Miss Nannie B. Gaines, Rev. C. B. Moseley, and Rev. B. W. Waters, who went out the first year. They were soon followed by Dr. and Mrs. S. H. Wainright and Dr. and Mrs. J. C. C. Newton. Sufficient progress was made to justify the organization of an Annual Conference in 1892. In 1907 the Japan Methodist Church was set up, Bishop A. W. Wilson and Dr. W. R. Lambuth representing Southern Methodism at the opening session of the new body.

There have been three Bishops of the Japan Methodist Church, the present incumbent, Bishop K. Usaki, having been a member of a Southern Methodist congregation.

Bishop W. N. Ainsworth is presiding Bishop in charge of Southern Methodist interests in Japan during the 1926-30 quadrennium.

### Japan

BY DR. J. T. MEYERS

Japan is made up of many islands—three thousand according to some statements—but the large islands are only four. The main island—Hondo as it is called—is about 1,150 miles long as railroads run, lying between the 34th and 41st degrees of north latitude. It averages about one thousand miles in width and runs north and south down to Tokyo, swerving off to the west so that the southern portion, in which our work lies, is almost east and west. There is a mountain range running through this island as high in places as ten thousand feet. This very distinctly separates the east from the west coast,

and because of the milder seasons on the east coast—or in our section the south coast—that side has the great centers of population. The west coast is sometimes bitter cold in the short winter season and heavy snows fall, while the milder side of the range suffers but little from cold. Picture Japan superimposed upon the map of the United States and this main island would run from New York to about Richmond, Va., north and south, and then swerve to the west so that the lower portion would reach about to Memphis, Tenn., or Little Rock, Ark., the widest part not reaching farther west than Baltimore, and you can get a very fair idea of Hondo.

The work of the Japan Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, lies in the lower third of this main island and also along the shores and slightly inland on the island of Kyushiu to the south and on Shikoku to the east, two other of Japan's four large islands. The work all lies between the 33d and 35th degrees of north latitude, where the winters are mild and the summers hot. The climate is like that found in the region between Dallas, Tex., and Muskogee, Okla., or between Charleston, S. C., and Fayetteville, N. C., and if you were to travel on a line drawn through our various mission stations the distance would be over seven hundred miles.

The Lambuths picked out this territory in 1886 when they were transferred from the China Mission to open work in Japan, largely because no other Methodist Mission was at work here. The territory is rich in farming and fishing interests—the line runs almost entirely around the Inland Sea—as well as in mining and manufacturing interests and is densely populated. The Osaka-Kyoto-Kobe section has developed until in commerce and manufacturing it is Japan's most important center. Kobe is said to do the largest import and export business of any Pacific port. The entire population in the section where our Mission is at work must be well over 20,000,000.

#### METHODISM IN JAPAN

Our work as laid out by the Lambuths had Osaka, Kobe, and Hiroshima in Hondo, Oita in Kyushiu, and Matsuyama in Shikoku as the main outline points. To-day there are fourteen cities in which our missionaries reside and from which work is carried on as centers, besides a work for the Japanese along

the east coast of Korea for 300 miles with half a dozen or more centers there.

At Hiroshima a school for girls was begun early, which to-day has over 700 students in primary, high school, and college departments, besides 225 children in the five kindergartens in the city. This work since 1927 has been under the Woman's Department of the Board of Missions. The Hiroshima Girls' School holds a high place among mission educational institutions and is gaining the best of government recognition. Its best future contribution may be the sending out of teachers with Christian influence into the schools of Japan, though this feature has not yet fully developed.

At Kobe a school for boys was started in a small way, which operated for a while as a high school and a theological school. Then the Canadian Methodist Mission about 1908 joined forces with the Japan Methodist Church, but up to the present the school is supported by the two co-operating missions—namely, the Canadian Methodist Mission and the Southern Methodist Mission. Now two other departments have been added, the College of Commerce and the Literary Department. This institution is Kwansei Gakuin, one of the largest schools in Japan, with nearly or quite 2,000 students enrolled in its four departments. From this school a rich stream of preaching talent has poured out into the work of the Japan Church. The Kwansei Gakuin property is set down in our records as valued at yen 1,330,000 for our half, but it is actually being sold for yen 1,600,000 for our half. This school is to move farther out into the district between Kobe and Osaka and will build anew on a plat containing about sixty acres—two and one-half times its present acreage—and it is to have from the sale of the present plant an endowment fund of yen 1,000,000, which will be useful when the university department is organized and when the Japan Church finally takes over the work.

Up to 1915 the work among the women of Japan was carried on by the General Board, but since that time it has been under the Woman's Department. The Lambuth Training School for Christian workers was built in Osaka with Centenary money at a cost of over yen 400,000. It is gaining a place of influence in that city of 2,000,000, and the graduate workers in church and kindergarten work are scattered all over western Japan.

A social service department is being developed, and Miss Williams is finding entry into many big factories with the gospel message.

The woman's work at three centers besides Hiroshima—namely, Kobe, Oita, and Kure—is a great help to the Church. In Kobe they have the Palmore Woman's English Institute, a business school for girls, who have lately been much in demand in Japan for office and commercial work. There are about 195 taking the course, and the school is almost self-supporting except for the salaries of the missionary teachers.

In Kobe there is also the Palmore Institute for young men, operated under the direction of the General Board. This is a night school for the study of English by the business men and boys of Japan and has an average enrollment of over 400, with a long waiting list. Some of our visitors from America declare that this is one of the most interesting and promising pieces of work that our Mission is carrying on. This work also is self-supporting except for the salaries of the missionaries.

Fraser Institute at Hiroshima is another night school for men operated by the General Board. This school is doing a fine work.

In Kobe there is also a work for students, of whom there are large numbers in the city. It is called the East Kobe Student Center, and, working somewhat after the Y. M. C. A. methods, it does much good among the young business men of that city.

The Department of Woman's Work maintains evangelistic centers at Oita, Kure, and Kobe and also supports 16 kindergartens, where are enrolled some 697 children.

#### PRESENT-DAY OPPORTUNITIES

Besides the institutional work which is carried on with evangelistic intent, the work of the Church is prospering steadily, though not with any general turning of the Japanese to Christianity. An increase in Church membership of about 10 to 12 per cent annually, as statistics show, and a very general recognition of the value of Christianity to the nation is about all that we can report. This latter recognition has some very gratifying features, such as the welcome accorded in many schools to Christians with a definite religious message and the opportunities given to Christian leaders from abroad of presenting a

definite gospel message, even more times than they can take advantage of them. This is a great change of heart toward Christianity, and it offers opportunities to all workers. The Churches are not equipped for a strong aggressive movement to press this advantage, as the great concern of most of them in recent years has been to attain self-support and to hold their own financially. However, there is a growing spirit of evangelism abroad in the Japan Methodist Church to-day and a declared purpose to push forward. The welcome given to the gospel message in these days does not seem to be adversely affected by such things as the American Exclusion Law, though the Japanese feel keenly the stigma of inferiority that that law placed upon them. The National Church, however, has become so well established in the minds of the people as a Japanese institution that foreign movements even among "Christian nations" are not likely to have adverse affect on the work of evangelism. This much of gain can be counted on from the autonomy of the Church in Japan.

The three missions coöperating with the Japan Methodist Church have much pioneer work committed to them. Evangelistic work has been done thus far mostly in large towns and cities, and the villages and country places are almost untouched. There is an open field in them for missionary work. Unless the missionaries do it, it will long remain undone, even though there are some in the native Church alive to the problem. The missionaries can lead in this needed work, although in its final success it will need to be carried on by the nationals themselves. The reasons why this has not been done in Japan as it seems to have been in Korea are as follows: First, the country places were closed to missionary endeavor in the early days, and having entered the towns the problems there took all the time and strength which the scanty force of missionaries could muster. Second, there has been so much institutional work done in Japan that the force of missionaries that could be spared for evangelistic efforts has never been as large in proportion to the population in Japan as it has been in Korea or India. The work in Japan has been carried on more like that in China, or even Turkey. Third, the villages in Japan are "hide-bound" in their community spirit, so that strangers and strange messages do not find easy access to these people. The missionaries

have followed the line of least resistance in the city and town work. Fourth, Japan's religions are well organized, and the priests in country places have been able to influence public opinion against Christianity, which was outlawed for centuries as a dangerous teaching. The strong spirit of nationalism has aided the opponents of Christianity at this point.

The time seems ripe now for an aggressive movement to carry the gospel to every corner of Japan. It will take courage and self-sacrifice of a high degree on the part of the missionaries and the native Church to carry out such a crusade, as well as the hearty coöperation of the Mission Boards abroad, with a resolute determination to put the emphasis in Japan missionary work on evangelism hereafter. Given these, under God's guidance the thing can be done. It will be necessary to count well the cost before going into such a campaign, but it would perhaps eventuate in making Japan a Christian nation.

During the past year an experiment in tent evangelization has been made among the separated peoples in some of the rural districts of Japan with splendid success. The tent is never pitched in any village where there is a Church organization, but always near enough to some Church in a neighboring village to secure a number of volunteer lay workers. This work has provided for such a Church a practical training school in direct missionary work, and it has been a revelation to the native Christians to find what they can do themselves to evangelize their fellow Japanese. The non-Christians are greatly influenced by the spirit of these nonprofessional workers.

#### CO-OPERATION

The missionary work of our Church in Japan is carried on in coöperation with the Japan Methodist Church. That Church has skeleton occupation of the empire except Formosa to-day. Strategic points are occupied from Saghelin through the island kingdom proper to the Liuchos and into Korea and Manchuria as far as Harbin. The organization of Churches is pretty mu h as it is in America, where regular Sunday services are held and a Church membership built up. There are 86 self-supporting Churches—that is, Churches which can pay all their local expenses and give at least 70 yen a month to their pastor. They pay heavy assessments to the connectional and Conference

boards besides these expenses. The total number of churches and preaching places, including both those of the Japan Church and of the coöperating missions, is about 350. The membership is about 30,000. They paid for yearly expenses last year yen 335,000, or an average of nearly \$6 a member. However, as many of the 30,000 are not active members, the average annual contribution per member must have been much larger.

The missions whose work are included in the above statistics work in the same general territory as the native Board of Missions and the self-supporting Churches. There are approximately 130 Churches in the Japan Methodist Church which receive no aid from American mission boards. This leaves 220 mission Churches and preaching places, approximately one-third of which belong to our Southern Methodist Mission. The Churches under the native Board of Missions are for the most part provided with church buildings and parsonages, but a large proportion of the mission work is carried on in rented buildings, never well suited for congregational gatherings. Next to country evangelization, the second great need of the work in Japan is to provide simple houses of worship in which it may be possible for a congregation to go on to self-support. If this could be widely done it would greatly strengthen the growth of the Christian Church in Japan. This would be one of the greatest possible helps to the actual establishment of the Church, as distinguished from just spreading the gospel. First evangelize and then establish. There ought to be some way for this to be done.

### Country Tent Evangelism

A New Feature of Southern Methodist Work in Japan

BY REV. W. J. CALLAHAN

From seventy-five to eighty per cent of the population of Japan is said to be rural.

Because of the limits of both residence and travel for the first generation of missionaries in modern Japan, this large portion of the people was left practically untouched, and even until recently, on account of the problems of finance and manning, little improvement has come, and the towns and villages are still largely unevangelized.

Added to the difficulty presented by *physical separation* is

that which is greater, *spiritual separation*. Country people here as everywhere are conservative. There is also a greater clinging together of the people of communities and consequently a corresponding difficulty for any outsider to gain their confidence and get a hearing, even though he be a Japanese. He is a "yonder-man," and that has always been reason enough for holding him at arm's length. Our problem is the bridging of this *gap of space and spirit* setting the country man off.

Some years ago we conceived the possibility of reaching these more or less separated populations with an entirely new approach, and one, moreover, that, taking into account their peculiar psychology, would insure the widest and most open-minded hearing for the gospel message. In order to insure success, this method required a fairly large assembly tent and complete camping outfit that would enable us with a good staff of workers to go into a new community and, self-contained as to living, put on for a week or ten days an all-round Christian program. This plan would involve some outlay for overhead expense as well as about \$500 for the original outlay. It was in 1926 before we were able, through the generosity of a friend of another Church, to begin to work out plans for what we call the *Ehime Tent Dendokai*.

#### LOCATION

In planning this new method of extension evangelism, we early resolved not to use it where there was *any Church organization*, yet near enough to some Church (1) to secure plenty of volunteer lay workers; and (2) to provide for such a Church a *practical training school in direct missionary work*. I have adhered to this decision and deem it to have been wise, for it is a revelation to the Japanese Christians to find what *they* can do and the wonderful joy there is in doing; and the non-Christians in seeing this work are greatly moved by the spirit of these nonprofessional workers. One government school principal said to me of it: "It is the most wonderful thing I ever saw. Only what you have" (meaning Christ) "could do it." I will go only to such places where there is a Church which will co-operate.

#### PREPARATIONS AND INTRODUCTIONS

Having decided upon the place where we will put on a cam-

paign, we secure, months before the time if possible, the choicest site anywhere in the neighborhood for a camp and set up a board, stating that on a certain day of a certain month a tent will be pitched on that spot and a week of special Christian programs will be conducted. Following closely upon this, we put the most attractive posters possible (we never use anything undignified) in all places throughout the countryside where many people pass, stating the same thing.

Also explicit printed circulars are sent out to every hamlet in the whole township, covering an area of many square miles. These state that there will be a daily Bible school for children each afternoon and special meetings for adults in the evening, giving a brief statement of purposes and what we offer. We leave them at each house, largely through the help of the public schools and the Young Men's Associations. (The members of this association help to set up camp without compensation.)

As part of this first step, right along with the local advertisement propaganda, we go after personal and direct contacts. Early in the movement, through talking over our purposes with the governor of the Ken and the heads of departments in the Kencho, telling them of our equipment and hope to coöperate with local agencies all over the Ken for spiritual uplift, we secured their approval as well as interest; therefore when we are going into a new place I get letters of introduction from the proper department heads to local leaders in the place where we are going, and these secure for us an honored reception. With these introductions I call personally together with the Japanese preacher and a local representative layman. Our reception is usually a marvel to them. Through the mayor and town officials we get any site we wish, barring none, the loan of tables, chairs, and such things as we find inconvenient to carry from Matsuyama; the chief of police knows many ways in which to make things run smoothly; the school principal advertises our meetings freely, thus adding prestige; the presidents of the Young Men's Association and of the Woman's Patriotic Association open doors in their own particular fields, and Buddhist and Shinto priests seem to feel it will be best for their own particular interests to keep quiet.

### ATTITUDE OF APPROACH

Our whole attitude of approach is: (1) Assuming that all are longing for a higher and better spiritual plane of living, and believing that when they have had a chance to hear the message that we bring *they will find what they want in that*; (2) making it plain from the beginning that the choice must be theirs, since after we shall have done our best during one week to make plain what Christ has to offer we will go no further, until they take some stand and make it possible. This I make very clear in my address on the opening night.

All through the week we invite different people for meals in the tent mess, and we are ourselves invited into homes and schools for courtesies.

### STAFF AND PROGRAM

Besides myself, my wife, a cook, a chauffeur, and a janitor my staff consists of one main preacher, two assistant preachers one of whom shall be superintendent of the daily Bible school, a Bible woman, and five or six lay workers from the near-by church, who usually vary each day.

The daily program consists of (1) breakfast at 8 A.M. (either foreign or Japanese food), (2) morning worship and staff council, following immediately, (3) house to house visitation or visiting of schools or special individuals until noon, (4) dinner at 12:30 (foreign food), (5) rest until 2:30 P.M., (6) Daily Bible School, 3 P.M., (7) supper at 6 P.M. (Japanese food), (8) prayer for night service at 7:15 P.M., (9) evening preaching at 7:30 P.M. The preaching service begins with a short talk by one of the assistant preachers and is followed by a progressive serial sermon by the principal preacher. We usually close about 10 P.M., as the people are in no hurry to go home. People look after their own foot-wear, a sheet of paper having been given them for this purpose by the usher. Each night as they leave they are given a simple gospel tract.

### HOW RECEIVED

How has this work been received? First of all, the Bible School, thanks to the friendly attitude of the school authorities, is always taken seriously by the children; so we not only have all we can handle, but they are respectful and well behaved.

Public school teachers have complimented the management and quality of teaching. We usually have four grades and teach them wherever we can. We are cordially received wherever we go, either in offices, in schools, or elsewhere in the neighborhood. As for our evening meetings, our tent with a capacity of about 300 is well crowded. We usually have from 200 to 300 every night regardless of weather, and I have never seen in any Church more earnest, serious attention than we have had everywhere. We try to follow the principle, *as easy of approach as a tent should be and as dignified as a cathedral*, and the people respond.

We have held series of meetings at several different places, each quite different from the others, but the same general attitude has been observed. We do not emphasize expressed decisions, but only ask on the next to the last night that those who have decided to go on shall give in their names and addresses so that we may keep in touch with them. This is in order that we may ask them to remain for an after-meeting on the last night to plan for future arrangements, though we may have been having after-meetings as conditions seem to call for them, night after night for the instruction of inquirers. At Nyugawa, the first place we had our meeting, 37 inquirers were enrolled; at Tobe, a village near Matsuyama, something over 50; and at Nomura, the last place, 70 inquirers. We have told them that it depended on them whether meetings were to be carried on later; this would be done if they furnished a meeting place and cared for the preacher when he came to instruct them. Wide-awake meetings are keeping up at each place and give promise of permanence. I know of no method, regardless of time, that would give equal results in such places.

#### MISSION MEETING

The forty-second annual session of the Japan Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was held at the Mission House in Kobe, November 18-22, 1927, with Bishop W. N. Ainsworth presiding. Salient facts about the work and the appointments for the year are as follows:

Number of districts.....	3
Pastoral charges.....	24
Societies.....	102
Members.....	3,128

Probationers.....	172
Adults baptized.....	321
Infants baptized.....	72
Number of Sunday schools.....	119
Officers and teachers.....	362
Pupils enrolled.....	6,614
Number of Wesley Endeavor Societies (Epworth Leagues).....	47
Members.....	728
Educational institutions.....	6
Teachers.....	180
Students enrolled.....	3,748
Value of property.....	\$1,240,450 00
Houses of worship.....	31
Contributions:	
For support of the ministry.....	\$ 5,892 00
For all purposes.....	24,178 00

### Appointments

*Kobe District*—J. T. Meyers, *Superintendent*

*Kyoto Circuit*.—H. M. Waters.

*Fukushima Church, Osaka*—J. T. Meyers.

*Osaka Circuit*.—J. T. Meyers.

*Ashiya-Toyonaka Circuit*.—J. T. Meyers.

*Oishi Circuit*.—H. P. Jones.

*Hyonan Church*.—J. T. Meyers.

*Himeji Circuit*.—P. L. Palmore.

*Kobe Student Work (Ai Rin Kwai)*.—J. T. Meyers.

*Kwansei Gakuin*.—T. H. Haden, N. S. Ogburn, H. P. Jones, Sterling Fisher, J. J. Mickle.

*Palmore Institute*.—J. S. Oxford, Principal; J. Paul Reed (part time for language study), Miss C. R. Porter.

*Christian Literature Society (Tokyo)*.—S. H. Wainright.

*Shoju Kindergarten*.—Miss M. M. Cook.

*On Furlough*.—S. E. Hager, W. K. Matthews, Roy Smith.

### WOMAN'S WORK

*Palmore Woman's English Institute*.—Miss Myra P. Anderson, Principal; Miss M. E. Rowland.

*Lambuth Training School for Christian Workers*.—Miss M. M. Cook, Miss Mabel Whitehead, Miss A. B. Williams (city evangelistic work), Miss Blanche Hager, Miss Anne Peavy.

*Evangelistic Work*, Kyoto.—Miss Ida M. Worth.

*Lambuth Memorial Kindergarten*, Kobe.—Miss M. M. Cook.

*Hiroshima District*—W. A. Wilson, Superintendent

*Okayama Circuit*.—W. A. Wilson.

*Onomichi-Tokuyama Circuit*.—S. M. Hilburn.

*Hiroshima Circuit*.—J. B. Cobb.

*Kure Circuit*.—S. A. Stewart.

*Fukushima Settlement Work*.—S. A. Stewart.

*Yanai-Oshima Circuit*.—W. R. Weakley.

*Tokuyama-Mitajiri Circuit*.—W. R. Weakley.

*Shimonoseki Circuit*.—W. R. Weakley.

*Work for Japanese in Korea*.—S. M. Hilburn.

*Fraser Institute*.—J. B. Cobb, Principal.

*Hiroshima Girls' School*.—Miss N. B. Gaines.

*On Furlough*.—G. L. Waters, Miss Nellie Bennett.

#### WOMAN'S WORK

*Hiroshima Girls' School*.—S. A. Stewart, Principal; Miss K. Shannon, Miss C. B. Stevens, Miss Manie Towson.

*Kindergarten Work*, Hiroshima.—Miss Lois Maddux.

*Zen Rin Kwan*, Kure.—Miss Mary Searcy, Head Resident; Miss Mary Finch.

*Matsuyama District*—W. J. Callahan, Superintendent

*Matsuyama Circuit and N. Iyo Circuit*.—W. J. Callahan.

*Uwajima Circuit*.—W. J. Callahan.

*Oita and Amabe Circuits*.—T. W. B. Demaree.

*Beppu Circuit*.—T. W. B. Demaree.

*Nakatsu Circuit*.—I. L. Shaver.

*Buzen Circuit*.—I. L. Shaver.

*On Furlough*.—J. W. Frank, Arva C. Floyd.

#### WOMAN'S WORK

*Airin Kwan*, Oita.—Miss Mozelle Tumlin, Head Resident; Miss Sallie Carroll (Language Study).

*Evangelistic Work*, Beppu.—Miss Mozelle Tumlin.

*Language Study*.—Miss Ruth Field, Miss Octavia Clegg, Miss Lois Cooper.

*On Furlough*.—Miss Ethel Newcomb, Miss I. L. Shannon, Miss Katherine Johnson, Miss Annette Gist, Miss Charlie Holland.

## KOREA

### INTRODUCTION

THE establishment of Southern Methodist missionary work in Korea differs from its beginning in any other country, for the first missionaries came into that land upon urgent request of a Korean nobleman, sent through Baron T. H. Yun, one-time student at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., and Emory College. In 1897, when Bishop E. R. Hendrix and Dr. C. F. Reid, who had served for twenty years as a missionary to China, entered Korea to look over the prospects for a mission, Baron Yun was Vice Minister of Education in the cabinet of the Korean king. In spite of the troubled conditions of the country at that time, the king received these representatives of the Church most cordially and urged them to send teachers into Korea. Baron Yun gave them every aid possible and preached the first formal sermon of the new mission in 1897. With the exception of the Belgian Congo, Korea is the only country that our Methodist missionaries have entered with the full favor and support of the government.

Other names connected with the early work on this field are: Dr. R. A. Hardie, Dr. W. G. Cram, Dr. J. B. Ross, Dr. C. G. Hounshell, Rev. J. L. Gerdine, and Dr. W. T. Reid.

The Korea Annual Conference was organized in 1918 by Bishop W. F. McMurry. Bishop H. A. Boaz was in charge of this work from 1922-26. For the 1926-30 quadrennium Korea lies in the episcopal area of Bishop W. N. Ainsworth.

### Korea

BY REV. C. N. WEEMS

For purposes of rapid and economical evangelization, the field in Korea was early divided among the six denominations represented in this country. These denominations are the four branches of Presbyterians and the two branches of Methodists. The territory allotted to our Southern Methodist Church is in the central part of the country and extends from east to west the entire width of the peninsula. It comprises about one and one quarter million people out of the total population of seventeen million in Korea.

### MISSION STATIONS

Our Mission stations are located at five centers: Seoul, Songdo, Wonsan, Choon Chun, and Chul Won. In Seoul, the capital city, the Northern Presbyterians and Northern Methodists both have work in addition to our own. In Wonsan the Canadian Presbyterians have an important station alongside of ours. In the other three cities—Songdo, Choon Chun, and Chul Won—our Mission has the field to itself.

### UNION WORK

We are united with other denominations in the Severance Hospital and Medical College and in the Chosen Christian College, and with the Northern Methodists in the Union Theological Seminary. All of these institutions are located at Seoul. One Bible Society serves all Korea; one Christian Literature Society publishes the *Christian Messenger*, edits and publishes the Sunday school lessons, together with many other books and tracts. The Federal Council of Missionaries fosters work for Korean students in Tokyo and Osaka, Japan, directs social service work in Korea, and publishes in English the *Korea Mission Field*.

### OUR MISSION INSTITUTIONS

Our Church has in Songdo the Songdo Higher Common School for boys, Ivey Hospital, and several primary schools for boys. In Seoul we have the City Mission hall, the Pierson Memorial Bible Institute, which trains native workers for Christian service, and primary schools for boys; while in Wonsan we have the Wonsan Christian Hospital and several primary schools. These institutions are all supported by the General Department of the Board of Missions.

During the past year the Songdo Higher Common School had an enrollment of 360, with 17 members in the faculty—2 American missionaries, 2 Japanese teachers, and 13 Koreans. In this school many Christian students earn a living and an education at the same time by working part time in the Textile Department, where the famous Korean Mission cloth is made and other well-known fabrics. This institution is an evangelistic as well as an educational plant for men.

Under the Department of Woman's Work the following schools for Korean girls are operated:

Carolina Institute at Seoul, founded in 1899 and enrolling 677 students and having a faculty of 28—2 American teachers and 26 nationals.

Holston Institute at Songdo, with a total enrollment of 786, divided as follows: High school, 290; primary, 298, kindergarten, 200. The faculty of the three departments consists of 5 American teachers and 37 nationals.

Lucy Cuninggim Girls' School at Wonsan, founded in 1903 now enrolling 138 students and having a faculty of 2 missionaries and 9 nationals.

Mary Helm School at Songdo, an industrial school founded in 1907 and enrolling 85 students.

Frances Hitch Primary School at Wonsan, with 410 enrolled.

Union Bible Training School at Seoul, where 53 women are enrolled in training for Christian service.

The woman's Department also supports social evangelistic work at Seoul and Songdo and city evangelistic work in Wonsan, Chul Won, and Choon Chun. District evangelistic work is carried on by workers who superintend the Bible women and the day schools for girls. The Department of Woman's Work has 31 missionaries at work in Korea.

Among the most important evangelistic agencies of the Church in Korea are the keulpangs, or ungraded primary schools in remote rural districts. The educational facilities provided by the government in Korea are very inadequate, and thousands of children are beyond the reach of any public school. Therefore our Church has established in isolated villages where we have congregations these little keulpangs—103 in all, 52 for boys and 51 for girls—and in them are enrolled more than 2,600 children. The cost of one of these keulpangs is almost negligible, as most of the expense of the school is borne by the Koreans themselves. For the small sum of \$3 to \$8 a month, we have the privilege of appointing a Christian teacher and establishing a Sunday school. As a result many of these children learn Christian ideals and principles, and the parents become friendly to the Church, which is helping to educate their little ones.

#### ORGANIZATION

The Korea Conference was organized in 1918 by Bishop W.

F. McMurry. It consists at present of six districts, two of which are presided over by Korean presiding elders. There are 69 charges, comprising 276 Churches, and 105 preaching places. A preacher and a Bible woman are assigned to each circuit or station.

In Wonsan there are three city churches; in Chul Won, one; in Seoul, six; in Choon Chun, one; and in Songdo, four. These are in the main self-supporting and, with the exception of those in Wonsan and of one in Seoul, are well housed. They are all well organized with boards of finance, Sunday schools, and other activities.

#### MINISTERIAL SUPPLY

The Korea Conference has a good supply of promising young preachers. Out of fourteen station charges, ten are filled by young men at the present time. A large percentage of the circuit preachers are graduates of the Seminary and at least on trial in the Conference. Out of 93 preachers, 16 of whom are assigned to special departments of work in evangelistic plants, schools, or hospitals, four on furlough, four appointed to study in America, and 69 on circuits and stations, there are only 19 "supplies."

#### MISSIONARIES

In 1922 there were 25 missionaries under the General Board on the field (including furloughs), and the Mission estimated that eight more were needed. At present there are but 15 (including furloughs), less than half the number estimated as needed six years ago. So diminished are our forces (as are those of the Northern Methodists) that the Union Theological Seminary had to discontinue work during the spring term, awaiting the return of missionaries now on furlough. There are at this writing ten vacant missionary residences on the five stations. We have lost from the field, during the past five or six years, twelve men. The time of those who remain is necessarily taken up, more than is best, with committees, property, and business affairs. There are at present but five men engaged in strictly evangelistic work in our Mission. There are but three doctors on the field, all of whose furloughs fall within two years. The situation is serious and should command the attention of all those interested in mission work in Korea.

### THE ECONOMIC SITUATION AND SELF-SUPPORT

Lately our Church finances have fallen off considerably. This situation is due to a number of causes, among which may be mentioned the removal of the encouragement of the Centenary organization on the field, the repeated floods, and successive famine years which have resulted in the present hard economic conditions in Korea, and the influence of a Bolshevik spirit in the attitude of the public toward the Church. The people, especially in the country districts, have become very much impoverished in late years. One of our preachers on a circuit near Songdo told me last fall that when he began visiting a certain group after the Conference meeting the people seemed so poor that he brought his own food rather than ask them to entertain him, but that after a few months he could find no place to buy anything, so scanty had the harvest been. In some flooded sections whole congregations have been broken up by reason of migrations. In the midst of such experiences our people have lost something of morale. The Church has been undergoing a period of severe trial, but that it will emerge purified and stronger one need only to refer to Church history to be assured. Of course it may be said that the stress of the times is partly due to changed standards of living and to the stress now being laid upon education. Bicycles, watches, fountain pens, railway and automobile travel, leather shoes, foreign-style clothes, athletic goods, sewing machines, cameras, telephones, electric lights, and professional and higher education, all cost more than the simple articles and former training of old Korea.

### SHORTAGE OF MISSION FUNDS

Several of our institutions have been finding it difficult to operate with the decreased appropriations. The Choon Chun Hospital has been discontinued. Both Ivey Hospital (Songdo) and the Wonsan Hospital are finding it difficult to live on the budget. All the primary schools for boys of the Mission were about to be closed recently for lack of funds when the Board came to the rescue. Our evangelistic items have had to be cut below the point of efficiency, and no funds were available for district Bible classes this year. Much of our time and energy has been consumed for the past two years in adjusting the pressing needs of the work to the diminishing budget.

### BACKSLIDINGS

A spirit of indifference, or almost of despair, seems to have taken hold of some of our laymen. There have been public marriages of divorced people, taking of concubines by prominent laymen, drinking of wine by some of the teachers in our schools, and drinking parties by some of our students. There have been disagreements between some of our schools and law-suits among Church members. But all these experiences, trying as they are at the time, simply help to write the principles of God more and more plainly, not only upon the hearts of believers, but upon the minds of the general public. Recently one of our best laymen, finding that his reputation as a Christian was being compromised by attending feasts given by government officials, where wine is always served, resolved to refuse all such invitations hereafter, although his business of contractor for public buildings will probably be affected by his decision.

### THE YEAR 1927 IN KOREA

The year 1927 was with us a year of decreases. The figures show that we lost in members 721; in adherents, 2,807; in congregations, 64. In contrast with these losses, there were reported 1,796 new believers, 539 adult baptisms, and 1,367 additions.

The amount paid for the support of preachers was yen 2,000 less than the year before and for self-support yen 1,900 less. The figures cannot be denied, but in spite of them we may be sure that there was much faithful work done by the Korean preachers and by the missionaries. All phases of the work, including visiting churches, holding classes, special campaigns, revivals, and the regular conferences have been prosecuted diligently.

At the time of the Annual Conference session much interest was manifested in the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the inauguration of mission work in Korea on the part of the Church. Keen interest was also shown at this time in the report of the Commission on Unification of the two Methodisms in Korea. A memorial was adopted to be sent to the next General Conference.

The statistics for the year 1927 must be read with some degree of caution. For instance, the decreased number of con-

gregations and members means a revision of Church rolls and a discontinuance of visits to unpromising places, and not that these losses were suddenly experienced in one year. They were the result of a pruning process. Also the reduced number of students in the High School was in accordance with the deliberate policy of the Board of Trustees as a measure of efficiency. The large student body of over 500, more than half of whom were from a distance and from non-Christian homes, made for laxity in church attendance and disturbances in the school. Moreover, the large graduating classes of from 90 to 100 presented a practical difficulty of securing for so large a number entrance into advanced schools or employment. It was thought that the smaller student body would enable the management to realize the real purpose of maintaining the school.

It must be said, however, that the removal of the great impetus of the Centenary, when everything was at flood tide, the decrease of mission funds for all departments of work, the return home of many of our best missionaries, and the influence of a strong sentiment against the Church (which we may attribute to Bolshevism) and the desperate economic situation in Korea—all have contributed to make Christian work difficult in Korea during the past few years.

#### THE OUTLOOK

Already there is evidence of a change of tide. The announcement of a plan for a general revival throughout the Conference simultaneously with similar revivals in other mission fields aroused great interest at the time of the Annual Conference meeting. Later on, the visit of the Foreign Secretary gave definiteness to these plans. The set-up meetings and prayer retreats for missionaries and native Christians have deepened the spiritual life of the leaders and renewed their zeal for the work. The reports for 1928 will doubtless show an advance. With the shadow of the debt lifted from the Board, some of our most critical situations will be relieved. With preachers and Bible women working with mutual confidence and love and renewed zeal, we face the immediate future with confidence and hope.

## THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The Korea Annual Conference convened in its tenth session at Seoul, September 8–12, 1927, with Bishop W. N. Ainsworth presiding. The following reports and appointments were made:

Number of districts.....	6
Number of pastoral charges.....	69
Number of organized churches.....	276
Number of societies.....	382
Total membership.....	8,052
Total number of adherents.....	16,322
Adults baptized.....	539
Infants baptized.....	265
Number of new believers.....	1,796
Total number received.....	1,367
Number of Sunday schools.....	302
Officers and teachers.....	895
Pupils enrolled.....	10,261
Epworth Leagues.....	28
Epworth League members.....	728
Woman's Missionary Societies.....	188
Members.....	2,399
Number of hospitals.....	3
Higher Common Schools (for boys).....	1
Higher Common Schools (for girls).....	3
Total enrollment Higher Common Schools.....	928
Number primary schools.....	20
Enrollment in primary schools.....	4,174
Number of kulpangs.....	103
Enrollment in kulpangs.....	2,678
Number of houses of worship.....	263
Value of houses of worship.....	\$207,308 00
Number of parsonages.....	63
Value of parsonages.....	\$ 29,015 00
Contributions:	
For pastoral support.....	\$ 9,025 00
For special self-support.....	2,408 00
By Woman's Missionary Societies.....	1,131 00
Total for all purposes.....	39,162 00

## Appointments

*Choon Chun District*—*Chung Choon Soo* (2), P. E.

*Choon Chun North Mission*.—*Chung Kei Chong* (1), supply.

*Choon Chun South Mission*.—*Yu Han Ik* (1).

*Choon Chun Station*.—*Noh Pyung Duk* (1).

*Haian Mission*.—*Kang Chai Eui* (1).

*Hongchun Mission.*—Hong Soon Kwan (3), supply.

*Hongchun East Mission.*—Pak Pum Woo (1).

*Hongchun South Mission.*—Kim Young Nok (1), supply.

*Hongchun West Mission.*—Yi Yun Suk (1); Kim Hang Muk (1), supply.

*Imjay Mission.*—Yi Sung Suk (1).

*Kapyung Mission.*—Sin Suk Koo (1).

*Kapyung West Mission.*—Yu Duk Soo (1).

*Whachun Mission.*—Kim Sung Tai (2).

*Whachun East Mission.*—Kim Kwang Ho (1); one to be supplied.

*Yangku Mission.*—Nam Chun Woo (4).

*District Missionary.*—L. C. Brannan.

*District Evangelist and School Work.*—Chang Pyung Ik.

*Siberia Korean Mission.*—Kim Young Hak.

*Language Study.*—Roy Price.

*Chulwon District*—*Yi Suk Won (1), P. E.*

*Anhyup Mission.*—Yun Si Pyung (2).

*Changdo Mission.*—Won Chun Bong (3), supply.

*Chulwon East Circuit.*—Yu Si Kook (1).

*Chulwon West Mission.*—Chang Chong Sik (2).

*Kimsung Mission.*—Chun Chai Poong (3).

*Kimwha Mission.*—Kim Kei Soon (2).

*Pyungkang Mission.*—Han Sa Yun (4).

*Sangyung Mission.*—Paik Hak Sin (1).

*Yunchun Mission.*—Pai Sun Bum (2), supply.

*Siberia Korean Mission.*—Yi Wha Choon.

*District Missionary.*—M. B. Stokes.

*Seoul District*—*M. B. Stokes (1), P. E.*

*Chakyo Mission.*—Paik Hung Kui (1), supply.

*Chongkyo Station.*—Hong Chong Sook (1); Kang Myung Suk (1), supply.

*Kwanghimoon Station.*—Kim Chai Sun (1).

*Pochun Mission.*—Han In Soo (1).

*Soopyokyo Station.*—Oh Wha Young (1).

*Sukkyo Mission.*—Pak Yun Suh (1).

*Wondong Mission.*—Kim Sang Duk (1), R. D. Swinney (1).

*Yangju Mission.*—Yu Chul Soo (1).

*Superintendent of Seoul City Mission.*—M. B. Stokes; Won Ik Sang, Assistant.

*Professor in Theological Seminary and Christian Literature Society.*—R. A. Hardie.

*Superintendent of Siberia Korean Mission, Conference Missionary Secretary, and Professor in Theological Seminary.*—J. S. Ryang.

*Professor in Woman's Bible School.*—Kim Chong Man.

*Sunday School Association of Korea.*—Kim Hyung Sik.

*Director of Evangelistic Campaign.*—M. B. Stokes.

*Student in Emory University.*—Kim In Young.

*Student in Huron College.*—Han Suk Won.

*Language Study.*—R. D. Swinney.

*On Furlough.*—J. L. Gerdine, F. K. Gamble, J. W. Hitch, A. W. Wasson.

*Songdo District*—C. N. Weems (2), P. E.

*Central Church Station*—Chun Chin Kyu (1).

*Central Evangelistic Plant*—C. N. Weems (3).

*Changdan Mission*—Yi Won Sup (1); one to be supplied.

*Korangpo Mission*—Pai Duk Young (1); Chun Kyu Suk (1), supply.

*Kwangduk Mission*—Pak Doo Wha (1).

*New Changdan Mission*—Kim Won Kyu (1).

*North Ward Station*—Yi Kyung Choong (1).

*Songdo Mission.*—Kang Cho Won (1).

*Songdo South Mission.*—Sing Hung Chul (1); Kwang Yong Choon (2), supply.

*Songdo West Mission.*—Han Kyu Chul (1).

*South Ward Station.*—Pak Chin Ha (1).

*Vice Principal of Songdo School.*—Lim Doo Wha.

*Conference Superintendent of Sunday School Work.*—Kim Choon Oak.

*Students in Southern Methodist University.*—Yu Paik Hui and Yi Gui Yuen.

*Songdo North District*—V. R. Turner (1), P. E.

*Echun North Mission.*—Noh Hyung Gun (5).

*Echun South Mission.*—Moon In Sook (1).

*Echun Station Mission.*—Yi Kwan Eun (1).

*Hanpo Mission.*—Yi Jun Goo (1); one to be supplied.

*Kumchun Mission.*—Yi Kang San (1).

*Pyungsan Mission.*—Yi In Goo (2).

*Sinkei Mission.*—Ham Yong Choon (1), supply.

*Tosan Mission.*—Chun Pyung Yong (3), supply.

*Tongmoon and An Station.*—Sin Hoo Sung (1).

*Evangelist at Ivey Hospital.*—Chung Chai Duk.

*Korean Work in Tokyo.*—Sin Kong Sook.

*Wonsan District*—*L. P. Anderson (2), P. E.*

*Anpyun Mission.*—Yi Poong Woon (3).

*Choongni Station.*—Yi Soo Man (1).

*Hoiyang East Mission.*—Hyun Pyung Chan (1), supply.

*Hoiyang West Mission.*—Cho Sin Il (1); Cho Chai Sun (2), supply.

*Hyupkok Mission.*—Han Yung Soo (3), supply.

*Koje Circuit.*—Suh Kei Hoon (4).

*Kosung Mission.*—Suh Won Pil (2).

*Kwankydong Mission and Junior Church.*—Song Chung Goon (1).

*Sangni Station.*—Yi Ho Bin (1).

*Tongchun Mission.*—Yi Yong Do (1) and Kim Kang (1), supplies.

*Tukwon Mission.*—Yu Pyung Ik (1), Choi Choo Gook (1).

*Yangyang Mission.*—An Pong Chin (1), supply.

*Wonsan Christian Hospital.*—E. W. Anderson.

## MEXICO

### INTRODUCTION

MEXICO was the second mission field entered by the Southern Methodist Church, and the work in this country has the distinction of having been begun by native workers. The first Southern Methodist worker ever sent into Mexico was Alejo Hernandez, who had left Mexico when a boy to keep from joining the priesthood. He was converted in Brownsville, Tex., and was licensed to preach in 1871. Shortly after this he was sent as the first missionary to Mexico by Bishop J. C. Keener. Another Mexican leader, Sóstenes Juarez, seems to have organized the first Protestant Church in Mexico in 1865. When the Southern Methodist Mission was organized in 1873, he joined the new mission and served until his death in 1891. The first American missionary was the Rev. J. T. Daves, who was followed in 1878 by Rev. W. M. Patterson, who became superintendent of the Mexico City Mission and rendered long and faithful service.

Conforming with the requirements of the Constitution of Mexico, the American missionaries who were in charge of evangelistic work have been recalled, and all such work has been placed in the hands of the native ministers, who during the year 1926-27 carried it along with marked success. Even all the presiding elders of this Mission are now Mexicans. Bishop W. B. Beauchamp is in charge of Mexican work during the present quadrennium.

#### **Mexico**

BY REV. L. B. NEWBERRY

The section in northern Mexico for which our Church is responsible includes the states of Chihuahua, Coahuila, Durango, Nuevo Leon, and parts of Sonora and Tamaulipas, with an estimated area of 334,150 square miles and a population of a little less than two million. Since 1910 all of Mexico's presidents have been chosen from this section, and due to the progressive elements which it possesses, it is quite likely that northern Mexico will continue to exercise a powerful influence over the country's policy for many years to come.

During the past ten years the work of our Church in Mexico has undergone many changes. Through the Centenary movement the material enterprises of our work received a great impulse, and during this period many new buildings were erected, including churches, school buildings, and hospitals. In fact, the equipment of our work in this country is now probably fifty per cent ahead of what it was before the Centenary.

Also during the same period our membership increased and quite a number of our Churches became self-supporting and also showed a considerable increase in the collections for the different enterprises of the Church work.

Probably one of the biggest changes that has taken place has been brought about by the nationalist movement, which has been helped on both by the aspirations of the native preachers and the new laws of Mexico. As a result of this movement, our men missionaries who were at the head of our evangelistic work have returned to the homeland, and this work is now in the hands of our native brethren, who are carrying it along with much success. Of course this change has brought about certain readjustments, which have not always been easy to make, but there is no doubt but what the work in general will greatly prosper under the new arrangement.

It now seems that we will not only have a sufficient number of workers to carry on our work, but these workers will be more efficient and will be able to accomplish more than ever before. Responding to the new arrangements made by our Church to place the future responsibility of the work entirely upon the shoulders of our native brethren, one of our members in Saltillo sold out his business and offered himself for the ministry, declaring that he wanted to share in the new responsibility. Another young man who possesses ability and who has filled responsible government positions has also caught the vision of a great movement under the direction of his countrymen and has entered one of our institutions to prepare for the work of the ministry, so that he too may form a part of this great nationalistic movement.

Probably one of the most serious problems of our Church work at this time is that of self-support. While it is true that a much larger number of Churches are now supporting their pastors than ever before at any period during our work in this

country, yet at the same time we will have to make considerable progress in order that even as many as fifty per cent of our Churches may attain self-support. If our Mexican brethren fail to put the work on a self-sustaining basis during the next few years while the inspiration of their new responsibilities lasts, the possibility of our Churches becoming self-supporting will become much more difficult thereafter. So the two things that should ever be kept before the minds of our members should be that of the evangelization of the country and the entire self-support of the work.

The present period through which our work is passing is one of transition. Old customs are being put aside, and new ideas are being accepted. This of course means a great opportunity for our workers in Mexico. In fact, our native Church has it in its power to influence in a remarkable manner the future history of this country. During this epoch our ministers have the opportunity as never before to present Christ to the people as the Way, the Truth, and the Life.

#### EDUCATIONAL WORK

Our educational work has always been of great importance, and the results have been most satisfactory and encouraging. Literally thousands of young men and young women have studied in our institutions, receiving the preparation for their life work under the direction of our Christian teachers and missionaries. As a character-making program has always been to the front in our educational institutions, it is difficult to attempt to estimate the influences which have gone out over the nation through the work that has been accomplished. Students from our schools now occupy important positions among the professions, in the commercial life of the country, in government work, and in almost every place of responsibility.

Too much probably could not be said in reference to the work of Colegio Palmore, located in the city of Chihuahua. This institution has existed for more than a quarter of a century, during which time over 6,000 boys and girls have come under its influence. It has probably been the greatest asset of any similar institution within the city or the state. It now has a splendid building and is amply equipped to render a wonderful service in the succeeding years. At present it has an enroll-

ment of 403 students and a faculty of 17 teachers. The building is valued at \$87,500.

Colegio Progreso is at Parral, one of the most important mining centers in the republic. This school has enjoyed a most remarkable progress within the past few years and has a high rating among the people of that locality. It has an enrollment of 330 students, with a faculty of 15 teachers. The property is valued at \$40,000.

At Durango is located the Instituto MacDonnell, one of our oldest institutions, which has for many years stood as a light in the midst of darkness. It has been an important factor in the education of the youth in the State of Durango and has scattered blessings over that region. The enrollment is 280, and the faculty numbers 13. The value of the property is \$25,000.

Colegio Roberts at Saltillo is another of our institutions of which we are justly proud. For more than a quarter of a century it has been preparing young Mexican women for teachers. Probably nowhere in the Republic of Mexico is there a school which has such a remarkable record for the results which it has obtained and for its great contribution to the nation. During the past year Colegio Roberts matriculated 672 students, of whom 199 were in the Normal Department. During the year 25 young women have graduated from this institution and have taken up their life work. The school has 28 teachers, and the property is valued at \$225,000.

All the above-mentioned institutions of learning are operated under the Department of Woman's Work of the Board of Missions.

The Instituto del Pueblo, which was opened at Piedras Negras in September, 1927, has matriculated 168 pupils and has 10 teachers in charge of the different departments. At present it is under the able direction of Sra. Argentina S. de Vargas and is not receiving any help whatsoever from the Board of Missions. The property is valued at \$20,000.

Instituto Laurens at Monterrey is now operated under the joint management of the General Board of Missions and the Department of Woman's Work. It has been in existence for a number of years, and many bright boys who have received their education at this school are now occupying responsible positions

all over the country. During the past year Instituto Laurens and Instituto Ingles-Español were united, and a big program is being planned for Instituto Laurens in the coming years. It is hoped that it will become one of our great training schools for preparing young men for the ministerial ranks. At present the school has an enrollment of 263 students and 18 in the faculty. The property is valued at \$80,000.

Colegio Elliott at Torreon is in the midst of one of the most important and populous regions of northern Mexico. It was first organized as an English school, but since the revolution all the departments have been conducted in Spanish with the exception of the night classes, which are in English. There are 7 teachers on the faculty and 250 students enrolled; the value of the property is \$25,000. This school is operated by the General Board.

Colegio Industrial Agricola, our industrial school operated by the General Board at Montemorelos, Nuevo Leon, is one of our outstanding pieces of educational work in Mexico. In this institution the boys are taught the practical side of farm life and learn how to do things by doing them. As Mexico is destined to become one of the world's great agricultural countries, the work that is being done by this school will rank high in preparing future leaders for this line of the nation's industry. The school has in connection with it a very fine plot of land with plenty of water for irrigation purposes. It also has a fine orange grove and plenty of land for making vegetable gardens. Colegio Industrial Agricola matriculated 140 students during the past year and has 8 teachers on the faculty. The property is valued at \$60,000.

Summing up the school statistics, it will be observed that our Church has here in Mexico 8 schools, 116 teachers, and 2,506 students, with property valued at \$562,500.

#### SOCIAL EVANGELISTIC WORK

In September, 1919, the first social settlement in Mexico was opened in the city of Chihuahua, social-evangelistic work being a new feature in the general mission work in Mexico. The name given to this institution was Centro Cristiano, and it has proved indeed a most satisfactory name, representing the work done in and through the institution. Two years later another

center was opened in Monterrey and after another two years one in Durango. These three Christian centers are fulfilling their missions in such a way that there are openings for others as soon as finances and prepared leaders are available.

The educational department, including night classes in English, Spanish, shorthand, and typewriting, provide ways for contact with young men and women who work in offices and stores and who have not had opportunities to complete their primary and secondary education.

The clubs for boys, girls, and also adults supply for them a social need and have cultural and educational values.

The day nurseries fill a deep need in the life of the little child whose mother is dependent upon her daily labor to provide bread for her little ones. How happy these mothers are to have a clean, warm place with wholesome food and loving care where they can leave their children!

The cooking classes and sewing clubs make for better home life; the clinics provide for the sick; the Bible classes and the visiting by the workers are wonderful helps in the general evangelization of the cities. The coöperation with the Churches gives to the social-evangelistic work of the Christian centers its full value—all the work heading up in the Church of Jesus Christ and creating an atmosphere in which the Church can grow.

#### OUR PUBLISHING HOUSE

After the readjustment of territorial lines in Mexico between the northern and southern branches of Methodism, it was found that our Church had some printing machinery and equipment in San Luis Potosi without any special arrangement for its disposition. The writer of this article requested that this machinery be brought to Chihuahua and be made subject to his plans for the work. It was with this equipment and with a donation of about \$3,000 afterwards that the Imprenta Palmore was established. This publishing house does not receive any help from the Board of Missions, and the progress which it has made has been due to hard work and economical management. To-day this institution has 38 employees, with a capital stock of 100,000 pesos and property valued at 45,000 pesos.

During the time that our publishing house has been in existence thousands of tracts have been printed and distributed

free, thousands of Bibles and evangelistic books have been sold, and considerable literature has been published for our Church work. During the past year our publishing house took care of a loss of 3,000 pesos on the publication of our conference organ, *El Evangelista Mexicano*.

### HOSPITAL WORK

Certainly the work done by our educational institutions, social centers, and publishing house is of great importance, but of no less importance is the work that is being done by our three hospitals, located at Monterrey, Torreon, and Chihuahua. These three institutions minister to the sick and suffering in the sections where they are located. In addition to caring for the sick in an efficient manner, these hospitals are doing a splendid service by training student nurses for future service among their own people. Sanatorio Palmore at Chihuahua is the only institution of the kind over the whole state that has a training school for nurses.

The following statistics will give an idea of the extent of our hospital work in Mexico:

Number of graduate nurses working in our hospitals.....	6
Number of student nurses.....	34
Number of beds.....	69
Number of patients admitted during year.....	1,056
Number of patients treated in clinics (practically all without charge).....	3,666
Number of local doctors who patronize hospitals.	56
Local doctors who give free service in clinics..	6
Amount collected on field for hospital service (pesos).....	\$ 67,310
Value of hospital property (pesos).....	280,000

### THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

The tenth session of the Mexico Conference was held at Laredo, Tex., September 28-30, as it was not possible for Bishop W. B. Beauchamp to exercise the functions of his office on Mexican territory. During the conference sessions splendid revival services were conducted by Mexican preachers across the border in New Laredo. The following are the statistics and appointments:

Number of districts.....	4
Number of pastoral charges.....	36
Number of societies.....	57
Total membership.....	3,686
Adults baptized.....	336
Infants baptized.....	179
Number of Sunday schools.....	49
Officers and teachers.....	271
Pupils enrolled.....	3,211
Number of Epworth Leagues.....	26
Epworth League members.....	683
Woman's Missionary Societies.....	34
Membership.....	686
Educational institutions.....	8
Teachers.....	116
Students enrolled.....	2,506
Number of houses of worship.....	36
Value of houses of worship.....	\$982,190 00
Number of parsonages.....	17
Value of parsonages.....	\$ 62,650 00
<b>Contributions:</b>	
Foreign Missions.....	\$ 115 00
Church Extension.....	120 75
General Conference Expense.....	52 91
By Woman's Missionary Society.....	722 27
Preachers in charge.....	19,703 42
Presiding Elders.....	2,140 22
Bishops.....	297 60
Conference claimants.....	150 63
Total for all purposes.....	46,851 08

### Appointments

*Chihuahua District—R. M. Diaz (2), P. E.*

*Camargo*.—Aniceto Rivera (1), supply.

*Chihuahua*.—Eligio Hernandez (1), supply.

*Esperanza*.—Romualdo Gonzalez (1), supply.

*Los Lamentos*.—Andres Diaz (1), supply.

*Parral*.—Manuel Escamilla (2).

*San Buenaventura*.—To be supplied.

*San Isidro and Minaca*.—Felipe R. Diaz (2).

*Santa Barbara*.—Esteban Sierra (1), supply.

*Zaragoza*.—Caleb Loera (1), supply.

*District Evangelist*.—Sra. Sara Almanza de Ochoa.

*Palmore College*.—Miss Belle Markey, Principal; Misses Irna

Matlock, Helen Hodgson, Fannie Nichol, and Annie Belle Dick, teachers.

*Secretary of Student Volunteers*.—Miss Ethel McCaughan.

*Progreso College*.—Miss Eva D. Massey, Principal; Miss Vada E. Gilliland, teacher.

*Christian Center*.—Miss Lillie F. Fox, Head Resident; Miss Ellen B. Cloud, Nurse; Miss May Johnson, Missionary; Miss Lucile Vail, teacher; Miss Eglantina Flores, Evangelist.

*Palmore Sanatorium*.—Miss Edna Pothoff, Head Nurse; Miss Pearl L. Hall, Nurse.

*District Evangelist*.—Miss Maclovia F. Rivera.

*Evangelist*.—Mrs. Maria Q. de Frausto.

*On Furlough*.—Miss Emma Eldridge.

*Coahuila District*—*B. Fernandez (2), P. E.*

*Acuna*.—Jonas Gomez (2).

*Allende*.—Santos N. Pascoe (1).

*Esperanzas*.—Z. O. Flores (1).

*Jimenez and El Moral*.—Leandro Armendarez (1).

*Monclova*.—Elias Holguin (2).

*Nadadores*.—Fernando Fernandez (1).

*Piedras Negras*.—Eduardo Guerra (1).

*Ramos Arispe*.—Francisco Betancourt (1).

*Rosales*.—Srita. Mercedes Fernandez (1).

*Sabinas*.—Pamfilo Acosta (1).

*Saltillo*.—Esquivel Alvarez (1).

*District Evangelist*.—Sra. Sara F. de Castro.

*Conference Colporteur*.—Miguel Aguillon.

*Roberts College*.—President, Miss Lelia Roberts; Missionaries, Misses Virginia Booth, Mary Bassey, Annie Joe Burns, and Miss Park.

*People's Institute*.—Mrs. Argentina S. de Vargas, Principal.

*On Furlough*.—Misses Edith Park and Loraine Buck.

*Durango District*—*Homobono Pinales (1), P. E.*

*Durango*.—J. S. Paz (1).

*Gomez Palacios*.—Albino Hernandez (1).

*Guadalupe Victoria*.—F. E. Carillo (1), supply.

*Pasaje Circuit*.—Jose Perez (1), supply.

*San Pedro*.—Felipe Rincon (4).

*Tepehuanes*.—Dario Tovar (1), supply.

*Torreon*.—E. J. Espinosa (1).

*District Evangelist*.—Miss Amelia Gutierrez.

*McDonell Institute*.—Miss Eula Winn, Principal.

*Christian Center*.—Miss Ruth Byerly, Head Resident; Miss Leonore Rees, Missionary; Miss Gertrude Rees, Evangelist.

*Elliott College*.—E. H. Lang, Principal.

*American Hospital*.—Miss Bessie Baldwin, in charge.

*On Furlough*.—Miss Myrtle Pollard.

#### *Monterrey District*—J. N. Pascoe (2), P. E.

*Hidalgo*.—Epigmenio G. Garza (1), supply.

*Lampasas and Villaldama*.—A. C. Coronado (1).

*Los Herreras and C. Camargo*.—Gilberto Gomez Bernal (1), supply.

*Montemorelos and Teran*.—Josue de la Fuente (1).

*Monterrey*.—F. S. Montelongo (1).

*Nuevo Laredo*.—Silverio M. Esqueda (1).

*San Juan*.—Jesus Chavez (1), supply.

*San Miguel de Camargo and Reynosa*.—Ponciano Guerra (2), supply.

*Laurens Institute*.—Luz Marroquin, Director; S. S. Davis, Assistant; Miss Dora L. Ingrum, Assistant Director and Treasurer; Misses Irene Nixon and Myrtle James, teachers.

*Monterrey Hospital*.—S. S. Baird, Director; Miss Naomi Chapman, Nurse; Miss Alice Moerner, Specialist.

*Community Center*.—Miss Sara E. Warne, Head Resident; Misses Annie Deavors and Raquel Campos, Missionaries.

*Industrial and Agricultural College*.—D. D. Steele, Director.

*On Furlough*.—Miss Elodia Guerra.

### The Central Mexican Conference

BY BISHOP W. B. BEAUCHAMP

The Central Mexican Conference held its first session at San Antonio, Tex., February 7 and 8. The three units constituting this Conference, are the Texas-Mexican Mission, the Western Mexican Mission, and the Mexico Conference. There were twenty delegates constituting the membership of this first Central Conference. Every delegate or his alternate was present. The Rev. John Pascoe was secretary for the Spanish minutes and Miss Mary Massey for the English minutes.

The spirit of the Conference was deeply Christian and devotional. The utmost freedom was exercised in the discussion of all questions involving the Mexican work. Nationalism in all its phases and bearings was thoroughly discussed, mostly by the Mexicans themselves. Dr. Frank Onderdonk was the only speaker among the missionaries.

The discussion of the departments of work, such as hospital, Christian centers, and schools was constructive and without any unworthy criticism on the part of the members of the Conference. The four questions that finally emerged as the major issues in the Central Conference were:

First, such readjustment of our work in Mexico as is necessary to comply more completely with the laws of the republic; second, completer plans for preparatory educational work and theological training of the ministerial students; third, organized Sunday school work, with better literature in Spanish for the teachers and students and a well-trained Sunday school secretary, who shall give his whole time to this department of work; fourth, federation of the two Methodisms in Mexico with a Mexican superintendent who shall have power to ordain ministers and hold the two Annual Conferences in that republic. In all these four issues, as finally formulated in the report of the Committee on Findings, the entire delegation of the Central Mexican Conference was a unit. The spirit of the discussion on all these issues was all that could be asked of a Christian group. The intelligent apprehension of these questions by the Mexican delegation was very encouraging.

The loyalty of the Mexican Church in Mexico to the Mother Church in the United States was earnestly and repeatedly affirmed by the Mexican delegation. The official delegation of this first Central Mexican Conference, the many visitors, together with such advisers as Dr. O. E. Goddard, Dr. J. W. Perry, and Dr. E. B. Chappell, I am sure would agree that this was a most fruitful Conference for good to our Mexican work. The supreme issue now before the home Church is not the relation of the Mexican work to the Mother Church, but rather whether the home Church is ready and willing adequately to finance the needs of this important section of our missionary enterprise.

## POLAND

### INTRODUCTION

THE Methodist Mission in Poland was established as an out-growth of the special relief work that was carried on in that country by the Southern Methodist Church from 1920 to 1924. The first Methodist missionaries to enter Poland were the Rev. George W. Twynham and Rev. Josef Dobes, who came in in 1920, following the visit of a delegation representing the Centenary Commission.

The Special Polish Relief Expedition, was organized under the direction of Miss Daisy Davies and achieved wonderful success. More than eight thousand bales of clothing, shoes, soap, and other necessities were distributed among the refugees. It was the greatest relief program ever undertaken by the Church and was publicly acknowledged by the Polish Government.

The Mission in Poland was formally organized in 1922 by Bishop W. B. Beauchamp, who was in charge of Methodist Missions in Europe from 1922-26. During the present quadrennium, 1926-30, the European work has been under the direction of Bishop U. V. W. Darlington.

### Poland

BY REV. EDMUND CHAMBERS

A knowledge of geography is needed by those who would understand the great foreign mission enterprise of the Church throughout the world. Those who would understand mission work as carried on in countries of old culture should also know something of history.

### THE LAND AND ITS PEOPLE

This need to know both history and geography is especially apparent in a country like Poland. In the middle of the eighteenth century the term Poland was still used to describe a great and ancient empire, stretching from Danzig to Kiev and from the Baltic to the Black Sea. Those of us who went to school before the World War remember Poland as the name of

a small province in Russia, jutting out into German territory, with its only large city, Warsaw, in the center. To-day Poland is a large state, fifth in population and sixth in extent in Europe, and includes most of its former territory except the eastern provinces. Its population shown by the census of 1921 is over 27,000,000, of whom 19,000,000 are Poles by race, 3,500,000 Ukrainians, 3,000,000 Jews, and the remainder divided up among Germans, White Russians, and other smaller groups. Its area is about 149,985 square miles—about three and one-half times as large as the State of Tennessee.

The Ukrainians, White Russians, Germans, and Lithuanians live for the most part in those districts contiguous to larger bodies of the same race living across the frontier. The Poles occupy solidly the center of the country and share with the Jews the teeming life of the cities. In Warsaw, for instance, a third of the population of nearly a million souls is Jewish.

If we add to these differences of race, language, and religion the fact that the Poles themselves during more than five generations of alien and generally hostile rule had developed certain strongly marked regional characteristics, we can see that the task set before the leaders of the new state, who with a depleted territory had to repair the ravages of war and bring the various elements into some sort of organic unity, might well have taxed the capacity of far more experienced statesmen and administrators than were at first available for that purpose.

Yet much, very much had been done during the less than ten short years of national independence, in spite of the exhausting war with Soviet Russia, to bring order out of chaos. The devastated areas have been largely rebuilt, the great estates divided among the peasant farmers, thousands of schools have been organized, epidemics and disease almost stamped out, railways built, and peace and prosperity restored. That so much has been accomplished is due to the inborn patriotism of the Pole and to a few great leaders, the chief of whom, Marshal Pilsudski, having devoted all that he had before the war to the cause of Polish freedom, is now at the head of a strong government to carry on the work of internal consolidation. This welding process is going on even among the national minorities. All of these except the Germans are on a lower cultural level than the Poles, and the traditions and prestige of the old Polish

state are still potent among them. Thus the present position is full of hope for the future.

#### RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS

The Polish constitution is a very liberal one—perhaps too liberal for a country where so much illiteracy prevails and where the people have had no experience with the working of a democracy. In religious matters all Churches that are recognized by the government receive financial support. The Roman Catholic Church, being the Church of the majority of the people, is given precedence in all public functions. The Roman hierarchy, profiting from a political situation when a government friendly to them was in power, have managed to get a Concordat with Rome accepted which gives them very great privileges. Even now they are not satisfied, mainly because the government is not sufficiently intolerant of other religious bodies, and they complain of "persecution" because they have not a complete monopoly. Of Protestants, or as they are called in Europe Evangelicals, only the Lutheran and Reformed Churches are "recognized" fully by the government. The Baptists, having been in Poland before the war, receive a measure of toleration without aid from the state. They would no doubt be looked upon more kindly by the government and the people were it not that their loose organization without responsible central control allows the creeping in among the local congregations of men and women who often assume leadership over the simple folk and direct their thoughts and activities into channels which prepare the way for anti-state, communistic propaganda. When this takes place in districts near the thousand-mile frontier with Soviet Russia, the authorities act and some one goes to jail. One can easily see what a serviceable weapon such conditions place in the hands of the priests and those who for reasons of their own oppose any hitherto unknown religious body. Some one raises the cry of "new and strange doctrines," and the authorities immediately conclude, "Ah, communism!"

#### THE PRESENT POSITION OF METHODISM

1. *Recognition.*—It is significant of the position that Methodism has attained in Poland that at last the authorities are con-

vinced that our Church is engaged in a vital religious movement and not given over to subversive political activities. We have not even the measure of formal recognition conceded to the Baptists, as we had no standing in this part of Europe before the war, but we are not hindered in the quiet carrying on of our work. Our preachers cannot perform the marriage ceremony for our members, we cannot build churches, have cemeteries, or carry on any public religious work, but on the other hand we hold our meetings without hindrance and are able to build up our membership in a quiet way. It may be that this preliminary period of quiet work is a blessing in disguise, permitting us to form a nucleus of Polish members who shall be made ready and spiritually prepared for the advance when the time comes. Our loyalty is now known; our strong central control is appreciated. If the Methodist Church does not secure full recognition in the near future, it will be because the government has passed under the control of the priests. At present all signs look to our securing recognition in the year 1928.

2. *Institutions.*—All who have worked in countries where Romanism is strong will recognize the need of founding certain institutions wherever possible. To use a military metaphor, if evangelism is the attack of storm troops upon the foe, then institutions represent the consolidating of the position already attained. Poland was lost to Protestantism largely through the failure of the reformers to realize this fact. The Jesuits came in and founded schools and institutions to which the high-born sent their children to be educated and from which the low-born received material help. In two generations the tide of reform was stayed and then driven back. Nothing will so serve under God to strengthen our work in Poland as one or two well-placed and well-managed institutions.

The one outstanding educational institution which the Methodist Church possesses in Poland is our orphanage-high school of Klarysew. Here under the able and devoted direction of Director Wladyslaw Dropiowski about one hundred and twenty children are being prepared for life and for matriculation into the university. The atmosphere of this home and school surpasses all praise. One of the best testimonies is the fact that its renown has so spread abroad that already about one-half the

students are paying pupils, many from influential families whose parents are willing that their children should come under Methodist influence. Another indication of the success of Klarysew is the fury and persistence with which it is attacked from many quarters. Unfair and outrageous charges against this institution are made and spread abroad through the Roman press, but in spite of all this the work goes on and should become largely self-supporting within a few years.

A most important step forward was made in the year 1927 in the founding of our Bible Training School for Polish workers. The Rev. Gaither P. Warfield has been put in charge of this work. At present this school is established on our Mission property in Skolimow, near Klarysew. We also have here a few working boys and girls from our former Odolanow orphanage, now disposed of. For the training school a curriculum has been made laying special stress upon a thorough knowledge of the Bible. The first class consists of five candidates for the ministry, three of whom have been sent from among our boys trained at Klarysew. It is proposed to transfer the Bible school next year to a house not far from our Klarysew school in order to secure economies in administration and help from the Klarysew teaching staff. It is hoped that a separate building can be erected to house such an important branch of our work as this, for upon the supply of men of God, mighty in the Scriptures, depends the future of our work in Poland. Not the least of the tasks laid upon us in this connection is to prepare or translate suitable textbooks for use in the classes, for there is very little evangelical literature in the Polish which can be used.

Our English Language College in Warsaw is one of our institutions which is proving a most useful agency for enabling us to get in sympathetic contact with large numbers of the educated and official classes. The desire to learn English is widespread in Poland at present. We are in a peculiarly favorable position to meet this demand, and the presence of from 600 to 1,000 students studying in this school over a period of years has had much to do with the gradual change of opinion toward our general work in Poland. The college is nearly self-supporting and next year should be completely independent financially.

3. *Church Work and Evangelism.*—The story of our relief

work, which began in 1920 and ended in May, 1924, has already been told. For various reasons not much work of a definitely religious nature could be done until 1923, and even then it was impossible to judge how far it had been successful until the large-scale relief program had come to an end. Experience has since shown that our relief activities, while undoubtedly of great value in helping many in their hour of greatest need to make a new start in life, did not in most cases greatly help our religious work. It enabled our workers to learn something of Polish life and brought them in touch with a few seekers after God, but for the most part brought us into contact with those who, being in material need, were looking for material well-being. The result was that as soon as the relief work ceased large numbers who before had appeared interested in the religious message dropped away, and some of them became our greatest enemies. This process has continued until the present day, and if we take the large cities, such as Warsaw, we find only a few faithful ones left from former days; the rest are those who have been brought in by the simple preaching of the gospel.

We will now review the work of the various districts, beginning from Danzig on the coast of the Baltic Sea and proceeding eastward.

*Danzig.*—This purely German work was carried on by the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, before the war. The Free City of Danzig was formed into a separate autonomous area by the treaty of Versailles with a special relationship to Poland with respect to trade and foreign affairs. It was included in the sphere of the Southern Church activities at the formation of the Polish Mission in 1920. The Free City with its surrounding lands has a population of about half a million. The Methodist Church in this busy port has a great work before it and has done much in recent years under the direction of the Southern Church, but as we have no German preachers in our Polish work, the Church is obliged to look to the German Conferences for pulpit supply. For this and other reasons there is a desire by the Methodists of Danzig to return to their former connection. The best relationships have prevailed between this isolated branch of our work and the rest of the Mission. During the last Conference Danzig was placed in the Warsaw district, and the Rev. F. C. Woodard has maintained con-

tact between it and Poland, as it is impossible to rely on the Danzig preachers getting permission to enter the country. This and the language difficulty have made relationships hard to maintain.

For some years the Danzig Church has had around 200 members.

*Poznan.*—The Poznan district covers the territory ceded by Germany to Poland and embraces the provinces of Pomerania, Poznan, and a half of Upper Silesia, the whole district having about 3,000,000 population and 25,000 square miles of territory. As is natural, most of the German minority in Poland live within the bounds of this district, and our work must be carried on in the two languages. Our German congregations are at Chodziez and Grudziaz, and our Polish work at Poznan, Czarnylas, Ostrow, and Katowice. Our German work has been in existence for twenty-five years, but has become small by removals, most of the young men having departed for Germany. In both Chodziez and Grudziaz the Polish population is now larger than the German, and we are trying by introducing bilingual preachers to appeal to the larger group. We have in this extensive area about 200 members, of whom about one-third are Germans.

*Warsaw.*—This large district occupies the center of Poland and theoretically includes the western part of the province of Galicia to the Carpathian mountains. The southern section, however, including such a city of the first rank as Cracow, has not been entered by us, nor indeed has the rest of this area except for two points outside of Warsaw—namely, Klarysew and Skolimow—and two stations in Warsaw itself. Warsaw has 1,000,000 inhabitants. A moderate estimate for the rest of the district is 11,000,000 people and an area of about 70,000 square miles. More people than in the State of New York and a Church membership of about 320!

Our work in Warsaw is greatly helped by the possession of the magnificent Central Building, in which all our activities, such as English and day school, bookstore and publishing work, chapel and various forms of religious work, are housed. The Klarysew property would be a credit to our Church in any land. The beautiful chapel at Klarysew is frequented not only by the students of the orphanage-high school here, but also by the surrounding country folk, some of whom have been converted

already and have united with the Church. The two outposts in Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, and in Skolimow in the chapel of the Bible School, are also awakening a lively interest among the surrounding people. For obvious reasons it is most important that our work in and around Warsaw should be well maintained.

*Lwow.*--Our work in Eastern Galicia among a mixed Polish and Ukrainian population was formerly a district, but last year was placed under the supervision of the Warsaw superintendent. Lwow is the natural center for work among upwards of 6,000,000 people living within an area of some 28,000 square miles along the southeastern borders. A great call came to us three years ago to enter the Ukrainian work to help in a Protestant movement backed by the Ukrainian Protestant Church in America, but for various reasons we could not respond to this call. At present we have a small church in Lwow in our own building and a station in Przemysl. Our membership is about 50.

*Wilno District—White Russian Work.*--This area includes the whole of the northern and eastern part of Poland, with some 30,000 square miles of territory and nearly 6,000,000 people. It is even more mixed than the other border districts, containing besides large numbers of White Russians and Poles many other groups—Russians, Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Tartars, and of course as everywhere Jews. Our work, except for a small Polish congregation in the city of Wilno, has been confined to the White Russian people. The invitation of Senator Wlasow and other leaders to enter this field a few years ago gave us a tactical advantage not possessed elsewhere—an advantage which we have tried to use to the full. Subsequent experience has shown us, however, that this invitation came from a group of nationals not necessarily supported by their own people. We began also with the advantage that these people had not had undue material expectations aroused by relief work. Against these two advantages place the difficulties of language (for White Russian is a distinct Slavic speech), long distances that must be traveled to get in touch with small groups of a rural population, and the low cultural level of the whole group—even the Scriptures are not yet fully translated into White Russian, much less anything of Methodist literature or hymnology—and add to this the fact that the call for expansion has come at the time of

a constantly decreasing budget, and the main outlines of the problem of our White Russian work lie before us. I will only mention here the all-prevalent tendency to dabble in politics, which has lost us some of our most hopeful workers and risked our whole position with the Polish authorities.

With small numbers and slender means, a broad program of evangelization here in White Russia was judged inadvisable, all the more so as we had no one to follow up the evangelistic work with instruction in the elements of the faith and to organize Churches. We resolved therefore during the first period to concentrate upon the young folks of this region. We first opened two hostels for students attending high school at Radoszkowicze and in 1927 opened another for boys at Kleck. In September, 1927, our small forces received valuable reënforcement from the Woman's Missionary Council in the arrival of Misses Rumbough and Browne from Manchuria. These new members set to work immediately and have already taken over the girls' hostel at Radoszkowicze and are getting ready a hostel for girls in Wilno. These hostels are operated at very small expense, as the students supply their own food, and in return for the lodging furnished by the Mission their out-of-school life comes under our influence. Thus already in three out of the four institutions for higher education in White Russia we have our groups, which will certainly exercise an incalculable influence on the intelligentia of the future. A striking testimony of the value of our work among the students was given very recently when a White Russian leader stated that the whole moral tone of the high school at Radoszkowicze had been raised by the influence of the young people from our hostel. An even more important gain from this work is the opportunity it affords for the selection of suitable White Russian candidates for the ministry, without which no permanent expansion can be considered. We have not yet pressed for members, judging the time not to be ripe, but the foundations are being laid for a great work in the future if we are far-seeing enough not to press for immediate results and consecrated enough to find for this needy field workers and means on a larger scale than at present.

#### SURVEY OF STATIONS IN POLAND

Warsaw is the capital of the country and a city of 1,000,000

people. Here, at Mokotowska 12, we have an active Church of 280 members. The Sunday school, Epworth League, Sewing Circle, Board of Stewards, etc., are all well organized and in good working condition. F. C. Woodard is pastor and superintendent of the Warsaw District for the fifth year.

Klarysew Children's Home is located seventeen kilometers from Warsaw in a small Polish village. Here, under the direction of Director Wladyslaw Dropiowski, a sound Church program is under way with a membership of more than 75, which continues to grow as the children become of age and are received into the Church. It is against the law in Poland to take a child into a new religion until he has reached the age of sixteen years. At Klarysew we have a model Sunday school.

Skolimow is nineteen kilometers from Warsaw. Here a colony of brick factory workers have become interested in our work, and although we have not yet organized a formal Church, we hope to do so in the near future.

Praga lies across the river from Warsaw and is a part of the greater city. At present we have 18 members and the work is developing for the opening of a great church.

Lwow is a city of nearly 300,000, located in Galicia, in old Austrian Poland. We own our building here and have a small congregation.

Katowice lies in what used to be German Upper Silesia. In this city of 75,000 we own our own building and equipment and have an earnest membership of about 60 people.

Poznan from the beginning has been a very difficult field. In this city of 250,000 inhabitants we have a little Church of about 30 members.

Chodziez is forty miles from Poznan and has a population of 6,000. Here we own the property which we took over from the Northern Methodist Church. The membership of about 80 is entirely German.

Grudziajaz is another German center, with about 60,000 inhabitants. The membership has dwindled to 18 because of the return of these people to Germany, but Methodist sentiment is still alive.

Danzig is not in Poland, but is the Free City of Danzig, with a population of more than 200,000. Here we own a fine church with a membership around 200. The congregation is liberal

and well organized, but on account of the language difficulties and the distance from our work these people are asking to be allowed to pass back under the direction of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Czarnylas is a small town south of Poznan near the German border. The people speak a jargon that is neither German nor Polish. Here we have a nice little property built with Centenary money and a membership of 70.

Wilno is one of the great cities of Poland, with about 180,000 inhabitants. Here we have work in both the Polish and White Russian languages. Although the membership is yet small, about 20, it is expected that it will grow rapidly when the ground is prepared.

In addition to the above stations we are carrying on work among the students at Radoszkowicze and at Kleck, near the border of Bolshevik territory.

#### MISSION MEETING

The sixth session of the Polish and Danzig Mission was held at Katowice, Poland, July 19-21, 1927. Bishop U. V. W. Darlington presided. The following reports and appointments were made:

Number of districts.....	3
Pastoral charges.....	7
Societies.....	12
Local preachers.....	9
Members.....	964
Infants baptized.....	13
Epworth Leagues.....	7
Epworth League members.....	231
Sunday schools.....	10
Officers and teachers.....	50
Pupils enrolled.....	613
Woman's Missionary Societies.....	7
Members.....	149
Educational institutions.....	3
Teachers.....	24
Students.....	1,314
Value of property.....	\$ 50,000 00
Orphanages.....	1
Officers.....	3
Children in orphanage.....	18
Value of property.....	\$ 10,000 00

## Contributions:

Foreign Missions.....	\$	205 00
Preachers in charge.....		475 00
Superannuate Endowment Fund.....		84 00
Other causes.....		1,337 00
Total.....		2,101 00
Houses of worship.....		9
Value.....		\$215,000 00
Parsonages.....		3
Value of parsonages.....		\$ 23,000 00

## Centers of work:

Polish—Warsaw, Lwow, Poznan, Czarnylas, Ostrow, Katowice.

German—Danzig, Chodziez, Grudziacz.

White Russian—Wilno, Slonim, Radoszkowicze.

## Appointments, 1927-28

*Polish and Danzig Mission, Warsaw District*—F. C. Woodard,  
Superintendent

*Warsaw Central Church*.—F. C. Woodard.

*Praga*.—F. C. Woodard, K. Najder, Assistant.

*Klarysew Station*.—W. Dropiowski.

*Lwow and Przemysl*.—T. J. Gamble.

*Skolimow*.—G. P. Warfield, M. Kosmiderski.

*English Language College*.—T. F. Williams, Director.

*Danzig*.—F. C. Woodard.

*Deaconess, Klarysew*.—Louisa May.

*Local Preachers*.—F. Dudek and K. Laski.

*Poznan, Silesia District*—G. P. Warfield, Superintendent

*Poznan Station and Chodziez*.—C. T. Hardt, Assistant to be supplied.

*Czarnylas*.—F. Hebisch.

*Grudziadz*.—W. Kaminski.

*Katowice*.—M. Price, Assistant to be supplied.

*Local Preachers*.—E. Majewski and L. Chudy.

*Wilno District*—Edmund Chambers, Superintendent

*Wilno*.—S. Bortkiewicz.

*Radoszkowicze Circuit*.—To be supplied.

*Radoszkowicze Internat*.—E. Schatzman.

*Slonim*.—J. Witt.

*Women's Work, Wilno District*—Miss Constance Rombough  
and Miss Sallie Browne.

### Special Appointments

*Klarysew Orphanage and School*.—W. Dropiowski, Director.

*Business Director, Klarysew*.—G. P. Warfield.

*Treasurer of Mission*.—F. C. Woodard.

*Editorial Secretary*.—E. Chambers.

*Director Bible Training School*.—G. P. Warfield.

## SIBERIA-MANCHURIA

### INTRODUCTION

"THE greatest missionary opportunity of this generation" is what the late Bishop W. R. Lambuth called Siberia and Manchuria, and it was due largely to his missionary enthusiasm and interest in this country that the Board of Missions authorized the opening of work here in 1920. The first missionaries who went out in October of that year were Dr. W. G. Cram, the Rev. J. S. Ryang, and the Rev. Chung Chai Duk. The Mission was formally opened by Bishop Lambuth himself in 1921.

In this field the Church is carrying on work entirely through native workers. Since 1923 there have been no American missionaries among the Koreans of Siberia and North Kando, and in 1927 the last American missionaries who were working among the Russians of Manchuria were recalled. Work among the Chinese of this region is maintained under the auspices of the China Annual Conference.

### The Siberia-Korean Mission

BY REV. J. S. RYANG, SUPERINTENDENT

The opening of the Siberia Mission is due both to the apostolic vision of the late Bishop Walter R. Lambuth and the successful campaign of the Missionary Centenary of our Church. It was Bishop Lambuth who recommended to the Board of Missions in May, 1920, that this Mission be opened, and it was he himself, in spite of his frail body, who visited Siberia in 1921 and officially organized the Mission by holding the first Annual Meeting on August 1. It was the Centenary money which enabled our Board of Missions to project this new enterprise and to support it for several years, until 1924 in fact, when the Board began to make regular appropriations for it.

Bishop Lambuth did many wonderful things for the missionary cause, but the opening of the Siberia Mission was his crowning as well as his last piece of work. The Centenary money did many kinds of good service for the Church and for the world, but the support of the Siberia Mission was the great-

est of them all, because of what this Mission means to the two millions of Koreans who have been wandering in the wilderness of Siberia and Manchuria ever since 1870, trying to find a way to live. Anyone who has the missionary spirit at heart cannot fail to see the great need of this Mission. And anyone who has studied the annual appropriations of our Church for the different mission fields must have noticed that the Siberia-Korean Missions costs the Church the very least of all. And yet, in proportion to the cost, the results of the work in this Mission may be the largest. Although this Mission is but seven years old and although it has suffered one of the severest persecutions in the history of modern missions, there are already 3,793 believers, including 1,564 full members, up to September 1, 1927. When one knows the type of believers in this Mission, he will understand that these figures have a deeper meaning. As the air becomes purer and the sky brighter after a storm, so the Christians in Siberia and Manchuria are stronger and finer because they have weathered the storm of persecution. Nearly all of them have paid in one way or another a very high price for the privilege of being Christians. They have been tried as by fire and have stood the test, and now they are refined like pure gold. So, even though materialistic ideas are again and again thrust upon them, they firmly hold to their faith in God the Father and in our Lord Jesus Christ.

We now have in the Siberia-Korean Mission 22 Korean preachers, 9 of whom are ordained, 2 Bible colporteurs, and 13 Bible women, and in addition the Superintendent of the Mission, who devotes the greater part of his time to this work. These faithful men and women at work in this Mission are facing dangers almost every day in order to serve their God and to help their fellow men by telling the glad tidings of Jesus Christ who came down from heaven to save the world. No one can praise them too highly for their consecration and bravery. They are genuine Christians who have had genuine spiritual experiences and who want to bear witness for their Master.

#### PROBLEMS TO BE FACED

There are several problems peculiar to this Mission, but I will mention only the main ones.

1. The vastness of the territory. The two million Korean

people for whose welfare and salvation this Mission was founded are scattered over all parts of Siberia and Manchuria, which includes a territory of several million square miles. Even though we have confined our work to the closest possible range, the distance between the end of our circuit in Siberia and that in North Kando is about one thousand miles. This is true because these Korean people have built their villages in any place where they could find a way to make a livelihood. This situation involves both time and money. It takes a long time as well as great expense for our preachers to visit the Churches in the circuit. We must make some special provision for this if we are going to reach these people.

2. The danger of the wild men. In both Siberia and Manchuria there are a number of bandits, and our workers, both preachers and Bible women, encounter them nearly every day and sometimes lose all their personal belongings and suffer a great deal of physical inconvenience. But we have no power to control these wild men, and we must leave the situation in the hands of a kind Providence.

3. The difficulty of practicing the itinerant system strictly. Although the territory of Siberia and Manchuria is an integral part of our Mission, our preachers at present are not able to go in and come out of Siberia freely, because of the unfriendly and hostile position taken by the Soviet Government of Russia. Last year three of our preachers in Siberia were reported by the Soviet Government because they came to North Kando to attend the Annual Mission meeting and returned to Siberia without the official passports. It is almost impossible for our preachers to get passports at present. As a result of this we have to keep our preachers in the same districts indefinitely.

#### GROWTH OF THE WORK

As one can well imagine, these peculiar difficulties beget other problems and difficulties, but the work is growing, and we are often reminded of the prophetic saying of Bishop Lambuth, "The Siberia Mission offers the greatest opportunity of this generation." Thousands and thousands of Koreans are migrating into both Siberia and Manchuria every year, increasing the opportunities of bringing them to Christ. From another standpoint, Siberia may be regarded as the greatest mission

field in the world to-day because of the fact that the gospel of the kingdom of God, which Jesus Christ preached for the salvation of the world, and the materialistic idea of the so-called scientific socialism of Karl Marx are fighting here for realization. The gospel must and will win, but we must do our part.

Although both the General Department of the Board of Missions and the Woman's Missionary Council are supporting the Siberia-Korean Mission, there is not a single American missionary on this field at present. Dr. W. G. Cram, now General Secretary of the Board of Missions, was the first superintendent of this Mission. He served for two years and started off the work in good condition. The Rev. J. O. J. Taylor succeeded Doctor Cram. He was stationed at Vladivostock with his family, but he returned home on sick leave after he had served the Mission only about a year. Since May, 1923, when the writer was appointed to the superintendency of the Mission, no American missionary has been appointed to this field. We are hoping and praying that at least one married missionary and two single ladies will soon be appointed to this work.

Even though this Mission is operating under very peculiar circumstances, God has been with us from the beginning, and we have been permitted to carry on the work with a good deal of success. We have during the last few years organized Woman's Missionary Societies for our women and Epworth Leagues for our young people, besides holding the preaching services and conducting Sunday schools. We have one kindergarten and two Daily Bible Schools, or Young People's Institutes, which may be some of the most unique religious work done anywhere. In these schools we teach the Bible to nearly 300 boys and girls seven times a week, or once every day, after the regular school hours. This work costs us very little and gives us a fine opportunity to come in contact with young lives. We have several primary schools for boys and girls and several night schools for the married women, but all of these are run by the local congregations, and the Mission is giving them but little financial help. So this Mission is really operating upon the principle of self-supporting, self-propagating, and self-controlling. Although our people are extremely poor, they raised last year for all purposes yen 9,819.16 (\$4,909.58), including yen 1,807.16 for the support of preachers. This amount means yen

6.28 per member. They paid yen 250 for General Conference assessments, which is the first one they have ever raised since the organization of the Mission. During the year we have bought or built three churches, so that we now have thirty church buildings in all, the value of which amounts to yen 40,-030 (\$20,015). The following statistical report for the year 1926-27 will show the reader at one glance what we have done and what we are doing in the Mission.

#### THE ANNUAL MEETING

With Bishop W. N. Ainsworth presiding, the seventh session of the Siberia-Korean Mission was held at Lambuth Memorial Church, Rong Jung, Manchuria, September 1, 2, 1927. The following are statistics and appointments:

Number of districts.....	2
Number of charges.....	14
Number of societies.....	79
Total number of workers.....	34
Korean preachers.....	20
Bible women.....	12
Colporteurs.....	2
Total number of adherents.....	3,793
Full members.....	1,564
Probationers.....	292
Baptized children.....	635
New believers.....	1,302
Baptisms this year.....	242
Adults.....	137
Infants.....	105
Number of Sunday schools.....	33
Teachers and officers.....	113
Pupils enrolled in Sunday schools.....	1,610
Number of Epworth Leagues.....	3
Number of League members.....	61
Number of Woman's Missionary Societies.....	18
Members.....	377
Number of Daily Bible Schools.....	3
Pupils enrolled.....	290
Number of kindergartens.....	1
Children enrolled.....	36
Number of primary schools.....	17
Boys enrolled.....	399

Girls enrolled.....		210
Number of church buildings.....		30
Value of church buildings.....(yen)	43,030	00
Number of parsonages.....		11
Value of parsonages.....(yen)	2,385	00
Contributions:		
For preachers.....(yen)	1,807	16
For home missions.....(yen)	395	27
For general assessments.....(yen)	250	00
For local schools.....(yen)	4,219	40
For congregational expenses.....(yen)	3,147	43
Total for all purposes....(yen)	9,819	16
		(\$4,909 58)

### Siberia-Korean Mission Appointments

BISHOP W. N. AINSWORTH PRESIDING. J. S. RYANG (5) SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MISSION

#### *Siberia District—Pastor in Charge, Kim Yung Hak (6)*

*Vladivostock City.*—Suh Yung Bok (2), Yu Cha Hoon (1).

*Nikolsk City Circuit.*—Yu Choon Kei (2).

*Nikolsk Country Circuit.*—Yi In Sun (2).

*Sucheng Circuit.*—Do In Kwoen (2).

*Mongogai Circuit.*—Yi Woon Ho (2).

*Yernchoo Noktun Circuit.*—Kim Yung Up (2).

*Bible Woman for Vladivostock City.*—Kim Maria (2).

*Bible Woman for Nikolsk City.*—Pak Anesia (4).

*Bible Woman for Nikolsk Country Circuit.*—Chai Anna (3).

*Bible Woman for Sucheng Circuit.*—Oh Maria (1).

*Bible Woman for Mongogai Circuit.*—Choi Alexandra (1).

*Bible Woman for Yern-choo Noktun Circuit.*—Pang Maria (4).

*Bibl Colporteur for Siberia.*—Kim Nak Yun (7).

*Lay Leader for Siberia District.*—Yi Ho Choon.

#### *North Kando District—Pastor in Charge, Yi Hwa Choon (4)*

*Rong Jung Circuit.*—Yi Yong Chung (3).

*Towtoakow Circuit.*—Yi Ho Bin (1).

*Gookchaka Circuit.*—Kim Dal Sup (2).

*Ongsungnachai Circuit.*—Yi Choon Sik (2).

*Paikchogow Circuit.*—Sinn Kwang Hyen (3).

*Sukhyen Circuit.*—Choi Sei Hwan (2).

*Earltowgow Circuit.*—Chang Chook Sup (1).

*Daidoochun Circuit.*—Kim Hong Soon (2).

*Kyungsinhang Circuit.*—Kim Tong Chul (2).  
*Tongow Circuit.*—Kim Deuk Soo (2).  
*Bible Teacher for Kando District.*—Yi Ha Yung (2).  
*Rong Jung Daily Bible School.*—Han Gook Bo (3).  
*Rong Jung Day School for Poor Children.*—Hong Suk Chan (2).  
*Bible Woman for Rong Jung Circuit.*—Yi Mary (6).  
*Bible Woman for Towtoakow Circuit.*—Yun Maria (2).  
*Bible Woman for Ongsungnachai Circuit.*—Paik Lucy (2).  
*Bible Woman for Paikchogow and Daidoochun Circuits.*—Chang Sin Duk (3).  
*Bible Woman for Kyungsinhang Circuit.*—One to be supplied.  
*Bible Woman for Tongow.*—Kim Anna (1).  
*Bible Woman for Gookchaka Circuit.*—Pak Naon (1).  
*Bible Colporteur for Kando District.*—Cho Seung Kak (2).  
*Lay Leader for Kando District.*—Choi Duk Hwan.

### The Russian Mission in Manchuria

BY REV. A. F. GAVRELOVCHUK

Our youngest and most distant Mission lies\* in Manchuria between China and Siberia. Next to Siberia lies Russia, which stretches out 10,000 miles in length, with great harbors. The history of the Russian Mission in Manchuria shows sturdy development.

The first germs of Christianity were brought into Russia somewhere about the sixth century by neighbors who already possessed Christianity. The chief man who brought the Christian religion to Russia was Prince Vladimir, who is proclaimed as a saint by the Greek Catholic Church. In Russia for many generations the government and the Church were involved together; the Church was considered one of the institutions of the government. A subsidy of 60,000,000 rubles made the Church dependent.

The lives of the priests did not correspond to the ideals taught in the Bible. Under the Greek Catholic Church there were all sorts of hindrances for the distribution of the Bible and no preaching. The services, conducted in the Slavonic language, were but little understood and gave no real religion. Russia under the monarchy held the population of the entire country down in ignorance. Years of revolution, starvation, and the

World War made Russia lose 25,000,000 of her people. The present population is 140,000,000. To-day atheism is the greatest danger to Russia and the rest of the world.

Between Russia proper and Manchuria lies Siberia, which belongs to Russia. Siberia stretches some 3,600 miles from the Ural Mountains and Caspian Sea to the Pacific Ocean and has an area of three and a half million square miles. Siberia is not all ice and snow, for it has vast areas of fertile land with a climate like that of Washington and Oregon. Here in Siberia and Manchuria are found millions of people of four nationalities—namely, Russians, Chinese, Koreans, and Japanese. The Koreans and Japanese are immigrants. The 300,000 Russians who live in Manchuria are refugees and Bolshevik citizens, who are engaged in some kind of work connected with the Trans-Siberian Railroad, which connects Europe with Asia.

Siberia is rich with furs, forests, wheat, and beans, which are exported to all the rest of the world. The country is developing intellectually and economically.

#### THE COMING OF METHODISM

Methodism was really introduced into Siberia by the Korean Christians. However, in July, 1921, Bishop W. R. Lambuth visited Siberia in person and sent missionaries to Vladivostok to begin work among the Russian people. Bishop Lambuth saw the divine vision for Russia. "The greatest missionary opportunity of this generation" he called it.

The first evangelistic missionary to come to the Russians was Rev. George F. Erwin. He started the first preaching in Vladivostok, Siberia. Due to the political and geographical situation, Bishop H. A. Boaz ordered Mr. Erwin to move from Vladivostok to Harbin, Manchuria. Accordingly, our headquarters were removed to Harbin, the military and commercial center of the northern Far East and also headquarters for the Chinese Eastern Railway. The central nerve of Manchuria is this above-mentioned railroad, which employs thousands of Russians and Chinese. For the most part, the Russians working on this railroad are Soviet citizens and eligible to go into Russia at any time.

In Harbin as a center were opened three Methodist churches. Two high schools and business schools with an enrollment of

about 1,000 were opened by Prof. H. W. Jenkins. Later, educational work was in the hands of Rev. H. C. Ritter. According to a statement of the American consul and the people, our schools enjoyed the reputation of being the finest schools in the whole country. The income for the schools was derived largely from the tuition fees. The Bible teaching and the chapel talks had a great influence on the children. The Bible was taught from the Protestant viewpoint.

The clinic established by the Methodist Mission rendered service to more than 100 patients a day for a very small price. The total number of patients treated reached 33,142. Three dentists, a surgeon, and other specialists gave day and night service. The drug store sold medicines at a very cheap price.

Our *Russian Methodist* was begun and became the official organ of the Russian Methodist Mission. This paper is one of the few Protestant magazines in the whole of Russia. The *Methodist* is ranked as the third or fourth magazine of its kind in Russia.

Work among Russian women was started by Miss Lillian Wahl and Miss Constance Rumbough. The woman's center which was opened became the oasis in the whole of Manchuria, if not in all Russia, where women were protected from harm and danger. Misses Rumbough and Wahl also organized Bible classes, English clubs, and Camp Fire Girls and worked with the Sunday school and Epworth League. The kindergarten operated by them helped many children.

The Bible School, which was organized by Mr. Erwin, gave us trained workers, men as well as women, who are doing heroic work. Eleven men and three women were trained for the cause of the Church.

Of the seven Churches that were established among the Russians four were opened in almost one year. The first Church outside of Harbin was at Tsitsikar, where among many conversions we had one Bolshevik leader, who said to Mr. Erwin: "If I can save as many people as I have killed I will be happy. I went through the whole of Russia with a gun, and I want to go back now with a Bible." And he went back with his family to take the gospel to his own people.

The second Church, at Jalantun, had a beginning similar to those of the apostolic age. The call came from the people to

come and explain the Bible. When Mr. Erwin went to answer the call, he found the people of that region anxious for Christ and pure religion. The cries of agony, the tears of sorrow were all changed by the telling of the glad good news. The call for a pastor was answered. Shortly afterwards the members decided to have their own chapel. To build this they all pledged to give two days out of each week for the work. Therefore the first Methodist chapel was erected at Jalantun, "the pearl of Manchuria."

Boodaho was the next Church, located on the top of the Hingan Mountains, the highest mountain range in northern Manchuria. In this town are located the shops of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. The town was noted for its thieving and drunkenness. The prevalence of sin gave fertile soil for our preaching, and the progress became evident.

At the gate of Russia, in the corner of north China between Mongolia and Russia, is Manchuli City, on the very border line of Russia proper. Here the preaching of the gospel was begun by the Methodists. The revival swept the city. The people would come long before the service and stand for hours out in the cold in order to get into the church. A great number of conversions marked the beginning of this Church. Many calls from different sources came. There came the man who cried and asked us: "Why didn't you come before? What will wash the blood from these hands?"

The two preachers now on this station are sending literature into Russia proper, and many people who live in Russia come across the border to listen to the preaching. The town of Manchuli has a population of about 20,000. Most of the Russians here are Soviet citizens. The Trans-Siberian Railroad also has shops in this city. It is a strategic place for Methodism.

#### THE WORK TO-DAY

After many experiences and much suffering, the first fruits of Methodism were beginning to show when the news came that the Board of Missions would have to close the Mission because of a lack of funds. This order came upon us like a storm. The blow was too hard. Tears were shed, and prayers for help were said. But finances were not available, and the last American missionaries left the field in the summer of 1927.

Since then two of the Churches in Harbin have been closed and the Church at Budahoo withdrawn, and part of the workers have had to be dropped. The schools are closed and the clinic discontinued. People have been cut off from this great help. The front line of Methodism has had to retreat and give ground to atheism.

The Russian people as individuals, as Churches, and as a whole people are asking that the Mission be reopened.

The great problem to be faced in Russia is atheism, which spreads so rapidly. The government is altogether favorable toward atheism, and the pressure brought to bear on workers who are members of labor unions prevents them from going to church. Also the Greek Catholic Church is extremely antagonistic toward Protestantism.

The problems in Manchuria are the same as those in Russia, with the addition of the problem of the refugees and the economical conditions in that country.

While there are great problems to be faced in Manchuria, there are also great possibilities. Great is the need and appeal of the people for the missionaries, the Church, and the Bible. Another opportunity lies in the Trans-Siberian Railroad, which is governed jointly by the Bolsheviks and the Chinese, thus making it possible to convert Soviet citizens working on the railroad, who will return to Russia carrying the gospel. Many to-day are already going in. The favorable treatment and full freedom and protection granted the Christians in Manchuria by the Chinese give a chance to spread the gospel. The heroic efforts on the part of the Russian Methodists give assurance of a great future. The trained native workers who are preaching the gospel in their own language are doing now and will be able to do in the future a great work. O. V. Ossipoff and A. F. Gavrelovichuk, native Russian Methodists at present in America, the first at Young Harris College and the second at Emory University, are preparing themselves for future work among their own people.

#### STATISTICS

Since the missionaries are withdrawn and since no conferences have been held, it is difficult to give definite statistics. There are many evidences of spiritual progress. The love for the Bible is growing; the Christian life of the members is growing

stronger; and their willingness to support the Church and take care of the many expenses of the Church shows a true spirit of sacrifice. The number of definite conversions in the four Churches which still remain shows that progress is being made. The wide distribution of the *Methodist* shows that the people are taking a vital interest in it. The little schools that have been organized by the Russian Methodists themselves for spiritual and educational work have had good success. The League for the Protection of Children is trying to care for and educate a number of homeless children.

Because there is no missionary and no leader in Manchuria, better progress cannot be expected than at present. Greater progress cannot be made, since there is a shortage of workers and finances are extremely limited.

Number of districts.....	1
Pastoral charges.....	4
Sunday schools.....	4
Local preachers.....	6
Epworth Leagues.....	4
Woman's Missionary Societies.....	4
League for the Protection of Children.....	1

### Appointments

*Harbin*, Central Church.—A. A. Gouroff, B. N. Bradovitch.

*Tsitsikar*.—G. V. Volegoff.

*Jalantun*.—K. D. Egoroff.

*Manchuli City*.—G. I. Yasinetsky, J. M. Pytakoff.

*On Furlough*.—V. G. Ossipoff, A. F. Gavrelovichuk.



**PART III**  
**HOME FIELDS**



## ANNUAL CONFERENCE MISSIONS

### SUMMARY OF TOTALS

Total number of charges aided.....	2,117
Total amount appropriated for these.....	\$452,696 76
Number of rural charges aided.....	1,447
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$304,920 90
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 1,024 83
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	358
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$100,126 11
Expended for other causes.....	\$ 89,179 98
Total expended.....	\$570,576 84
Total raised.....	\$612,886 44
Total reserve.....	\$233,060 19
Expended by General Board.....	\$238,061 89
Grand total for missions in the United States by General and Conference Boards.....	\$808,638 73

#### ALABAMA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	190
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	66
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$13,500 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	54
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 9,550 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 1,077 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	12
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 3,950 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes:	
School work, pastor's school actually used.....	170
Conference Secretary, salary and expense.....	\$ 1,378 00
Expenses.....	\$ 206 00
Total receipts, including Conference claims paid in at Conference.....	\$20,027 00
Total expended.....	\$15,334 00
Amount of reserve carried over with which to begin year 1928 ..	\$ 4,693 00
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	10
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	■

What work has the General Board in your territory? Coöperated in support of Conference Missionary Secretary paying two-thirds of salary and expense.

E. B. PAUL, *Chairman;*  
P. B. WELLS, *Secretary.*

## ARIZONA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	40
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	10
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 1,036 00
Number of cities or industrial charges aided.....	2
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 192 00
Conference Secretary.....	\$ 30 00
Total receipts.....	\$ 1,086 00
Total expended.....	\$ 1,036 00
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$ 50 00
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	3

What work has the General Board in your territory? Help given at many points in the Conference.

What territory should be occupied by General Board? The three new missions established—Nadaburg, Mayer, and Humbolt, Santa Fe Circuit.

What measures have helped to make your work efficient? The aid given by the General Board makes our work even possible at many points.

C. R. GRAY, *Chairman.*

## BALTIMORE CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	219
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	78
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$25,866 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	75
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$24,516 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	3
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 1,350 00
School work.....	\$ 250 00
Other items.....	\$ 121 00
Expenses.....	\$ 72 00
Total receipts.....	\$24,976 00
Total expended.....	\$27,272 00
Deficit for year made up out of Centenary.....	10%
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$20,187 00
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	1
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	8

The figures above are for eighteen months on account of change in time of meeting of Conference.

B. V. SWITZER, *Chairman;*

SELWYN K. COCKRELL, *Secretary.*

## CENTRAL TEXAS CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	228
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	91
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$18,950 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	78
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$14,400 00

Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 1,050 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	13
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 4,550 00
School work.....	\$ 500 00
Other items.....	\$ 250 00
Expenses.....	\$ 180 00
Total receipts.....	\$21,000 00
Total expended.....	\$18,900 00
Amount of reserve carried over.....	(About) \$14,000 00
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	3
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	5

What work has the General Board in your territory? Thurbur and Mingers.

F. P. CULVER, *Chairman.*

#### DENVER CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	20
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	14
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 850 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	8
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 500 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 975 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	6
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 350 00
Total receipts.....	\$ 685 13
Total expended.....	\$ 685 13

What work has the General Board in your territory? Supports sixteen of the twenty charges of the Conference. Without the help of the General Board of Missions our work in the Denver Conference could scarcely function at all.

What territory should be occupied by General Board? Would not advise opening any new territory.

What measures have helped make your work efficient? The continued interest and support of our General Board.

H. D. THOMPSON, *Chairman;*  
JOHN COX, *Secretary.*

#### EAST OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	144
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	39
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 6,100 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	35
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 5,300 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 1,000 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	4
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 800 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes.....	\$ 1,100 00
Conference Secretary.....	\$ 300 00

Summer School at Oklahoma City.....	\$ 300 00
Office and mid-year meeting.....	\$ 500 00
Total receipts.....	\$ 7,745 14
Total expended.....	\$ 7,200 14
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$ 545 00
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	4

E. H. CASEY, *Chairman*;  
W. D. THOMPSON, *Secretary*.

#### FLORIDA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	233
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	77
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$26,595 75
Amount appropriated for other purposes.....	\$62,737 50
School work.....	\$ 866 50
Conference Secretary, salary.....	\$ 4,500 00
Other items, C. M. S. expense.....	\$ 831 00
Expenses, Board.....	\$ 1,883 00
Total receipts.....	\$10,699 87
Total expended.....	\$98,917 62
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$45,724 00
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	20
Number of new Missions inaugurated.....	25

What work has the General Board in your territory? Pays salaries of the Superintendent of Latin work in Florida Conference, and also the salaries of six missionaries there.

What measures have helped make your work efficient? Having laid aside a percentage of the ten per cent from the Centenary Fund each year, thus giving us a reserve from which to draw.

S. W. WALKER, *Chairman*;  
C. E. GUTTERIDGE, *Secretary*.

#### HOLSTON CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	259
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	63
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$11,080 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	49
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 8,280 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 806 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	14
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 1,800 00
School work.....	\$ 3,500 00
Conference Secretary.....	
Other items.....	\$ 1,000 00
Expenses.....	\$ 500 00
Total receipts.....	\$16,128 00
Total expended.....	\$16,580 00

Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$ 9,100 00
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	3
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	3

What work has the General Board in your territory? Hillsville; Hiwassee College.

What measures have helped make your work efficient? Surveys—rural, industrial, etc.  
*J. E. WOLFE, Chairman;*  
*M. A. STEVENSON, Secretary.*

#### ILLINOIS CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	37
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	5
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 500 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	4
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 400 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 800 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	1
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 100 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes, printing minutes .....	\$ 10 00
School work.....	
Conference Secretary.....	\$ 20 00
Total receipts.....	\$ 550 00
Total expended.....	\$ 530 00
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$ 20 00

What work has the General Board in your territory? Fourteen mission charges and two districts receive help from the General Board.

What measures have helped make your work efficient? Money from the General Board to supplement salaries of worthy pastors.

*W. D. HUMPHREY, Chairman;*  
*O. H. FREE, Secretary.*

#### KENTUCKY CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	136
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	35
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 8,541 67
Number of rural charges aided.....	32
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 7,941 67
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 1,005 25
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	3
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 600 00
School work.....	\$ 200 00
Aid to the Board of Lay Activities.....	\$ 125 00
Student Pastor State University.....	\$ 200 00
Expenses.....	\$ 156 45
Total receipts.....	\$10,105 99
Total expended.....	\$ 9,698 12

Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$ 4,673 96
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	3
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	1

What territory should be occupied by the General Board? Certain coal mining sections in Eastern Kentucky.

¶ What measures have helped make your work efficient? A better understanding with presiding elders and their coöperation in placing appropriations.

W. V. CROPPER, *Chairman*;  
C. A. TAGNE, *Secretary*.

#### LITTLE ROCK CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	148
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	45
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 7,450 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	38
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 6,150 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 931 68
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	7
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 1,300 00
School work.....	\$ 950 00
Other items.....	\$ 1,050 00
Expenses.....	\$ 299 11
Total receipts.....	\$10,549 11
Total expended.....	\$ 9,749 11
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$ 800 00
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	10
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	1

What territory should be occupied by the General Board? It should have the Hot Springs Circuit and the Mountain Territory west of the Hot Springs.

E. R. STEEL, *Chairman*;  
JAMES THOMAS, *Secretary*.

#### LOUISIANA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	164
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	32
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 7,850 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	18
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 3,350 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 1,111 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	14
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 4,500 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes.....	\$ 566 60
School work.....	\$ 166 66
Gospel tent.....	\$ 400 00
Expenses.....	\$ 222 50

Total receipts.....	\$16,126	48
Total expended.....	\$ 9,257	82
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$ 869	06
Number of charges raised to self-support.....		2
Number of new missions inaugurated.....		6

What work has the General Board in your territory? French work.

What territory should be occupied by General Board? The French Mission Work and the Italian Work in and around New Orleans.

What measures have helped make your work efficient? Better trained pastors. The advance in public school education.

J. G. SNELLING, *Chairman.*

#### LOUISVILLE CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	174	
Number of pastoral charges aided.....		53
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 8,795	00
Number of rural charges aided.....		44
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 6,420	00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 750	00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....		9
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 2,375	00
Amount appropriated for other purposes.....	\$ 150	00
School work.....	\$ 200	00
Total receipts.....	\$ 8,094	36
Total expended.....	\$ 9,045	00
Number of charges raised to self-support.....		4
Number of new missions inaugurated.....		5

What work has the General Board in your territory? The Methodist Temple has been aided \$900.

What measures have helped make your work efficient? The splendid support of presiding elders and pastors. W. A. GRANT, *Chairman.*

#### MEMPHIS CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	187	
Number of pastoral charges aided ((District, \$900 000).....		47
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 11,450	
Number of rural charges aided.....		42
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 7,800	00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation (this includes district).....	\$ 904	00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....		6
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 3,650	00
Amount appropriated for other purposes.....	\$ 550	00
School work.....	\$ 100	00
Expenses.....	\$ 172	00
Total receipts.....	\$17,188	00

Total expended.....	\$12,572 00
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$ 4,615 00
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	3

What territory should be occupied by General Board? Should help with Wesley Institute, Memphis, Tenn. W. F. MAXEDON, *Chairman*; T. C. MCKELVEY, *Secretary*.

#### MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	163
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	64
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$16,000 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 1,200 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes.....	\$ 1,250 00
Expenses.....	\$ 250 00
Total receipts.....	\$12,305 00
Total expended.....	\$13,750 00
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$ 3,800 00

C. C. EVANS, *Chairman*.

#### MISSOURI CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	165
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	62
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$12,000 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	59
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$10,500 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 1,335 79
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	3
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 1,500 00
School work.....	\$ 200 00
Other items.....	\$ 200 00
Expenses.....	\$ 9,200 00
Total receipts.....	\$ 9,200 00
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	2
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	1

What measures have helped make your work efficient? The cultural work of the General Board.

V. O. WHITE, *Chairman*;

W. L. SCARBOROUGH, *Secretary*.

#### NEW MEXICO CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	61
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	19
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 4,200 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	18
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 3,700 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 1,042 00

Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	1
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 200 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes.....	\$ 300 00
Other items.....	\$ 333 67
Expenses.....	\$ 21 58
Total receipts.....	\$ 3,614 00
Total expended.....	\$ 4,535 25
Amount of reserve carried over (deficit).....	\$ 847 63
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	5
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	3

What territory should be occupied by General Board? Our entire Conference is still mission territory and in some places we could not carry on without their aid.

C. K. CAMPBELL, *Chairman*;  
W. H. VANDERPOOL, *Secretary*.

#### NORTH ALABAMA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	298
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	75
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$10,500 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	55
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 7,150 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 755 50
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	20
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 3,350 00
School work.....	\$ 113 50
Conference Secretary.....	\$ 1,200 00
Other items.....	\$ 424 89
Expenses.....	\$ 1,008 89
Total receipts.....	\$21,858 39
Total expended.....	\$21,858 39
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	3
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	2

What work has the General Board in your territory? Italian Mission, Ensley, Ala.

What territory should be occupied by General Board? An Italian settlement near East Lake of about 3,000 or more.

J. D. HUNTER, *Chairman*;  
A. H. NABORS, *Secretary*.

#### NORTH ARKANSAS CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	190
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	25
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 4,310 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	22
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 3,700 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 964 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	3
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 610 00

Amount appropriated for other purposes.....	\$ 1,910 00
Total receipts.....	\$ 6,711 26
Total expended.....	\$ 6,321 28
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$ 1,794 81
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	5
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	4

R. E. L. BEARDEN, *Chairman;*  
JEFFERSON SHERMAN, *Secretary.*

#### NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	227
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	67
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$23,250 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	57
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$19,000 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 1,590 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	9
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 4,250 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes.....	\$ 2,300 00
School work.....	\$ 1,200 00
Pastor's school.....	\$ 400 00
Expenses.....	\$ 239 50
Total receipts.....	\$25,505 05
Total expended.....	\$21,264 95
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$ 4,340 10
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	1
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	1

W. W. PEELE, *Chairman;*  
F. S. LOVE, *Secretary.*

#### NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	275
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	76
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$22,085 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	61
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$15,610 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 940 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	17
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 4,775 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes.....	\$ 1,700 00
School work.....	\$ 700 00
Conference Secretary.....	\$ 2,000 00
Other items.....	\$ 1,000 00
Expenses.....	\$ 1,169 00
Total receipts.....	\$29,500 00
Total expended.....	\$25,254 00
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$30,249 45
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	3

W. A. SHELTON, *Chairman;*  
S. P. WIGGINS, *Secretary.*

## NORTH MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	172
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	58
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$12,725 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	55
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$11,825 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 1,037 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	3
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 900
School work.....	\$ 900 00
District Evangelist, \$500; Mission School, \$518.....	\$ 1,018 00
Expenses.....	\$ 168 92
Total receipts.....	\$11,529 38
Total expended.....	\$14,811 92
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$ 8,097 00

What measures have helped make your work efficient? Mission School; personal touch with mission pastors.

R. A. TUCKER, *Chairman*;

S. H. COFFEY, *Secretary*.

## NORTH TEXAS CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	204
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	64
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$11,375 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	59
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 9,975 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 825 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	5
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 1,440 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes.....	\$ 1,625 00
Conference Secretary.....	\$ 1,500 00
Other items.....	\$ 125 00
Total receipts.....	\$13,000 00
Total expended.....	\$13,000 00
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	2

What measures have helped make your work efficient? Dallas District has assumed support of all her missions.

S. M. BLACK, *Chairman*;

J. W. SLAGLE, *Secretary*.

## NORTHWEST CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	42
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	12
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 643 34
Number of rural charges aided.....	9
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 493 23
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 731 51
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	3
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 150 11

Assembly.....	\$ 23	40
Total receipts.....	\$ 714	81
Total expended.....	\$ 714	81
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$ 370	53

What work has the General Board in your territory? Help is given thirty-two charges.  
*J. H. DILLS, Chairman;*  
*T. G. PATTERSON, Secretary.*

## NORTHWEST TEXAS CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	182
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	63
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$11,500 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	35
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 5,850 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 963 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	28
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 5,650 00
Specials.....	\$ 350 00
Expenses.....	\$ 145 00
Total receipts.....	\$11,995 00
Total expended.....	\$11,995 00
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	7
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	4

What measures have helped make your work efficient? The Mission Special Campaigns and the Lay Activities Organization's work.

*C. A. BICKLEY, Chairman;*  
*J. W. HUNT, Secretary.*

## PACIFIC CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	81
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	17
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 1,900 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	7
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 933 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 866 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	10
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 967 00
Total receipts.....	\$ 1,900 00
Total expended.....	\$ 1,900 00

What work has the General Board in your territory? The General Board is conducting work for the Orientals.

What measures have helped make your work efficient? Missionary Institutes and visits of the Secretary, Dr. Perry.

*T. L. LALLANER, Chairman;*  
*A. T. O'REAR, Secretary.*

## ST. LOUIS CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	138
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	30
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 5,300 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	25
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 4,000 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 1,200 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	5
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 1,300 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes.....	\$ 1,000 00
School work.....	\$ 500 00
Other items.....	\$ 200 00
Expenses.....	\$ 300 00
Total receipts.....	\$ 6,500 00
Total expended.....	\$ 6,300 00
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$ 200 00
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	6
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	3

What work has the General Board in your territory? Kingdom House; also appropriations to Arlington Church, Centenary Church, and Marvin Memorial Church in St. Louis, amounting to \$2,700.

What measures have helped make your work efficient? Coöperation of ministers and presiding elders in careful examination of each mission.

R. B. KIMBALL, *Chairman.*

## SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	137
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	34
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$10,700 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	28
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 8,400 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 1,284 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	6
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 2,300 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes.....	\$ 6,067 00
School work.....	\$ 4,667 00
Other items.....	\$ 1,000 00
Expenses.....	\$ 400 00
Total receipts.....	\$12,651 55
Total expended.....	\$12,905 30
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$ 2,125 30
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	5
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	1

What work has the General Board in your territory? At Parris Island.

D. M. MCLEOD, *Chairman;*

L. L. BEDENBAUGH, *Secretary.*

## SOUTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	233
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	62
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$18,975 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	58
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$16,475 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 1,250 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	4
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 2,500 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes.....	\$ 4,865 20
As follows:	
School work Georgia Pastors' School.....	\$ 750 00
Conference Missionary Secretary.....	\$ 2,000 00
Other items: District Evangelists \$1,200, . . . Colsons Hos-	
pital Work \$500 .....	\$ 1,700 00
Expenses Conference Board, \$245.69; Conference Missionary	
Secretary, \$169.51.....	\$ 415 10
Total receipts.....	\$31,290 43
Total expended.....	\$23,840 20
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$ 7,450 23
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	5

What work has the General Board in your territory? Experimental Station at Graymont-Summitt and an appropriation at Hamp Stevens Memorial, Columbus, Ga.

What territory should be occupied by General Board? The Board should aid in industrial centers, especially in Macon, Ga.

What measures have helped to make you efficient? The coöperation of the presiding elders.

ED F. COOK, *Chairman*;  
A. H. ROBINSON, *Secretary*.

## SOUTHWEST MISSOURI CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	134
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	48
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 9,200 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	33
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 5,500 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 1,136 54
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	15
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 3,700 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes.....	\$ 781 74
School work.....	\$ 600 00
Conference Secretary, expenses.....	\$ 72 54
Other items.....	\$ 105 00
Expenses.....	\$ 4 20
Total receipts.....	\$ 8,181 36
Total expended.....	\$ 9,981 74

Amount of reserve carried over.....	.....	.....
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	.....	19
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	.....	7

What work has the General Board in your territory? Institutional Church, Kansas City, Mo.

W. A. TETLEY, *Chairman*;

T. B. MATHER, *Secretary*.

#### TENNESSEE CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	.....	195
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	.....	40
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$	7,425 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	.....	37
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$	6,525 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$	798 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	.....	3
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$	900 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes.....	\$	2,450 00
School work.....	\$	1,350 00
Other items.....	\$	1,100 00
Expenses.....	\$	168 55
Total receipts.....	\$	9,980 13
Total expended.....	\$	13,317 05
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$	5,005 91
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	.....	4
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	.....	3

What work has the General Board in your territory? Bethlehem Center, etc.

JOHN W. BARTON, *Chairman*;

W. H. WISEMAN, *Secretary*.

#### TEXAS CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	.....	245
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	.....	86
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$	17,260 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	.....	82
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$	16,260 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$	993 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	.....	4
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$	1,000 00
Conference Secretary.....	\$	4,000 00
Total receipts.....	\$	19,268 00
Total expended.....	\$	17,260 00
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$	2,008 00
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	.....	6
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	.....	9

What work has the General Board in your territory? Mission in Beaumont District, port missionary at Galveston.

A. T. WALKER, *Chairman*;

F. E. FEW, *Secretary*.

## UPPER SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	162
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	64
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$21,050 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	31
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$10,650 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 1,458 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	32
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$10,400 00
School work, Clemson College.....	\$ 500 00
Conference Secretary.....	\$ 200 00
Other items.....	\$ 700 00
Expenses.....	\$ 350 00
Total receipts.....	\$16,804 00
Total expended.....	\$17,750 00
Number of charges raised to self-support, circuit lines changed.	1
Number of new missions inaugurated, change of circuit lines.	1

What work has the General Board in your territory? Textile Industrial School, Spartanburg, S. C.

What territory should be occupied by General Board? Aid needed in several industrial centers.

P. F. KILGO, *Chairman*;  
O. M. ABNER, *Secretary*.

## VIRGINIA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	294
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	75
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$18,272 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	56
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$12,617 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	19
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 5,655 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes.....	\$11,721 00
School work.....	\$ 2,000 00
Other items.....	\$ 9,259 00
Expenses.....	\$ 462 00
Total receipts.....	\$23,013 00
Total expended.....	\$30,293 00
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$20,114 00
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	7
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	4

J. W. MOORE, *Chairman*;  
H. P. MYERS, *Secretary*.

## WEST OKLAHOMA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	117
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	37
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 7,300 00

Number of rural charges aided.....	32
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 6,200 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 1,113 25
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	2
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 750 00
School work.....	\$ 300 00
Total receipts.....	\$13,903 37
Total expended.....	\$ 8,697 28
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$ 5,306 09
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	3
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	5

What work has the General Board in your territory? Panhandle District, St. Mark, Stillwater-Lambuth Memorial.

What measures have helped make your work efficient? Presiding elders and pastors who see that Conference collections are collected.

J. O. PETERSON, *Chairman*;  
O. O. MORRIS, *Secretary*.

#### WEST TEXAS CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	166
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	84
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$19,450 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	79
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$17,950 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 1,320 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	5
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 1,500 00
Amount appropriated for other purposes, Board expenses.....	\$ 459 73
School work.....	\$ 200 00
Total receipts.....	\$22,352 63
Total expended.....	\$20,109 73
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$17,306 85
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	8
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	7

What work has the General Board in your territory? Mexican work.

J. W. ROELAND, *Chairman*;  
J. F. WEBB, *Secretary*.

#### WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	308
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	116
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$34,612 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	60
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$16,950 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 1,322 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	56
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$17,762 00

School work.....	\$ 2,600 00
Conference Secretary.....	\$ 118 00
Expenses.....	\$ 610 00
Total receipts.....	\$39,899 00
Total expended.....	\$37,940 00
Amount of reserve carried over.....	\$27,712 00
Number of charges raised to self-support.....	8
Number of new missions inaugurated.....	8

What territory should be occupied by General Board? Oteen Military Hospital.

E. K. McLARTY, *Chairman*;  
J. D. RANKIN, *Secretary*.

#### WESTERN VIRGINIA CONFERENCE

Number of pastoral charges in the Conference.....	139
Number of pastoral charges aided.....	23
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 4,100 00
Number of rural charges aided.....	12
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 1,050 00
Average salary of these, including the appropriation.....	\$ 875 00
Number of city or industrial charges aided.....	11
Amount appropriated for these.....	\$ 3,050 00
School work.....	\$ 250 00

What work has the General Board in your territory? Aiding seven charges.

C. A. SLAUGHTER, *Chairman*;  
C. C. PERKINS, *Secretary*.

## ARMY AND NAVY WORK

NOT only by the missionaries, but by the men of the army and Marine Corps, who serve their country on this hemisphere and in lands far away beyond the seas, is our country judged in foreign lands. To so conduct themselves in these strange lands as to honor alike their Corps and their own great country which they represent is the message that is carried to the men of the United States army and navy by Methodist missionary pastors stationed in army and navy posts and hospitals by the Home Department of the Board of Missions. To impress these men with the great opportunity that is theirs to help on by their personal conduct the great work of Christianizing the world is part of the task of Methodist workers in these centers. And that this work is not in vain is evidenced by the numbers who take part in the Methodist services and who go into foreign fields equipped at their own request with a Testament and impressed with the fact that their country is looking to them to mold the opinions of the peoples of the world so that their government shall be recognized as a government of peace and righteousness rather than of force and injustice.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has been carrying on work among the soldiers and sailors in the South for several years. For the year 1929 the sum of \$5,700 has been appropriated for this work. With this amount four pastors will be sustained at the following places: Veterans' Hospital No. 60 at Oteen, N. C., Parris Island, Charleston, S. C., Quantico, Va., and Brackettville, Tex. Veterans' Hospital No. 60 is a tuberculosis hospital near Asheville, N. C.; Parris Island is the site of the largest marine training station in the United States if not in the world, where approximately 5,000 recruits are received every year and given their preliminary training for service in the United States Marine Corps; Quantico, Va., is a Marine barracks with a Marine officers' school and a Marine aviation center; and Brackettville, Tex., is a lonely spot on the border, near which is located the United States Army post, Fort Clarke, where about 1,000 men are kept stationed.

### The Marines at Parris Island

BY REV. C. B. BURNS

The Marine training station at Parris Island, S. C., is the larger of the two training stations for Marines in the United States and is said to be the largest Marine training station in the world. The average number of new recruits who come to this station each year is 5,000. As camp pastor, I am the first one who speaks publicly to these men, as I have a service almost every Sunday right in their midst, and almost every one not on special duty comes. About 96 per cent are members of some Church, and it is a great surprise to most of them to find any kind of a religious worker in the training station.

My work takes me nearly every day into the large hospital, where I preach every Sunday. This personal service gives me a fine opportunity to speak of religion.

Large detachments of the men have gone recently to China and to Nicaragua, and nearly every man in the Nicaraguan detachment carried a Testament which I had given him. I get the American Bible Society to donate all the Testaments that they will for the boys here, and I give them out to those who actually wish them.

Many of our men in China, Nicaragua, Haiti, Cuba, and other countries are from good homes and have well-settled characters. The sad fact is that there are some who have never had the training of a Christian home and do not realize what they can do by their personal conduct to help in the great work of Christianity. To get these men to realize what their personal conduct does for the natives wherever they go is a hard task, but not a hopeless one.

A few of the Marines come in contact with the missionaries. As I talk with them I am more and more convinced that some Board of Missions should try to bridge the great gulf between the missionaries and the American military in all places where the military goes in foreign countries. The Board which does this strategic and diplomatic work will be a blessing both to the home base and to the foreign work.

From November, 1927, to February, 1928, there was no chaplain at Parris Island, and by official request I served in place of the chaplain. I never let my service with the soldiers assume the attitude that our Church is in favor of war.

## The Marine Memorial Church at Quantico

BY REV. PAUL L. WARNER

The Marine Memorial Church was erected at Quantico, Va., for the service that our Church might render to the men stationed here in the service of their country. While this field is of such a nature that there are no visibly outstanding marks of a permanent and lasting success, and while there are no well-established Church organizations with large memberships to show for the labor and money that has been spent here, nevertheless a real work is being done, and human lives are being influenced for good as they pass through this post on to the outside world.

In years to come the work at this place will never be anything else than a mission field. In the first place, there are too few civilians upon which to build a substantial organization. In the second place, the number of Marines is constantly changing. About the time we get one group thoroughly interested in the work and many of them taking an active part in one or more of the organizations of the Church, they are transferred to another post in some far-distant part of the world. We are then compelled to begin again with the new men as they come in. But in this manner we are enabled to bring to bear a good influence upon the lives of many of these men.

We utilize every means practical to reach the men who are stationed at this post. We have an orchestra consisting of a dozen of the boys from the post band. They play for our socials and entertainments and sometimes for our devotional services. Likewise, we interest a number through our League socials. They come to the socials, discover here a good, clean, wholesome atmosphere, and then come often to other services as a result of this discovery.

By using these wholesome means to interest those boys who are not drawn through spiritual means, we are enabled to reach many of them and help them renew and retain their relationship with things spiritual. It is no strange sight to find one of them quietly kneeling in earnest prayer in one of our rooms. One boy, now in Nicaragua, told me that at times he felt that he had to get away from the crowd and have a season of prayer. And where would he go if the church doors were not open to him?

Our League is very active. It is composed largely and operated altogether by the Marines. Two of the Marines have charge of the local chapter of Boy Scouts, who meet in the basement of the church weekly. In our Sunday school we have an average attendance of about 80 per cent of our enrollment, and our school is given a very high rating by the official marker of our Conference. Two Marines and the wife of one of the officers are included in our teaching staff, and our Wesley Bible class is composed almost entirely of Marines.

## CITY AND INDUSTRIAL WORK

MORE than half the people in the United States live in towns and cities, communities of 2,500 and over. It is in such communities that the Church faces some of its gravest problems; for although mankind is not more evil in the city than in the rural districts, nevertheless the failings and shortcomings of human nature are much more evident because they are more concentrated. The problems of the city are social, political, moral, and economic. And upon the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, probably more than upon any other denomination, lies the gravest responsibility for solving the problems of the cities of the South, for Southern Methodism is probably the largest single denomination at work in the cities of this section.

The problems of the city Church can be resolved into three kinds—namely, those of the uptown (or residential Church), those of the down-town Church, and those of the institutional Church in the slum section.

The down-town Church and the institutional Church are the two that fall under the head of mission work. The down-town Church is what is left of a former thriving congregation, the large majority of whom have moved farther out into the newer residential sections of the city as business houses and factories have encroached upon their homes and Church. They have carried their membership with them to the newer Churches in the residential sections. But the down-town Church is not abandoned; the congregation, although changed, is still large, composed for the most part of clerks, students, and employees of various kinds, all of whom are in need of a strong religious program and yet who are unable to meet the operating expenses of a great plant. This change in congregation, therefore, necessitates a change in the policy of the Church's administration, and almost invariably such a Church passes over into the class of aided Churches, receiving either from the General Board of Missions or from the Annual Conference Board of Missions certain sums to aid in supporting its activities.

In the slum section of the city the institutional Church is established, with its milk depot, public health work, free clinics,

classes and clubs, day nursery, and other lines of service to the poor. Such Churches are usually missionary projects pure and simple.

Pastors, social service workers, and other assistants are employed by the Home Department, General Work, to further the work in the downtown or institutional Churches in the following cities: Baltimore, Md., 1; Colorado Springs, Colo., 1; Denver, Colo., 1; Nashville, Tenn., 1; Knoxville, Tenn., 3; Louisville, Ky., 1; New Orleans, La., 1; Oklahoma City, Okla., 2; St. Louis, Mo., 3; San Francisco, Calif., 1.

Both the Department of General Work and the Department of Woman's Work coöperate in the support of St. Mark's Hall, New Orleans, the largest institutional church in the South, located in the midst of about 30,000 foreigners. This great plant includes a church, a clinic, a school, a gymnasium, a club, and a workers' residence.

In eleven of the large cities of the South the Home Department, General Work, maintains goodwill workshops, which during the past year gave 25,271 days of employment to 925 people who were out of work, for which they were paid \$39,993. As a result of the services held in the missions, jails, prisons, and other institutions, there were 273 conversions. Cities in which Goodwill Industries are located are: Nashville, Chattanooga, and Memphis, Tenn.; Richmond and Norfolk, Va.; Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex.; Atlanta, Ga.; Shreveport, La.; Winston-Salem, N. C.; and Shreveport, La.

More and more the attention of the Church is being called to mission work among the industrial sections, for each year the South is becoming more and more an industrial center. Today more than a million people are deriving their living from the mills in this section. And as the industrialization of the South grows apace so do the problems that confront the Church in regard to these industrial workers. The situation calls, not only for regular preaching services, but for a well-rounded program of social and institutional work. Great fields are open in the cotton mill districts of the Carolinas and Georgia, in the steel mills of Alabama, and the mining districts of West Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri. In many of these regions are employed thousands of foreigners, who, because of their ignorance, offer themselves as fertile soil for the sowing of the seeds of dis-

content and anarchy. To avert this danger from the South the Church must make great strides forward in the educating and Christianizing of such peoples.

To plan for a widespread religious and educational program in industrial centers, the Board of Missions recently appointed a Superintendent of Industrial Work to take over the work in this field. A survey of the field indicates a widespread interest in the work on the part of mill owners and superintendents and a hearty desire to coöperate with the Church in this new phase of home mission work.

A unique experiment in industrial work is the Textile Industrial Institute, at Spartanburg, S. C., maintained by the Department of Home Missions, General Work. The purpose of this school is to give an opportunity for an education to the young people and adults employed in the cotton mills of the South. By working alternate weeks in the school and the mills they are able to earn both a living and an education at one and the same time. Textile Institute in an accredited high school, and during the past year two years of college work have been added. This work is credited by Wofford College, Furman University, and other leading institutions of the State.

Pastors and social service workers are maintained by the General Department at the following textile centers: Columbus, Ga., and Spartanburg, S. C.

The city and industrial work maintained under the Woman's Department of the Board of Missions includes a network of community houses and homes located in many of the leading cities, as follows: Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala.; Tampa and Key West, Fla.; Atlanta and Savannah, Ga.; Lexington and Louisville, Ky.; Shreveport and New Orleans, La.; Biloxi and Meridian, Miss.; St. Joseph, Kansas City, and St. Louis, Mo.; Columbia, Spartanburg, and Orangeburg, S. C.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Nashville, Chattanooga, and Knoxville, Tenn.; Dallas, Fort Worth, Waco, San Antonio, and Houston, Tex.

In addition the following special forms of home mission work are enterprise by the Department of Woman's Work in the towns and cities:

Mary Elizabeth Inn, San Francisco, a hostel for young women.

Homer Toberman Mission, Los Angeles, a combined church, Sunday school, library, clinic, community kitchen, and workers' residence.

Virginia K. Johnson School, Dallas, a home for delinquent girls.

Vashti School, Thomasville, Ga., an institution to educate girls of good character with no other opportunity for education.

Wesley Community House at War, W. Va., which serves the mining people of that State.

### Textile Industrial Institute

BY REV. R. B. BURGESS, PRINCIPAL

In many respects the year 1927-28 has been the best year in the history of Textile Industrial Institute. The most encouraging feature of the year's experience has been the tremendous increase in enrollment. We have had a total of 209 splendid young people from eight States—namely, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, West Virginia, and Vermont. All of this increase has occurred among the boarding students, making therefore a dormitory increase of about 45 per cent. This phenomenal growth may be attributed to the effect of the cumulative advertising done in the past few years through our College Glee Club and to the two years of college work added this year. Many of our students, being unable to go elsewhere to college and realizing that a high school education was insufficient for their needs, petitioned us to offer some college work. In response to this appeal our managers at the last meeting agreed to raise the standard to the equivalent of a junior college.

Arrangements have been made with several of the leading colleges of the State whereby our graduates will be admitted to their junior class. Some thirty-odd have enrolled this year in the freshman class. The personnel of the faculty is being developed in proportion to the advance in curriculum.

The religious spirit of our campus is splendid. Twenty-four of our young people have already dedicated their lives to the ministry or missions. There are a number of others who, though not having received a definite call, have laid themselves on the altar to be used in any way God may direct.

All of our students are self-supporting and self-educating,

and all of them are remarkable for their determination and ambition.

I am happy to say that we have managed to live within our income. When we shall have received all of our appropriation for the year, we will have paid every dollar that we owe.

The boarding department has made a profit of \$127.78 after paying the matron's salary and bearing its *pro rata* of the overhead costs, such as lights, water, coal, and labor. And there has not been a single committee or petition during the year.

The dairy and farm, after most careful thought and attention, show a small profit of \$34.30. We are not discouraged at this small profit when we consider that wholesome milk and vegetables have been furnished our students at a moderate cost and that through this department we have been enabled to keep a team and labor for repairing and keeping the premises in order, which would have cost us much more otherwise.

Textile Industrial Institute was recently left a residuary legacy by the late W. Frank Walker. By the terms of the will his widow is to have the income of his estate during her life, and upon her death the Institute will receive one-third of the property, valued at \$102,000. Thus our share should be approximately \$30,000.

It is evident that the two frame buildings now occupied as chapel and administration building cannot remain standing much longer. At a liberal estimate three years will be the life of them. When they have fallen down the Institute cannot function without something in their stead. We already have about \$6,000 in bank toward a new building, but we need an additional \$45,000. With \$50,000 as a leverage we can put up a suitable building.

## FRENCH WORK IN LOUISIANA

BY DR. R. H. HARPER

No section of the Church offers a greater field for missionary work than the New Orleans District. The city of New Orleans, the largest city in the South, has nearly 450,000 inhabitants and a number of rapidly growing sections where new churches should be established. Outside the city there is a vast territory densely populated, for the New Orleans district covers a wide area, the distance between the farthest points of the district being three hundred miles. Besides the territory formerly composing the New Orleans District, to-day the district includes all the territory at one time administered as the French Mission District, thus causing the territory of the New Orleans district to extend over thirteen parishes (counties) of the State.

For seventy-five years or more the Methodists have worked in the "French Mission" section, which lies to the west of the city of New Orleans, chiefly in Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes. In the fifties there were Methodist churches in Houma and Thibodeaux, the seats of the parishes named. In December, 1851, the Louisiana Conference was held in Thibodeaux. But it seems that the work was largely among persons of Protestant inclination and English extraction, or, as such are sometimes called in that section to distinguish them from the French, "American people."

Then came a period when seemingly little work of any kind was done by our Church in the Terrebonne and Lafourche section. The churches at Houma and Thibodeaux were actually sold and the proceeds used elsewhere. Farther west there were churches which continued their work, but it was largely confined to the "American people," who have always been a minority, though an influential one, in that section.

### EVANGELISTIC WORK AMONG THE FRENCH

The work aimed directly and seriously at the evangelization of the French, who form so large a part of the population of the section, is a comparatively recent development. The Rev.

Martin Hebert, who is a native of this section, has been the outstanding figure in this work among the French. Within recent years a number of churches have been built in Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes, and the Home Department of the Board of Missions has been making possible the support of the pastors. The policy of building churches in rural sections along the bayous, where the influence of the large Roman churches is not so strong as in the towns, has proved a good one. Many of the people reached in these little Churches move into town and help to strengthen the Church there. The Church at Houma has been helped in this way. At intervals tent meetings have been held in the rural sections with large attendance and good results. Many of the people who will not enter a Protestant church will attend a meeting under a tent, and some of them are reached in this way.

#### THE DIFFICULTIES INVOLVED

In view of the difficulties involved, we are making some progress, but it cannot be said that we have as yet solved the problem of evangelizing the French people of Southern Louisiana. It is evident that one difficulty in the way is our poor equipment. In this section we have to compete with large Catholic church buildings, often of brick and sometimes truly magnificent structures, as at Thibodeaux, with their colorful decorations in the interior and their elaborate ritual. On the other hand, we have small church buildings, usually no better than the negro churches of the same territory, often in need of paint inside and outside and almost totally devoid of comforts of any kind. The homemade seats are of the roughest, and together with a sundry assortment of chairs and sometimes with a cast-off piano we present anything but an attractive appearance to persons who have been brought up where the Roman Catholic church is nearly always the finest structure in the community or the town. Except at Houma, where we have a good brick building and rooms for Sunday school work through the efforts of Rev. F. J. McCoy in his pastorate there of ten years, we have no Sunday school equipment in any of our churches in the Terrebonne and Lafourche Parishes. Several of these churches have no means of heat in winter. Although a freeze is seldom known in that section, there is a damp chill in that

low-lying country that can come as near piercing to the marrow as the cold in any place in the world. Then in summer, without screens, the people are the patient victims of the mosquito, which is always in evidence. At one point on the Bayou Blue charge, where there is no church building, the presiding elder last summer entered the humble home where the Quarterly Conference was to be held and was asked whether he preferred the heat or the mosquitoes. Upon choosing the heat, all the doors and windows were kept tightly closed in an effort to keep out the mosquitoes.

#### PRESENT CONDITIONS

Much has been said about the ignorance and poverty of the people in this section. It is indeed true that there is great poverty among many of the people. The section has suffered a number of disasters in recent years. For some time, due to a number of causes, the cane crop has been a failure, even to the point of almost destroying the greatest resource of the country. Great sugar houses, representing an investment of several hundred thousand dollars, have been standing idle and in a number of cases have been dismantled, and vast fields have gone uncultivated. But a new kind of cane has been tried with some success, and there is hope that "cane will come back." About the time of the great Florida storm, which caused an appeal for the sufferers to be sent throughout the Church, all the French Mission suffered from a terrible storm that devastated the country and brought financial ruin to many of the people. Last year the section was affected by the great floods from the Atchafalaya, several of the towns where we have churches being inundated. So the majority of the people who dwell in this section could hardly be other than poor at the present time.

And it is true that there is great ignorance among the people in this land of great contrasts. And yet, in spite of this, Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court was born on Bayou Lafourche; Braxton Bragg once lived in this section; and governors and senators have come from St. Mary. Nevertheless, the mass of the people are still very ignorant, especially in the rural districts. The public schools are doing much for the children of the present, and our fine mission school at Houma

is doing much for the children who come from our mission Churches.

In view of these facts, it seems well that the Church should know of the poverty of its own resources and equipment in working at this stupendous task among the French people. The cemeteries in this section are nearly always under the control of the Roman Catholic Church, and the fact that our people have few burial grounds of their own is a serious detriment to our work. To secure ground for cemeteries to be controlled by the Churches which we have in that country would do much toward making our work permanent. Also, in all the Terrebonne and Lafourche section we have only one parsonage, that at Houma. The other preachers have to pay rent out of their meager support. The people who have been gathered into our churches are mostly poor, and little can be expected of them in the way of Church support. But for the generous aid of the Home Department of the Board of Missions the work could not be carried on at all. And it is to be hoped that better equipment for our work can also be fostered by the Board.

#### ITINERANT WORK

The work reported so far has been entirely in the Terrebonne and Lafourche parishes. Farther west we have churches which are also in territory predominantly French and Catholic. When St. Martinville was flooded the waters rose into the parsonage and church, and the pastor, Rev. A. M. Martin, moved to LaFayette, La., where thousands of refugees were gathered. He was given the use of a house and was asked by the Protestant pastors of the town to serve as Protestant chaplain at the refugee camp. Here he was able to do much good and to establish contacts with the refugees from the Teche country, and he has been following up these people since they returned to their homes. One little device of his to win the friendship of the refugees was to take kodak pictures of them in the camp. Since the flood, Rev. L. I. McCain and his people at Minden, La., have given Mr. Martin a folding organ for his itinerant work along the Teche. He now says that if he could have a small tent, which could be carried in his auto, his equipment would be complete, and he could carry the Church into various neighborhoods where now he has no place of assembly for the people.

Last year Mr. T. L. James, of Ruston, La., gave \$700 to build a new mission boat to replace the small boat which had been in use. Under the direction of the Rev. Martin Hebert, then pastor at Morgan City, the boat was built at that town. It is a speedy and trim craft, bearing the name "Elizabeth James," in honor of Mr. James's mother. The terrible flood of last year drove even the fishermen and trappers from their homes in the swamps, and the work with the boat was greatly hindered. But at present the Rev. J. C. Rousseaux is working regularly along the bayous and finding many opportunities for service. The Board of Missions makes an appropriation for this work, which is done in connection with the work of our Church at Morgan City.

#### SOME IMPORTANT CENTERS

Rev. B. H. Andrews, recently appointed pastor at Houma, has been asked to assume leadership in the work in Terrebonne and Lafourche parishes, and he and the French preachers, Rev. C. J. Thibodeaux, Rev. A. D. Martin, and Rev. G. A. LaGrange, are coöperating in a more comprehensive work. In the lower part of Terrebonne parish there are many Indians who have been without Church and school advantages. Rev. A. D. Martin has given special attention to those in the neighborhood of Dulac, a point not far from the Gulf, and he and Mr. Andrews have recently organized a Church there, composed almost entirely of these aboriginal Americans.

Rev. Leon Picone, under appointment this year to Delta Circuit, has been enlarging the work which he initiated last year near the mouth of the Mississippi, approximately one hundred miles below the city of New Orleans. He preaches now at five different points, has two organized Churches, two Sunday schools, and one Woman's Missionary Society.

Through the help of the Board of Missions work has recently been inaugurated in a new section of New Orleans. The Rev. A. J. Martin is now serving Reserve and preaching and conducting a Sunday school in the neighborhood of the Industrial Canal in the city of New Orleans, where a rapid industrial development is in progress. The City Board of Missions, through a special committee headed by the Rev. J. G. Snelling, Conference Missionary Secretary, who fortunately for New Orleans resides

in the city, will conduct three big tent meetings in the following growing sections of the city: in the neighborhood of the Industrial Canal where Mr. Martin is at work, in Lakeview, and in McDonoghville.

St. Mark's Church and community house continues its fine work in the old section of the city, where are found foreigners of many nationalities. This is one of the finest mission plants in the whole country. It is supported jointly by the General Department of the Board of Missions and the Department of Woman's Work. Rev. W. H. Giles, pastor of the church at St. Mark's, supported by the Home Department of the Board, has one of the finest organizations to be found anywhere. No department of the Church is neglected, and great consecration and loyalty are being developed among the membership.

At Houma the Department of Woman's Work operates the MacDonell School, which is doing a fine work for the children of the French Mission section. Miss Ella K. Hooper, the head resident, and some of the other teachers are giving themselves regularly to teaching in rural Sunday schools and in other ways helping to further the work of the Church.

### Statistics, Mission Work, New Orleans District

#### FRENCH WORK

Number of districts.....	1
Number of charges.....	5
Local preachers.....	5
Members.....	622
Total enrollment Sunday schools.....	550
Additions on profession of faith.....	89
Additions by certificate.....	32
Value of churches and parsonages.....	\$ 49,825 00
Contributed for all purposes.....	\$ 5,071 00

#### OTHER WORK

Number of charges.....	5
Members.....	485
Total enrollment Sunday schools.....	446
Additions by profession of faith.....	71
Additions by certificate.....	13
Value of churches and parsonages.....	\$174,500 00
Contributed for all purposes.....	\$ 7,489 00

**Appointments****FRENCH WORK**

*Bayou Blue*.—C. J. Thibodeaux.

*Houma*.—B. H. Andrews.

*Lafourche*.—G. A. LaGrange.

*St. Martinville*.—A. M. Martin.

*Terrebonne*.—A. D. Martin.

**OTHER WORK**

*Delta Circuit*.—Leon Picone.

*Morgan City* (Boat work).—J. C. Rousseaux.

*St. Mark's* (New Orleans).—W. H. Giles.

*Patterson*.—R. L. Clayton.

*Reserve and New Orleans Circuit*.—A. J. Martin.

## IMMIGRANT WORK

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### TEXAS MEXICAN MISSION

BY DR. F. S. ONDERDONK

THE Texas Mexican Mission embraces all that territory in Texas lying east of the Pecos River and occupies most of the leading places where a considerable Mexican population is to be found. Under comity rules with other Protestant denominations, we are careful not to open work in the smaller places where any other Church is serving the people. In all places it is our effort to labor in utmost harmony with these Churches.

Our most northern point where we have work is Amarillo and our most southern Rio Grande City, the distance from one to the other being 1,000 miles. East and west the Mission extends from Orange on the Louisiana border to Del Rio in the western part of the State, a distance of about 500 miles. Within this territory we have something over 60 congregations, embraced in 34 circuits and stations. Besides the regular pastoral work, we have three boarding schools as follows: Wesleyan Institute, a splendid school for Mexican boys in San Antonio; Holding Institute, a coeducational institution in Laredo; and Valley Institute, a boarding school for girls at Pharr, Tex., in the great Rio Grande valley section. The enrollment at Wesleyan Institute for the year is 117; and although the school is only ten years old, fourteen pastors in the Mexican pastorate are graduates of the institution. All these schools are doing fine work, having all together something like 600 students matriculated. Besides these, we have a small day school in Del Rio, which is an arm of power in the local Church.

The Woman's Department of the Board of Missions maintains Wesley Houses in the larger cities in this region, such as San Antonio, Dallas, and Fort Worth, also in Thurber, a coal-mining town. The kindergartens and the ordinary social activities carried on at these centers are doing a great deal for the sections where they are situated and are also coöperating beautifully with the programs of the local Churches.

### OUR PROBLEMS

Our outstanding problem is to evangelize the more or less half million Mexicans in Texas, the majority of whom were born in Mexico, who have come to this country because of economic conditions. Throughout the southern part of the State of Texas, where are located the great winter garden and citrus fruit interests, Mexican labor is used most exclusively. Because of long training, the Mexican is a consummate artist at irrigating, and practically all work of this type is done by them.

During the past two years, because of the stand taken by the Roman Catholic Church in Mexico toward the Constitution of that country, which amounted to nothing less than an attitude of disobedience and hostility to the government of Mexico, hundreds of Mexican priests and nuns have flocked over into the United States. They have brought with them the same methods of browbeating and oppression, with all the fanaticism implied, that they used in Mexico, and they are now using it in our country to the limit of their ability.

### PROGRESS OF THE WORK

Our methods of work among the Mexicans are largely identical with those employed by American congregations. We have regularly organized stations and circuits in charge of pastors, all of whom are Mexican with one exception. The Sunday school is a great factor and is organized throughout our territory, there being more pupils in the Sunday schools than members in the Churches. The Epworth League is also being used to great advantage in all the more important congregations. There are a few League Chapters that we believe would compare favorably with any in the Church, not from the standpoint of members, but from that of organization and effectual work done.

Every summer we have conducted a fine Pastors' School and Sunday School Institute. Last summer there were twenty-five certificates given to persons completing the prescribed course. The scope and usefulness of this work is being increased year by year.

The Superintendent of the Mission is also a colporteur and book agent, carrying almost always on his tours samples of

Bibles, Testaments, and the best Spanish books, of which hundreds are sold annually. By this method we are building up an intelligent and loyal constituency that will be the strong Church of the future.

#### IN THE PAST YEAR

The past year was one of marked progress and blessing. Because the Board of Missions for some years past has been unable to make appropriations for church building, the work along this line has been reduced to a small appropriation from the Board of Church Extension. While this fact has been disheartening in a way, still it has thrown our Mexican people upon their own resources, and out of their poverty they have done well at places. Also in some local situations the members of the American Methodist Church have come to their rescue.

The congregation at Rio Grande City spent \$700 in overhauling the interior of their church. With the help of the Board of Church Extension, we were enabled to erect a substantial church building at Weslaco. A lot has been secured at Arroyo, and funds are being collected there for a church. A \$3,500 parsonage at Edinburg has been purchased by the local congregation, while in the town of Mission our people have paid for the paving of the two streets passing our property at a cost of about \$1,000. A lot in Brady has been secured and will be built upon this year. We will also build a third church in San Antonio, where we have paid for a good lot. Also, a church has recently been completed in the old, but now new, town of Hidalgo.

Last year the Texas Mexican Mission paid in full the entire Conference assessments. We have three congregations which are entirely self-supporting—San Antonio, Laredo, and McAllen and Mission. It is probable that Dallas will enter the self-supporting column next year and possibly Edinburg also.

In our Mission we have 3,250 members and 28 local preachers. Last year 720 were received into the Church, 556 on profession of faith. We have over a thousand members of the Epworth League and 3,679 in our Sunday schools. We raised last year \$10,000 for the support of our pastors and lacked but a very little of raising a grand total of \$25,000.

The Texas Mexican Mission is in full sympathy with the

program of the Board of Missions to make of this a great evangelistic year. We are praying and working for 1,000 souls as a minimum for the year.

We have the brightest prospects ever for a great financial year. Within thirty days after the appointments were read two men had sent in to the treasurer every cent of all assessments for the year. It seems that early in the year most of our money for missions will be in hand.

Surely God has blessed us, and we take courage and press forward.

### Wesleyan Institute

BY W. W. JACKSON

The enrollment of Wesleyan Institute for 1927-28 is 117. We cannot grow any more numerically until we have more room, since our present buildings are crowded and we now have to rent outside space. We are hoping for additional buildings and a larger campus.

Our academic standards have been raised, and we have full recognition from the State Department of Education for work done in our high school department. We are justly proud of the fact that so far every graduate of our high school has entered college, and without exception each one has made a good record. This same high standard is maintained in the Department of Bible and Religious Education. There are fourteen pastors in the Mexican pastorate who are products of Wesleyan Institute, although the school is only ten years old.

We are attempting to develop self-control and initiative on the part of the students through various student activities, and reasonable emphasis has been given to physical activities, clubs, and literary societies. These activities contributed to building up a spirit of coöperation among the students.

We have not lost sight of the central purpose of the school—to lead students to Christ and train them for Christian leadership. Our two Epworth Leagues, Hi-Y Club, Volunteers, and Sunday school classes function well, and there seems to be an increasing interest in Bible study. Since many students come with a strong prejudice against studying the Bible, it is encouraging to see this attitude replaced by a spirit of earnestness in the Bible classes.

Among those who have had the privilege of laboring here for several years, there is a growing conviction that Wesleyan Institute is in a position to render an increasing service year after year to the Mexican youth on both sides of the Rio Grande.

### THE MISSION MEETING

The fourteenth annual session of the Texas-Mexican Mission convened at San Antonio, Tex., September 22, 23, 1927. Bishop W. B. Beauchamp presided, and the Rev. J. N. de los Santos was secretary. The following were the statistics and appointments:

Number of districts.....	1
Pastoral charges.....	31
Number of societies.....	67
Total membership.....	3,250
Adults baptized.....	359
Infants baptized.....	206
Epworth Leagues.....	33
Membership.....	1,036
Sunday schools.....	61
Officers and teachers.....	338
Pupils enrolled.....	3,679
Woman's Missionary Societies.....	16
Members.....	315
Educational institutions.....	3
Teachers.....	35
Students enrolled.....	649
Houses of worship.....	40
Value of houses of worship.....	\$153,217 00
Number of parsonages.....	21
Value.....	\$ 43,581 00
Contributions:	
Foreign Missions.....	\$ 1,500 00
Preachers in charge.....	\$ 9,176 21
Bishops.....	\$ 211 68
Grand total for all purposes.....	\$ 24,680 74

### Appointments

*Frank S. Onderdonk (14), Superintendent*

*Alice Circuit.*—Alberto Moreno (1).

*Austin Circuit.*—J. N. de los Santos (1).

*Bastrop Circuit.*—D. Salazar (2).

*Brady Circuit.*—Antonio Guillen (3).

*Carizzo Springs and Crystal City.*—Sabas Guevara (1).  
*Charlotte Circuit.*—Alberto Melendez (1).  
*Corpus Christi.*—E. Vidaurri (2).  
*Cotulla and Pearsall.*—Jose Alva (1).  
*Dallas.*—Eleazar Guerra (3).  
*Del Rio Circuit.*—J. L. Hinds (1).  
*Eagle Pass.*—Felix E. Soto (1); A. R. Cardenas (3), assistant.  
*Edinburg and Weslaco.*—L. F. Castro (2).  
*Floresville and Kenedy.*—Amado Rodriguez (1).  
*Fort Worth Circuit.*—S. V. Olivares (1).  
*Georgetown Circuit.*—A. Nanez (1).  
*Hillsboro Circuit.*—B. Hernandez (2).  
*Houston.*—Carlos Garcia (1).  
*Kingsville Circuit.*—Pablo Vilches (1).  
*Laredo and Holding Institute.*—Frank Ramos (1).  
*Lubbock and Amarillo.*—Santos Romo, Sr. (1).  
*McAllen and Mission.*—A. L. Martinez (4).  
*Pharr and Donna.*—Zenon Moraida (1).  
*Port Arthur Circuit.*—P. G. Verduzco (4).  
*Raymondville and Lyford.*—D. G. de la Garza (3).  
*Rio Grande City.*—P. G. Herrera (2).  
*San Antonio, Trinity.*—J. M. Vasquez (2); Juan Medellin (1),  
assistant.  
*San Antonio Mission.*—Librado Castillo (1).  
*San Marcos Circuit.*—Pedro Sa ich z (3).  
*Seguin and Waelder.*—H. Garza Gutierrez (1).  
*Sherman and Malakoff.*—Felix Segovia (1).  
*Missionary in Mission.*—Sra. C. A. de Farias.  
*Del Rio Day School.*—Sra. Zulema Rodriguez.  
*Holding Institute.*—J. M. Skinner, Principal; Misses Eula  
Leverage, Mary E. Clendenning, and Anita Real, mission-  
aries.  
*Wesleyan Institute.*—W. W. Jackson, Principal; Theo Mahler,  
Miguel Narro, and Miss Minnie Webb, teachers.  
*Valley Institute.*—Miss Georgia Swanson, Principal.  
*Wesley House, San Antonio.*—Miss Susie Mitchell, Head Resi-  
dent; Misses Eula McCoy, Helen Reeves, and Caroline  
Porter, helpers.  
*Wesley House, Fort Worth.*—Miss Rena Murphy, Head Resi-  
dent; Miss Edna Evans, assistant.

*Wesley House*, Dallas.—Miss Annie Price, Head Resident;  
Miss Bell, assistant.

*Wesley House*, Thurber.—Miss Rhoda Dragoo, Read Resident.

## THE WESTERN MEXICAN MISSION

BY REV. JOSEPH THACKER

THE territory covered by the Western Mexican Mission of our Church includes Texas, west of the Pecos River, New Mexico, Arizona, southern California and northern Sonora, Mexico, and Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, opposite El Paso, Tex. In this vast region dwell great numbers of people speaking the Spanish tongue, the majority of them coming from Mexico. They are mostly of the laboring class, mixed with some of the slowly forming Mexican middle class, a number of students, and a few of the higher social class. Protestant work among the representatives of this latter class, with some notable exceptions, has not penetrated very far.

The Mission is divided into two districts, the Eastern and the Western. El Paso, Tex., is the heart of the Eastern District, while Los Angeles, Calif., and Nogales, Ariz., are the two main centers of activity on the Western District. We occupy all the main points in this territory allotted to our Church, and the pastoral charges on the field are generally doing a good work.

El Paso and Nogales are the two great ports of entry between Mexico and the United States. Our missionaries and native preachers at these two places meet oncoming thousands of Mexicans every year as they pour into the United States, and many of these people hear for the first time the wonderful gospel of God's love and receive a warm-hearted personal touch from a source which they did not know existed. The Mexican people are flocking into our territory by the thousands, and we are just at the main points to receive them. It would seem that we are getting ready for the best work that we have ever done among the Mexicans.

God has given the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, almost the whole international boundary line to care for, and we should feel honored and work accordingly.

### EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY

At El Paso, Tex., are located two schools operated by the General Board, one for Mexican girls, the Effie Edington School,

and the other for Mexican boys and young men, called Lydia Patterson Institute. The latter school has a large annex across the river in Juarez, Mexico. Both schools have become well known and have exerted an ever-widening influence. These two schools with their annexes care for about 700 children and young people.

There is one day school on the Western District, maintained by the Woman's Department at present. It has done an invaluable work as a stabilizer of evangelical ideas and has broken down the wall between Roman Catholics and Protestants in the region that it serves. This school is located at Magdalena, Sonora, Mexico, the seat of the famous miracle-working saint of the Catholic Church, named San Francisco. Of late years, however, the veneration for this saint has greatly waned, partly through the influence of our Church and school at this place and partly through the stringent anti-Catholic laws in force in Mexico at this time.

#### PROBLEMS TO CONFRONT

The great problems confronting this work among the Mexican people are:

First, the Mexicans are the hardest people of all those who come to our shores to assimilate into the body politic. They are usually not the best material for this purpose, and they do not seem to be able to adopt our mode of thought and life readily. Fewer Mexicans really identify themselves with us than of any other race.

Second, a vast number of Mexicans are still dominated by the Roman Catholic Church. Those very priests and nuns who had to leave Mexico because they would not obey the laws of that country are now here in an atmosphere that is in the main friendly to them, and they are losing no time in getting a strangle hold upon the Mexican people in the United States.

Third, the Mexican people as a class are very uncertain as to their movements. They are migratory and are always contemplating a move to some other place, even though they have to remain for some time where they are to earn enough money to be able to make the move. In some places, the congregation of our Church will be entirely changed, with a very few exceptions, within the course of two or three years.

Fourth, the Mexicans do not take kindly to the English tongue, as it is very difficult for them to learn it. But this is one thing that they are always anxious to accomplish.

Fifth, the small earning capacity of the Spanish-speaking people in the United States and the extreme poverty of some of our Mexican members retard the coming of self-support. And yet we feel confident that they will finally attain this.

#### IN THE PAST YEAR

During the year 1927 the Western Mexican Mission made a steady growth in membership, at least a net gain of 20 per cent or thereabouts. Practically every charge paid up in full all assessments and the mission special. Some extension work was done around El Paso, Tex., and in New Mexico, but we have mainly tried to hold our own during the recent financial stringency. However, our pastors have followed up their people when they have moved to other near-by places, and in some instances this has resulted in new work being started. Special evangelistic meetings were held during the year in nearly all the churches in the Mission, and good results followed this special effort.

#### THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Western Mexican Mission was held at El Paso, Tex., September 15-18, with Bishop W. B. Beauchamp presiding. Rev. Jose Espino was secretary. The statistics and appointments follow:

Number of districts.....	2
Pastoral charges.....	18
Number of societies.....	28
Local preachers.....	22
Number of members.....	2,133
Adults baptized.....	206
Infants baptized.....	130
Number of Epworth Leagues.....	19
Epworth League members.....	565
Number of Sunday schools.....	24
Officers and teachers.....	137
Pupils enrolled.....	1,934
Woman's Missionary Societies.....	15
Members.....	308
Educational institutions.....	3
Teachers.....	42

Students enrolled.....	814
Houses of worship.....	30
Value of houses of worship.....	\$112,800 00
Number of parsonages.....	18
Value of parsonages.....	\$ 40,300 00
Contributions:	
Home and Conference Missions.....	\$ 700 00
Church Extension.....	100 00
By the Woman's Missionary Society.....	628 90
For Bishops.....	58 00
Superannuate Endowment Fund.....	411 00
Preachers in charge.....	3,143 92
Grand total for all purposes.....	14,015 93

### Appointments

*Eastern District*—J. P. Lancaster (6), *Superintendent*

*Alamogordo*.—Jose Alvirez (3).

*Alpine Circuit*.—Ramon Gardea (1).

*Carlsbad*.—Jose Aguilar (2).

*Ciudad Juarez*.—Emeterio Soto (1).

*East El Paso*.—Evaristo Picazo (1).

*El Paso, El Mesias*.—Jose Espino (1).

*Marfa*.—Gaudencio Ramirez (1).

*Toyah*.—To be supplied.

*Tucumcari*.—Dorsey Mewborn (2).

*Lydia Patterson Institute*.—Laurence Reynolds, *Principal*; Milton C. Davis, *Dean of Theological Department*; F. C. Collins, *Professor*.

*Effie Edington School*.—Miss Frances Montague, *Principal*; Miss Marie Walton, *missionary*.

*Evangelists*.—R. J. Parker and Laurence Reynolds.

*Western District*—Joseph Thacker (2), *Superintendent*

*Cananea*.—Abel M. Gomez (3).

*Los Angeles*.—C. C. Cota (1); one to be supplied.

*Magdalena, Mexico*.—E. E. Valencia (2).

*Miami and Superior*.—M. C. Galindo (1).

*Nogales Circuit*.—N. B. Stump (6); Otoniel Camarena (1), *assistant*.

*Phoenix*.—H. C. Hernandez (4).

*Sonora and Hayden*.—E. P. Munoz (1).

*Tempe*.—A. Olivares (3).

*Tucson.*—P. Villanueva (3), supply.

*Escuela del Pueblo.*—Miss Genevieve Martindale, Director; Miss Nora L. Matthews, assistant.

*Homer Toberman Mission.*—Miss Josephine Burglund, Head Resident; Miss O'Lula Hanna, assistant; Miss Muriel Rell, nurse; Miss Dolores Diaz, evangelist.

## THE CALIFORNIA ORIENTAL MISSION

BY REV. W. A. DAVIS

THE California Oriental Mission works among both the Japanese and the Koreans in California. There is as vast a difference between these peoples as to language, customs, characteristics, and religion as there is between either of these two groups and the people of America. Therefore, we have divided the Mission into two districts and deal with each one as a unit, irrespective of the other.

### KOREAN WORK

The Koreans are an emotional people, and the well-organized and formal Buddhism seems to have gotten but little hold upon them; at any rate it has not followed them to this country, and we find them here a people without a religion except what they have learned from Christianity. One of our native pastors says that they are easily brought to Christ, but kept there with difficulty. This difficulty lies not so much in the people themselves as in their circumstances. They are too widely scattered, and there are not enough of them in any one place to form a strong, forceful Church organization.

We have three Korean pastors, two of whom have two churches each, while the third confines his work to one city. In each group there is a Korean language school which is an adjunct of the Church and a legitimate Church activity, for all the children of school age attend and are thus identified with the Sunday school and the Church.

Until this year our Board of Missions has owned no property in which to carry on work for the Koreans. This year, however, we have made arrangements for the purchase of property that will furnish adequate quarters for the Church, the school, and the pastor at Stockton. Our whole Korean connection has been cheered by this purchase. We need very much two more such properties—one in San Francisco and one in Sacramento. These three centers would then, I believe, draw nearly all the Koreans in northern California, and we could more adequately minister to their spiritual needs.

## JAPANESE WORK

Our Japanese work is a fight from start to finish with the Buddhists, the world, the flesh, and the devil. Buddhism has been deeply drilled into every Japanese with whom we have to deal in California. Most of them are from the farming districts and small villages in the old country and are set in their ways and slow to change. They like their rice wine and easily fall into the snares of the gambler. The Buddhist leaders, far from using their influence to counteract these evil tendencies, encourage them and use them as a means to cultivate a sentiment against Christianity. When it comes to the children, the Buddhists have nothing to teach them. Their only message is one of hatred—hatred of Christianity and of America. They have done more harm to the cause of the Japanese than all the anti-Japanese organizations ever formed, for they have given a real cause of attack by their motto (not exactly so stated, but meaning), "Hold on to old Japan and get all you can out of America." The Japanese who have become Christians are as loyal citizens of America as can be found anywhere.

The Buddhists definitely and systematically tempt the young people to drink, gamble, and indulge in all kinds of sin so as to hold them away from the influence of Christianity. During the past year three Buddhist temples have been built in the towns where we are at work. This Buddhist activity has made our work much more difficult, and yet in a way it has been a blessing in disguise, for the Christian Japanese have been drawn closer together and made to realize more than ever that their trust is in the Lord. It has also drawn a very distinct line between the Christian and the Buddhist—much to the advantage of the Christian. Yet we realize that every step of advance and every soul won to Christ is the result of a hard-fought battle. At our recent Mission meeting one of the Korean pastors remarked: "The reports of the Japanese pastors sound like the triumphant reports of a warrior. I wish we Koreans had something like that to stir up our fighting blood."

Our new Sunday school building at Alameda is one of the outstanding results of the year's work. The people have learned to give, and the giving has quickened their spiritual life. The whole Church has been revived, and the work for the young people has been greatly advanced.

At Oakland the Buddhists have built a fine temple hard beside our little dingy mission, and, whatever we may think of it, the Japanese are more apt to be drawn to that than to our little mission. But by much prayer and hard work our little band is steadily increasing in numbers and strength. The Buddhists took away about half our children by force of parental authority, but they left us the cream of the flock, and we can give the better service to those that we have held. Nevertheless, we are in great distress for the lack of suitable equipment. A neat little church here would be a wonderful help to us.

At Walnut Grove the Buddhists have taken a very aggressive stand against us and are trying to draw our children and young people away from us. We do not yet see much change except that we know they are leading the weaker ones into sin. We have at Walnut Grove a most excellent young man who is a great leader, and we trust that he, by the help of God, will be able to stem the tide. The worst of it is that the whole atmosphere of the community from days past has been evil, and the leading Americans throw all their influence against Christianity. The only church in the town is our Japanese church. The building of the Buddhist temple here is only a slight addition to the agencies that were already at work. On an island a few miles from town the people have built a combination church and schoolhouse, but they prefer that it be called a church.

At Dinuba our pastor was very much discouraged by the building of the Buddhist temple and the aggressive attitude of the Buddhists and especially by their wicked methods of opposing our work. However, he has gone on with great courage and doubled his membership. "The Lord is on our side," is his comfort and his strength.

For more than five years we have been cultivating the soil and sowing the seed in Sonoma County, where there are about 800 Japanese—a most inviting field. These people are well settled, most of them owning their own farms. This was one of the earliest Japanese colonies in California. It seems strange that no work has been done for them, unless it was left for us to do. Shall we fail? These people need a pastor. There are now at least six Christians and quite a number of probationers. The other missions have allocated this work to us. There are three centers, and this would make a fine circuit.

### AMONG THE YOUNG PEOPLE

No doubt the most important line of work is for the young people. There are about 50,000 of them in this State, and they are all American citizens. It is largely for us to say just what kind of citizens they shall be. This emphasizes the importance of a vigorous effort to direct these young Orientals to Christ. In all our Churches great emphasis is being placed on the Sunday school work and the Epworth League. A large part of our work for the young people is being done in English, but in order to hold the connection between the older people and the young folks we maintain language schools in every charge, which schools are conducted by the native pastors. These have proved strong forces to draw both children and parents to the Church, as parents feel that the Church is doing them a tremendous service by teaching the children their native Japanese or Korean language, as the case may be, while the children through the language schools are brought into the Sunday school and other Church work. In this way the parental influence is not undermined, and the best of their ancient Oriental ideals and customs is not lost.

### TOWARD THE FUTURE

The shifting of the Oriental population caused by the enforcement of the land laws has hindered our development. Many have given up entirely and returned to the homeland; some have gone into towns and cities to seek employment; some have moved from one section to another; but among all is a spirit of unrest and discouragement, which is not conducive to the success of the work.

With all our handicaps and discouragements, our pastors have done a good year's work and are encouraged regarding future developments. In our Japanese work we have a church building at each place where we have a pastor, while we have no church building for the Koreans except the one recently acquired.

The Buddhists continue to build their fine temples—always going beyond what the Christians can do. They use many unworthy methods to hold the young people and interfere with our work; yet the source of their strength will not compare with ours, and our pastors are pressing the work with great hope.

So we work and so we trust, not as those who beat the air, but whose confidence is in God.

### THE SECOND MISSION MEETING

The second annual meeting of the California Oriental Mission was held at Oakland, Calif., July 28, 1927, with Bishop S. R. Hay presiding. The following are the annual statistics and appointments:

Number of districts.....	<b>2</b>
Pastoral charges.....	8
Number of societies.....	10
Total membership	468
Adults baptized.....	20
Infants and children baptized.....	137
Number of Sunday schools.....	13
Officers and teachers.....	49
Pupils enrolled.....	623
Number of Epworth Leagues.....	5
Epworth League membership.....	89
Pupils in Language schools.....	293
Contributions:	
In Sunday schools.....	\$ 715 00
For pastoral support.....	864 00
For language schools.....	2,458 00
For other purposes.....	6,267 00
Total contributions (an average of \$22 per member).....	\$ 10,293 00

### Appointments

*W. A. Davis (2), Superintendent*

#### JAPANESE DISTRICT

*Alameda*.—J. R. Fujii (2).

*Dinuba*.—S. Oishi (1).

*Oakland and Sonoma County*.—T. Mizuno (2).

*Walnut Grove*.—K. Imai (2).

#### KOREAN DISTRICT

*Oakland and Sacramento Circuit*.—C. K. Yim (2).

*San Francisco*.—David Lee (2).

*Stockton and Reedley Circuit*.—C. K. Yim (2), Tark Kim (1).

## THE LATINS OF FLORIDA

BY REV. W. M. MULLEN

THE Latin District is one of the ten districts of the Florida Conference and is composed of the five churches maintained under the Home Department of the Board of Missions for the Spanish-speaking people in the cities of Key West and Tampa and of the one church for the Italians in Tampa. There are about 50,000 or more Latins in Florida, the majority of whom are Cubans who have come over to work in the cigar factories in that State. Coming from a land almost wholly under the dominion of the Roman Catholic Church, where more than half the people are illiterate, these Cuban immigrants are both ignorant and superstitious and need greatly the social and religious ministry of the Church.

At the last annual meeting of the Florida Conference we reported seven preaching places in the Latin District and Sunday schools in all but one, Epworth. The total membership of the Latin Churches was reported as 451, and since that time we have received in all 40 members and have about an equal number of candidates.

During the past twelve months our work in the Latin District has made some decided gains. We do not mean that our records show a net gain in members, rather to the contrary, but we have received some very substantial new members from among the young people of the Leagues and Sunday schools and from the mothers and fathers of the children, and nearly all are showing a very decided interest and are making every effort to become real assets. Our preachers and missionaries of the settlements are doing everything possible to train the members in the service of the Master, giving them responsible and leading parts in every activity.

The work in Key West has suffered at La Trinidad for the lack of a missionary from the Ruth Hargrove Settlement. This is the first time that I have known this to happen, and naturally the Sunday school and Epworth Leagues have suffered. However, the pastor, Rev. Guillermo Perez, has secured the aid of two fine young women from Fleming Street Church,

where the Rev. C. S. Gardner is pastor. At El Salvador in Key West, under Rev. Ramiro Paula's pastorate, the Sunday school, Leagues, and the work in every department of the congregation are doing well. These two brethren at La Trinidad and El Salvador work as assistants to each other in every way possible, thereby bringing to each other quite an inspiration. They are working especially to secure a willingness on the part of their members to take part in all the activities of the congregation, such as leading in prayer, testifying, exhorting, and other things, and they are much encouraged over the results thus far. They feel that they and their members are better prepared to do the work than ever and are looking forward to successful meetings during the year.

Throughout the Latin District the revival fires are burning in the hearts of our pastors, and with much personal work and visitation all are praying for and expecting such spiritual blessings as have never before been experienced and witnessed among us.

The finances during the year have not been as good in every way as in previous years. The effort at self-support is falling off at every point except at San Marcos (Tampa) and El Salvador (Key West), but contributions to other objects have been as good. We have paid in full on our Superannuate Endowment Fund. Every Sunday school pays for its own literature, and some of them are using the graded materials altogether. The Sunday schools of this district make their regular offerings to the orphanage, and on each fourth Sunday take up their offering for missions. The several congregations are paying one hundred per cent of their quota to the District Fund, which is \$600. This fund is used for minor repairs throughout the district, for obtaining literature for free distribution, for travel of the presiding elder and the travel of the preachers of Key West to the District and Annual Conference, and also to aid the James Lewis Memorial nursery by paying the gas, light, and water bills. This day nursery is located at Ybor City and is under the supervision of Rev. Ludwig Oser, pastor of San Marcos Church, Tampa. Rev. Thomas Balbona, an exhorter, is in charge of the nursery, and he has an assistant when he can pay the salary of such a person from the small fees charged.

The Woman's Department of the Board of Missions operates

three social centers and one school among the Latin people of Florida, as follows:

Wolff Settlement, at Ybor City, Tampa; Rosa Valdes Settlement, in Tampa proper; Ruth Hargrove Settlement, at Key West, and the Ruth Hargrove School, which is operated in connection with the settlement and has an enrollment of more than 60 students.

While we work and pray and enjoy this fruitage of our labors (though at times it seems quite small), we are looking forward to the day when we can have three central plants—one in Key West; one in Tampa, and one in Ybor City—for the work in our whole Latin District, each plant to be under the direct charge of a specially prepared missionary (one who shall have been as well trained and prepared for this work as any missionary who goes across the seas). And we believe that with these three trained missionaries and with as many Latin assistants as the centers may require, together with the help of the missionaries from the settlements, we shall be able to put on such a program of evangelization and Americanization as will in every sense of the word be worthy of our great Church and of the Master. May God speed the day when this dream may become a great and glorious reality. It is now past time, and the longer we wait the less are we measuring up to our opportunity and responsibility.

Statistics and appointments for the year are as follows:

Number of districts.....	1
Pastoral charges.....	5
Preaching places.....	7
Total number of members.....	491
Number of Sunday schools.....	6
Pupils enrolled in Sunday schools.....	539
Infants baptized.....	97

### Appointments

*Latin District—W. M. Mullen (4), P. E.*

*Key West, El Salvador.*—Ramiro Paula (2).

*La Trinidad.*—Guillermo Perez (2).

*Tampa, San Marcos and San Lucas.*—Ludwig Oser (2); D. D. Carrera (3), junior pastor and colporteur.

*San Paolo.*—Luigi Monteleone (5).

*West Tampa and Epworth.*—Ricardo Jimenez (2).

## THE ITALIANS

METHODIST work among the Italians in America takes the form of evangelism. No schools have been founded for these people from sunny Italy, more than 200,000 of whom are scattered throughout Southern Methodist territory, but churches have been established in centers where the greatest numbers of Italians are to be found. These churches are in Tampa, Fla., Ensley, Ala., Kansas City, Mo., and Bryan, Tex. In connection with most of these Churches institutional work is carried on. Through its classes, its clubs, its Sunday school, and other work, the Institutional Church at Kansas City ministers not only to the Italians in that great city, but to Jews, Greeks, Hungarians, and other foreign peoples as well.

Birmingham, Ala., is a great center for Italians, the steel industry bringing crowds of these people to the city and vicinity. There are to-day in and around Birmingham something like 7,000 Italians, the greatest number gathered in one locality being at Ensley. In this little suburb of Birmingham the Southern Methodist Church began work about eight years ago, establishing a mission under the direction of a native pastor. This has grown into a splendid little Church of about 125 members, free from debt and with a Sunday school made up of enthusiastic workers.

### Eight Years Among the Italians

BY REV. S. G. CERAVOLO

Ensley, Ala., where we can count about 1,200 Italians, has always been the center of the Italian mission. Back in 1908 mission work was begun here by the Presbyterians. Four men, one after another, worked here for about twelve years, but did not succeed in organizing the work. The Baptists have also had workers here, and since May, 1920, the Methodists have had one worker here—myself. It looks as if Ensley is the only place to preach the gospel to the Italians. None, however, can show anything that is done for the Master except our work, which through God's help has been successful. A beautiful church building has been erected, 122 souls have been received

as members, and our Sunday school, if not the largest, has the most faithful children of any others. Our members publicly profess Jesus as their Lord and Master.

Our mission work does not progress fast among the Italians, for they are all Catholics and believe that their religion is the best in the world. Therefore the difference must be proved in order that they may leave what they have. A revival among Italians does not profit much, but the personal work counts for much.

Our motto in doing colportage work has been, "Go carefully." We have not spared ourselves in giving out literature, but we have done this with very great care, as many would not read the books and maybe would burn them quickly so that others could not read them. The priest always keeps after them to do this. However, we have had success in many homes where the Holy Bible is kept and read.

There cannot be made enough requests for prayer for the success of God's kingdom among all nationalities. This we know—that our success here has been because God's people have been in prayer for us. I believe that without these prayers we would have had no success, like many others. We ask that others continue in prayer for our success among all people and among the Italians everywhere.

### The Italians of Texas

BY GRACE THATCHER

In the town of Bryan, Tex., there are about 500 Italians and about 1,200 in the county. The principal industry among them is cotton raising. Many of them own the best farming land in this section, some are merchants here in town, and others work at various occupations. They are an industrious and thrifty people and seem to be good citizens. The children are mostly of the third generation of Italians in this country. They as well as their parents speak English and seem to be well Americanized. The children attend school as regularly as American children do.

I found two Italian Methodist families here. One lives in town and has suffered considerable persecution, and they seem to have no interest in the Church now. The other lives about twenty miles in the country and they have remained loyal

Methodists, even though they have been unable to attend any of the services.

I started a story hour for children, and it soon grew until I had more than I could handle, as I had only fifteen chairs; therefore it was divided into two groups. The older girls have a Week-Day Religious Education class, and in each class there is an enrollment of 10. A Sunday school was started soon after Christmas, which meets at three o'clock in the afternoon. We have 39 on the roll and an average attendance of 16.

Through the courtesy of the Visual Instruction Department of the University of Texas, we have secured picture slides which have been presented twice a month since Christmas. An interesting speaker has been secured for each meeting. In each activity of the "West Side Community House" we have included the native Americans as well as Italians. I have found more poverty and distress among the poor Americans than among the Italians.

The Italians have been very cordial and friendly when I have visited in their homes, but are rather suspicious of what I am trying to do. "How much do you charge?" is the question that I meet frequently. There is a nice small church here which we use for our Sunday school work and the pictures.

## OTHER FOREIGN WORK

THE Home Department of the Board of Missions does not confine its activities among the foreign peoples of this country to its widespread programs of missionary work among the Mexicans, Cubans, Italians, French, and Orientals in different sections of Southern Methodist territory, but carries on a smaller but no less successful work among other foreign-speaking people, such as the Syrians in Mississippi and the Germans of Texas.

Work among the Germans is limited to assisting in the editing and publishing of a small religious paper printed in German for the benefit of the many Germans scattered throughout the West Texas Conference.

Work among the Syrians is done by the Rev. Charles Assaf, himself a Syrian, who spends his time teaching and preaching and praying with his fellow Syrians in the churches, their stores, their homes, in hospitals, even upon the street corners, anywhere and everywhere that the opportunity presents itself. Mr. Assaf visits not only Syrians, but many other people, asking them to come into the Church and serve the Lord and help save the country for the children who will make the future generations. Men in jails to whom he talks often shed tears and dedicate their lives anew to the Lord and promise to live a better life. And as proof of their sincerity many of them have written personally to Mr. Assaf asking that he procure for them a Bible. In going back over his circuit he often meets with men who testify, "I have not gambled or taken a drink since you talked with me last year." As a result of Mr. Assaf's ministry, Syrians, Americans, and other peoples are brought into the Church.

Under the Woman's Department of the Board social service work is maintained among the foreign-speaking people at Biloxi, Miss., Fort Worth, Tex., Bryan, Tex., and St. Joseph, Mo.

A port missionary is also supported by the Department of Woman's Work at Galveston, Tex., whose work is to meet the foreigners as they land and to aid them in making their first arrangements in this new country, thus paving the way for a future friendly attitude toward the Church. This missionary speaks several languages.

## NEGRO WORK

BY DR. J. W. PERRY

IN 1844 there were 125,000 negroes in the membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, "a large number of practically heathen converts than all the missionary societies of America had gathered upon all the fields of the heathen world." The first General Conference took up the work of the evangelization of the slaves. In four years the colored membership grew from 125,000 to 156,000, and at the outbreak of the Civil War there were 207,000, and the budget for this work was \$86,000; in 1864 it had grown to \$158,421.96.

During the war all religious work was disorganized, and in 1866, when the Annual Conferences resumed their work, it was found that only 78,742 colored members could be found. Freedom had scattered them, and in many cases designing white people had seduced them away, filling their minds with bitter passions for the Church which had given them the gospel.

The first General Conference after the war, in 1866, authorized the Bishops to organize the colored members into separate Annual Conferences and if advisable to set up for them a General Conference. In 1870 this was finally consummated on December 16, in Jackson, Tenn., and the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church was brought into being. In four years the new Church reported 4 Bishops, 15 Annual Conferences, 607 traveling preachers, and 74,799 members. To-day they have above 360,000 members, or have increased five fold in fifty years.

The General Conference instructed all trustees holding property for the use of colored people to turn the same over to the Colored Methodist Church, whenever asked. The white Church declared that "our interest in this cause has not ceased, our responsibility has not ended."

Help has been given through a period of many years in the financing of educational institutions and other enterprises. The agents of schools of the Colored Methodist Church have always been welcome visitors at the white Annual Conferences, and in response to their appeals money always given. During the Centenary period money was provided which has secured

splendid equipment for Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Ala.; Mississippi Industrial College, Holly Springs, Miss.; Arkansas-Haygood Institute, Moten, Ark.; Texas College, Tyler, Tex.; Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.; and Paine College, Augusta, Ga. Financial aid is given in the maintenance of all these schools and through them opportunity for getting an education afforded to between three and four thousand young people every year.

A little help is given to the Sunday School Department of the Colored Methodist Church in inaugurating a teacher-training program, and approximately two hundred of their preachers gather annually in Pastors' Schools. These are financed jointly by the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and agencies of the Colored Church. The faculty is of men and women of both races, and the programs are worked out by representatives of the Colored Church with the advice and coöperation of the Home Mission Secretary. In connection with these schools, the women of our Board furnish instructors for the colored women in home-making and Church activities. Thus, we are helping to train a leadership for the colored race.

Aid is given to the Board of Missions of the Colored Church and by this coöperation they are maintaining 145 pastors in fields of useful service.

The migration of recent years from country to city and from South to North and other sections, has put a very heavy tax upon the resources of the Colored Methodist Church to follow up and care for their people. But they are doing it heroically and have developed very strong Churches even in some of the northern cities.

As one of their preachers said in a public address recently, "The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has never sought to control the affairs of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, but has given us financial help cheerfully, and the council of her greatest and wisest men has been ours for the asking." The two Churches since 1870 have been a demonstration of some things that may be accomplished through Interracial Coöperation.

### Paine College

Paine College is a monument of interracial coöperation. Southern white people, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, coöperate with the colored people, members of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, in training leaders to work among the masses of colored people throughout the South and the nation. In the Orient our missionaries are confronted with this question, "What about Christian efforts of Americans at home?" Paine College stands as an answer to this question, as given by Southern white people in meeting race relations. The aim of Paine College is to train colored leaders who will help to guide their people in the best ways of civilization and of Christian ideals.

The school opened in 1883 in rented quarters on Broad Street, Augusta, Ga., with three teachers. The present faculty numbers 23. The school now has 90 acres of land at its disposal, four substantial brick buildings, the president's home, and several frame cottages.

This school has touched more than 10,000 colored young people and has graduated around 600 of the thousands touched. The record, which covers a period of forty-five years—about one and one-half generations—shows that only two graduates have been convicted of crime.

A recent canvass of Paine College graduates shows them at work thus: Teaching, 50 per cent; preaching, 18 per cent; students, 11 per cent; medicine, 9 per cent. The others are engaged in such work as home economics, farming, insurance, business, social service work, civil service, nursing, etc.

The coöperation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and the Colored Methodist Church in the management of Paine College sets the first big example of Interracial Coöperation upon Southern soil. Dr. J. W. Perry, Home Mission Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Southern Methodist Church, is president of the Board of Trust of Paine College, elected in March, 1928, and Bishop R. S. Williams, of the Colored Methodist Church, is vice president.

## OUR INDIAN MISSION

BY REV. W. U. WITT

THE Indian Mission comprises all of the work among the Indians done by our Church in Oklahoma. There are about 125,000 Indians in Oklahoma, and these are classed among thirty-two different tribes, speaking almost as many different dialects. Our work is principally confined to six of these tribes—the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, the Creeks, the Seminoles, the Euchees, and the Kiowas. A few from three or four other tribes worship with these. I am speaking here of those that are classified as full-blood Indians, although many of the mixed breeds belong to our regular Churches.

There are three districts as follows:

The Creek district, comprising the Creeks, the Seminoles, and the Euchees; the Choctaw district, comprising the Choctaws and the Chickasaws; and the Kiowa district, composed largely of the Kiowas. These are known as the blanket Indians or "wild tribes," and while many of them still wear their blankets and moccasins and long plaited hair, they are quite civilized, and with some education they are very intelligent and progressive in their Church work.

The Indians are naturally religious and have always worshiped something or somebody, such as the sun-god, the Great Spirit, etc. The few who have received the light of the gospel have become devout followers of Jesus Christ. They believe in a heartfelt religion and are true witnesses for Jesus Christ. I have heard many of them who have no Bible and no written language give wonderful testimonies to the saving grace of God.

As a rule, too, the Indians are poor and ignorant and speak only their native tongue. However, many of them are gifted and endowed with capabilities equal perhaps to those of the white man. I have been astonished at the rare insight many of them have into the great problems of life, in spite of the fact that they had never had a written language and could speak no tongue except their own dialect. Perhaps fifty per cent of the Indian children are receiving some education through the

Government schools, where they are taught only English. These will be the leaders of the future. It is a sad fact that our Church has too long delayed any effort to evangelize these students, and we are greatly suffering for leaders because of this neglect.

#### OPPORTUNITIES THAT LIE OPEN

We have a few less than 3,000 Indian members, so that it can readily be seen that few of the Indians have as yet been reached by our Church, and less than 10,000 have been reached by any Church. When we remember that a vast majority of the Indians in our country are pagans, worshiping strange gods, we can see that a great mission field lies open right at our door. When we remember that this country once belonged to the Indians and that they have been driven hither and thither like a football by our government for the aggrandizement of the white man, we can also see something of the measure of responsibility of the Church to give them the gospel.

Statistics do not prove that the aborigines are a vanishing race. It is entirely probable that quite as many Indians exist in our land to-day as roamed the wildernesses and plains on that bright October morning when the great Genoese navigator first set foot on the sunny shores of San Salvador. "Poor Lo" is not passing out of the picture of American life; he is simply gradually becoming merged into American citizenship. If we could draw back the veil that conceals the picture, we would see that the great American "melting pot" is at last beginning to function with the aborigines of this land. The opportunities that lie open before us among these first inhabitants of our nation are legion, and our Church must carry on at home if she would prove herself worthy of the great name she bears.

The Folsom Training School at Smithville, Okla., our Methodist mission school where Indians and whites are educated together, which has proved a remarkably successful experiment in interracial good will, is doing a great work with those who are able to attend the school. But one great difficulty is that it touches only a few of these Indian lives, and we can never hope to reach any large number of our Indian young people through it without an outlay of money which it seems that the Church cannot command. Other Churches have far outstripped us in their efforts to grip the young life of these Indian

tribes through their schools and through their missionaries to the government schools. The Roman Catholic Church already has a number of government contract schools in the State of Oklahoma, and other Churches have a large number of contract students, while our Methodist Church has not a single one.

#### PROBLEMS OF THE WORK

There are many difficulties confronting us in carrying forward our work. The Indians are a rural people, widely separated, and it is hard for them to come together for worship, as many have no means of conveyance. Also, they have but little equipment in the way of suitable buildings to carry forward a progressive program of work, and even if the buildings were provided there are very few efficient leaders among them. Our Indian ministry is uneducated, and the preachers do not receive enough salary to buy books or papers or even to give themselves entirely to the work of the ministry if they are to support their families. Perhaps fifty per cent of them could not read the books in English even if they had them. The majority of the tribes have no written language.

The Indians are wards of the government and have but little chance for self-government and development. If they happen to become wealthy through the good fortune of their allotment, they are pursued by grafting and designing white men with all sorts of cheating schemes until often their money becomes a curse rather than a blessing.

Peyote worship is our worst enemy, especially among the western tribes. The hilarious feeling produced after taking this drug, together with the dreams and visions which it induces and the dance which accompanies its use, appeals powerfully to the native Indians. Back of this curse, no doubt, is the white man who sells the herb, which is one of the most powerful intoxicants known, to the Indian for profit. Officers and legislators dare not molest this traffic in peyote lest they lose the Indian vote.

#### IN THE PAST YEAR

In spite of these problems, the past year was one of real advancement in the way of training, organization, and the raising of the morale of our whole Church. One notable achievement was the carrying out of a definite Sunday school program in

the Creek district through the efficient leadership of a Sunday school secretary, Mrs. D. B. Childers, and the Rev. C. L. Canter, of the East Oklahoma Conference. Through institutes and a training school our work was put on a much higher plane, and a larger and more effective program is being carried out this year. In the Choctaw district, through cultural work, a similar program has been made possible for this year. The Kiowa district is more advanced in Sunday school work through the leadership of a white pastor, who has been in charge for several years. Our Sunday school work is prospering as never before throughout the Mission, and the outlook is more hopeful. There are hundreds of young people who have been baptized in the Church, but have never been led to accept Christ as their personal Saviour. We are beginning to see the possibilities and the great need of reaching the young life at the door of the Church. Our Epworth Leagues are beginning a similar program.

Best of all, perhaps, our Mission has been organized along the lines of an Annual Conference, and we are working for a definite end.

Our three District Conferences had a very fine attendance and were not only occasions for carrying out the Conference business, but were times of real revivals. There were a large number of conversions and reclamations and a spiritual feast never to be forgotten.

Two district Epworth League conferences were held and were attended by a number of earnest, consecrated young people, who seemed to receive great good.

Two church buildings were completed, one dedicated, and a number repaired. There was a net increase in membership in spite of the fact that more than a hundred were dropped from the roll and without record. Our records show 130 members received, of whom 104 were received on profession of faith; 147 babies baptized; 9 licensed to preach; 2 admitted into the East Oklahoma Conference; 3 ordained elders; 4 ordained deacons; and 6 elected to deacons' orders, but not ordained.

#### LOOKING TOWARD THE FUTURE

The future of the Mission is brighter in spite of the fact that we are laboring under a great handicap. If we had sufficient

means to carry out the kind of program that should be put on, there would be no doubt of the future success. The work has to go forward the best that it can with what we have. Our ministers receive very small salaries, none of them more than \$400 and most of them not much over \$100. Certainly they are not preaching for money, but they are exhibiting a spirit of self-sacrifice that characterized our pioneer ministers, without murmur or complaint. I think that many of them through their labors and sacrifices for the kingdom will have their names written upon the scroll of fame in the economy of God. It warms the heart afresh and reestablishes one in the eternal verities to hear many of them tell of the great things God has done and is doing for them. Although they have never read a book and have no written language, they are as certain of their Christian experience as was St. Paul on Mars Hill; they are absolutely sure that the grace of God has been communicated to their hearts in the new birth and the witness of the Spirit.

### Folsom Training School After Eight Years

BY REV. W. B. HUBBELL

Eight years ago the campus on which Folsom Training School now stands was a cotton patch. To-day the school is worth in material equipment \$225,000 and is in no way encumbered by debt.

Eight years ago this wide section of southeastern Oklahoma, embracing nearly 10,000 square miles, had no churches to speak of, very poor schools, and poorly kept homes. Even at Smithville, the public school was taught by teachers without a county license, who had been granted special permits so that the community might have some sort of school, and practically all other schools in this whole rugged section were taught in the same way. To-day in this territory there are nearly 100 qualified teachers, products of Folsom Training School, who have taken advanced work at the teachers' colleges of the State and returned to teach in the rural schools in their own home communities, where this work is so much needed.

Eight years ago the surrounding country abounded in bobcats, wolves, deer, bear, wild turkeys, and moonshine stills—particularly stills—with gangs of undesirable citizens which follow in the wake of such stills. To-day not a still is to be found

within a radius of fifteen miles of the school, and with the stills has gone that class of people that the stills harbored. Local Folsom enthusiasts enumerate with pride that nineteen stills have moved away since the coming of Folsom.

Eight years ago the Methodists were doing practically nothing in this vast territory with its 30,000 inhabitants, and in all this area there was no Methodist church save one little box shanty. To-day more than 600 young people have come under the influence of the instruction of Folsom and have returned to their home communities to be dependable workers, builders of real homes, good citizens with lives dominated by a desire for service. Of the thirty-eight boys and girls who have been graduated from Folsom, eleven are volunteers for life service, five as preachers and one as a medical missionary. The three leading young men among the Choctaws are students of Folsom; two are preaching among their people.

Here at Smithville, Okla., in the Kiamichi mountain region, in an area embracing three of the largest counties in Oklahoma, the Board of Missions of the Southern Methodist Church founded Folsom Training School, not only for the benefit of the underprivileged white children who were growing up in ignorance all around, but for the Indian boys and girls as well. Folsom is the only school in Oklahoma and the only school in the Southern Methodist Church where the Indian and white students are educated side by side. The ideal of the institution is to have an equal number of whites and Indians, each one having every privilege that the other enjoys. Our experience has been that this system is very valuable both to the white and to the Indian students. There has not only been no conflict between the races, but a really beautiful fellowship exists noticeable even to the casual visitor.

Of the 150 students enrolled at Folsom, more than 20 per cent are paying for their education wholly or in part by working in the school dairy, on the school farm, or in some other capacity. It is a matter of pride at Folsom that not a single graduate of the school has failed to make an excellent record at any institution of higher learning to which he has gone.

The service that the Church is rendering the Indians of Oklahoma through the Folsom Training School is already worth much more than it has cost, and leaders of Indian work are

looking to Folsom for the future religious leaders among the Indian tribes.

#### STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

The annual meeting of the Indian Mission was held at Thlophlocco Church, near Okamah, Okla., September 23-25, 1927, with Bishop H. A. Boaz presiding, and the following statistics were reported:

Number of districts.....	3
Pastoral charges.....	27
Societies.....	77
Local preachers.....	107
Members.....	2,645
Adults baptized.....	41
Infants baptized.....	147
Number of Epworth Leagues.....	19
Epworth League members.....	459
Number of Sunday schools.....	68
Officers and teachers.....	310
Pupils enrolled.....	1,527
Woman's Missionary Societies.....	29
Members.....	373
Number of houses of worship.....	71
Value of houses of worship.....	\$ 77,149 00
Number of parsonages.....	11
Value of parsonages.....	\$ 13,918 00
Contributions:	
Woman's Missionary Societies.....	\$ 1,268 00
Presiding elders.....	\$ 1,270 00
Preachers in charge.....	\$ 3,973 00
Conference claimants.....	\$ 700 00
Superannuate endowment.....	\$ 85 00
Total for all purposes.....	\$ 10,923 00

#### Appointments

SUPERINTENDENT OF MISSION, W. U. WITT

*Choctaw District*—Z. D. Anderson, P. E.

*Antlers Circuit*.—Davis D. Miller.

*Atoka Circuit*.—Easton W. Billy.

*Boktuklo Circuit*.—David L. Lewis.

*Chickasaw Circuit*.—Robert C. Imotichey.

*Hugo Circuit*.—Willie A. James.

*Idabel Circuit*.—Johnson W. Bobb.

*Jessie Circuit.*—E. H. Byars.

*LeFlore Circuit.*—L. N. Ishcomer.

*Rufe Circuit.*—Phelan J. Taylor.

*McCurtain Circuit.*—Griggs Durant.

*Washita Circuit.*—Elonzo Underwood.

*Sunday School and Epworth League Secretary.*—James M. Edwards.

*Creek District*—Johnson E. Tiger, P. E.

*Big Cussetah Station.*—Alex C. Thompson.

*Broken Arrow Circuit.*—Nero Tecumseh.

*Concharty Station.*—Martin L. Checote.

*Haikey Station.*—Maxey Sims.

*New Town Station.*—Sam J. Checote.

*Okmulgee Circuit.*—Samuel J. Haynes.

*Seminole Circuit.*—Lillie Harjo.

*Thlophlocco Station.*—Conuky Lowe.

*Sapulpa Circuit.*—Harrison L. Berryhill.

*Wewoka Circuit.*—Alfred Harjo.

*Pickett Station.*—Josey Wildcat.

*Honey Creek Circuit.*—Lewis Dunson.

*District Sunday School Secretary.*—Mrs. D. B. Childers.

*Kiowa District*—W. U. Witt, P. E.

*Pastor Kiowa Work.*—R. M. Templeton.

*Cedar Creek.*—Kicking Bird, and Matthew Botone, assistant.

*Mount Scott.*—Guy Quoetone, Ted Ware, Junior preacher.

*Stecker.*—Delos K. Lonewolf, Logan Palley, Junior preacher.

*Ware's Chapel.*—Andres Martinez, James Waldo, Junior preacher.

## RURAL WORK

THE South and Southwest are predominantly rural even today, statistics showing that 75 per cent of the population of these sections still live in communities of under 2,500. Therefore Protestantism of the South is chiefly rural. Approximately four-fifths of the nearly 20,000 Southern Methodist congregations are attached to circuits of two, three, and sometimes as many as five Churches. This means a once-a-month preaching program and desultory Sunday school services carried on by the members when the pastor is absent, or maybe no services at all.

Much has been said about the "decay" of the rural Church, but for the most part the country Church is going on just as it has done for generations with the same inadequate program of work and the same poorly trained leadership. The program is as good as it ever was, but it was never good enough. No congregation, either city or country, can grow and thrive on once-a-month spiritual food. Also, no Church can grow and expand on insufficient financial support. It is under such handicaps that the rural congregations of the South have been struggling for generations. Such congregations have been on the Conference Mission Board for years and show no desire or ability to get off.

It is to alleviate such conditions as these that the Home Department of the Board of Missions has set up demonstration charges in certain districts, where under the direction of the presiding elder the money appropriated is to be used for a district-wide rural policy. Such districts are to be used as models, and policies that have been worked out successfully there will be applied to other rural districts throughout the Church. Demonstration districts are promoted by the Home Department at Hillsdale, Va., Graymont, Ga., Centerton, Ark., and Leoma, Tenn.

Conditions on the Hillsdale Demonstration District in Carroll County, Va., are similar to those in many rural districts of the South, where the Home Department is planning a widespread program of work to better the condition of the rural inhabitants.

## In a Rural District of Virginia

BY REV. W. S. LYONS

Carroll County has been held back about one hundred years on account of its inaccessibility and because it has been largely under the control of the Primitive Baptist Church. Sidney Allen attributed the Hillsdale courthouse tragedy of a few years ago to the fatalistic teachings of the Primitive Church.

But a new era has opened up for this country. One Federal and three State highways now traverse the county, and Carroll is developing more rapidly than some of the counties along the railroad. We also have two high schools with boarding dormitories and both agricultural and domestic science departments. The Primitives are educating their children, and they in turn are not embracing the old faith, but are uniting with other Churches. In fact, there is a division in the old Primitive Church, and the people are now termed the Hardshells and the Softshells. The Softshells are progressive and want Sunday schools and revival meetings, and hence are denied the fellowship of the old Church and are therefore joining other Churches.

There are now three denominations doing missionary work in Carroll County, the Presbyterians, the Campbellites, and the Methodists. The Presbyterians have the east end of the county, and the Methodists have the west end. The Presbyterians have five churches and one school in the east end; the Campbellites have three churches in the west end and one in the east end; the Kellyites have one school and two churches in the mountains in the southern part of the county near the North Carolina line. Methodist work is divided into three mission charges—namely, Hillsdale, Woodlawn, and Blue Ridge Circuits. Hillsdale has five churches; Woodlawn, seven; and Blue Ridge, five. Our work is developing, and there is every indication that the charges will become self-sustaining within a few years. Our greatest handicap is the lack of efficient leadership among the members and their little practice of Christian giving. The people came from a Church that never developed along these lines.

When the new building at Hillsdale is completed, our work will develop rapidly. We have been seriously handicapped in the past for lack of adequate church buildings. With the com-

pletion of the building at Hillsboro we will have three new church buildings on this charge. Taking the county as a whole, the Methodists have the lead. Our prospects for the future here are bright if the Church will keep strong, progressive preachers in this territory.

Statistics for the past year show on this demonstration charge:

Congregations.....	6
Members.....	261
Members received.....	33
Adults baptized.....	22
Children baptized.....	12
Sunday schools.....	4
Officers and teachers.....	24
Pupils enrolled.....	430
Epworth Leagues.....	7
Members.....	50
Collected for pastor.....	\$ 730 00

### Educational Work

To assist in training rural leaders who will devote their lives to the great task of reviving the country Churches of the South, the Home Department of the Board of Missions has established chairs of rural training in denominational colleges. Here young preachers and laymen are trained in modern methods of rural Church work. Such work is maintained at Hiwassee College, Madisonville, Tenn., and Central College, Fayette, Mo.

That this work is making good progress is indicated by the following annual report from the department of Rural Life at Hiwassee College:

#### ON A COLLEGE CIRCUIT

BY N. D. GUERRY

Eighteen months ago the Department of Rural Life was established at Hiwassee College and the circuit added in order to combine in one unit the theory and practice of rural Church management.

October, 1927, marked the end of the first Conference year for the circuit. At the beginning of the year there were eight preaching places, but during the year two more were added. These two Churches, Epworth and Ebenezer, had been aban-

doned for several years, and yet to-day Epworth is the most prompt of all these Churches in meeting her financial obligations. Ebenezer has been repaired, the congregation reorganized, and the Sunday school organized. At Conference, the presiding elder added another preaching place, so that there are now eleven on this circuit.

The membership was increased by 62 additions on profession of faith and numbered 364 at the beginning of the Conference year. Splendid revivals were held, one at Hiwassee College resulting in making the student body 100 per cent Christian. Altogether 174 persons were converted during the year, including Baptists, Episcopalians, Northern Methodists, Campbellites, and others, and practically all joined some Church.

All the Churches on the circuit paid their benevolences in full, six paid the preacher in full, and the missionary special was paid within 15 per cent.

Our Epworth League has shown remarkable growth. At the beginning of the period the College League had only 15 members and was poorly attended. To-day the Chapter numbers 50 members, a Junior League has been established with 20 members, and a Hi-League with 16 members. The Chapter at the college has won the union banner for 100 per cent efficiency four times in succession and the attendance banner twice within four months.

The young people in all the Churches are showing increased interest in Church work and religious education. We now have at Hiwassee eight of the boys and girls from off the work.

The Rural Life Department in the college is making good progress. Four of the ministerial students are acting as assistants on the Hiwassee Circuit, and laymen and life-service volunteers are conducting mission study and other classes on the circuit. The total enrollment in classes of the Rural Life Department is 128.

There is a growing response both in the college and the Conference to the idea for which the Rural Life Department stands —namely, the saving of our rural heritage from the pall of crime, vice, and unbelief that is slowly but surely settling over the neglected parts of our country and the service that can be rendered by our Methodist Church, which must not allow its place

in this great work to be usurped by other Churches more ready to serve.

### Woman's Work

The Woman's Department of the Board of Missions sends out specially trained rural workers into the following States and Conferences: Arkansas, Helena District, 1; Jonesboro District, 1; Camden District, 1; Louisville Conference, 2; North Mississippi Conference, 1; West Virginia Conference, 2; North Georgia, 1; Caledonia, Tex., 1.

The Woman's Department also carries on educational work among the boys and girls of the mountains of Kentucky and North Carolina, where they have established the following successful schools: Sue Bennet Memorial School at London, Ky., and Brevard Institute, at Brevard, N. C.

## SUSTENTATION WORK

SUSTENTATION work is carried on by the Home Department of the Board of Missions in the Conferences in the Far West and along the frontiers of Southern Methodism, as in Illinois, West Virginia, and Oklahoma. In these districts the self-supporting charges are themselves too weak to support the smaller Churches, as is done in the older and larger Conferences by the Annual Conference Boards of Missions. Therefore, if the people in these sparsely settled sections of the country, people who are for the most part 100 per cent Americans, are not to be left entirely without spiritual training and leadership, help must be given to the little mission Churches from the outside.

By paying in part or entirely the salaries of pastors of small charges along the borders of the Church, the Home Department ministers not only to many Methodists scattered throughout such territory, but to many others, for in some instances the little Methodist Church is the only Church of any kind in these little Western towns. In Willow Creek, Wash., the Church is not known as the Methodist Church, but as the Willow Creek Church, for it is the one Church in the community and is looked upon as a community enterprise, supported and attended by many nonmembers. The Methodist Church at East Las Vegas, N. Mex., which is the largest in the State, ministers to many of the 1,000 students that come to that city each year to attend the Summer Normal School.

The Home Department of the Board of Missions supplements the salaries of about 150 pastors along the far-flung border line of the Church in the following Annual Conferences: Arizona, 21; New Mexico, 26; Denver, 17; Northwest, 29; Pacific, 21; Illinois, 16; West Virginia, 7; West Oklahoma, 5.

# STATISTICAL TABLES.

## I. MINISTERIAL RELATIONS.

CONFERENCES.	TRAVELING PREACHERS.						PRESENT NOS.			ORDINATIONS.						
	Admitted on Trial.		Admitted into Full Connection.			Traveling Peachers.			Local Preachers.							
	† Readmitted.	Received by Transfer.*	Discontinued.	Located.	Suspended, Withdrawn, Expelled.	Died.	Effective.	Supernumerary.	Superannuated.	Total Traveling Preachers.	Deacons.	Elders.	Deacons.	Elders.	Total Ordinations.	
<i>Domestic</i>																
California Oriental Mission.	2					4	36		36				3	2	5	5
Indian Mission.																
Texas Mexican Mission.																
Western Mexican Mission.																
<i>Foreign</i>																
Belgian Mission.													4	2	6	6
Brazil.						35	2	37								
Central Brazil.						25	1	26								
China Mission.	3	9	1	9	1	4	2	78	2	82	9	5	14	2	1	3
Congo Mission.																
Cuba.	2	1	1	1		31	1	32	1	1	2		1	1	3	3
Czechoslovak.	4					14		14				2		2	2	2
Japan Mission.																
Korea.																
Mexico.	6	8		4	1	2	1	65	1	66						9
Polish and Danzig Mission.								27	3	4	34	8	1	9		
Russian Mission.																
Siberia-Korean Mission.														1	1	1
South Brazil.		1						20		20						
Total.	17	19	1	1	13	3	2	5	7	331	5	11	347	18	7	25
													12	6	18	43

## II. MEMBERS, BAPTISMS, SOCIETIES, CHARGES, ETC.

CONFERENCES.	Traveling Preachers.	Local Preachers.	Members, Including Local Preachers.	Total Preachers and Members.	Increase.	Decrease.	Licensed.	Adults Baptized	Infants Baptized.	Districts.	Charges.	Societies.				
<i>Domestic</i>																
California Oriental Mission.			458	458		87		20	171	2	8	10				
Indian Mission.	36	107	2,710	2,746	45	9	41	147	3	227	77					
Texas Mexican Mission.		28	3,245	3,245		139		359	206	1	31	67				
Western Mexican Mission.		22	2,133	2,133	134	1	206	130	2	18		28				
<i>Foreign</i>																
Belgian Mission.		14	844	844	145	3	9	22	2	20	25					
Brazil.	37	15	5,949	5,986			460	600	4	42	61					
Central Brazil.	26	15	4,881	4,907					5	38	51					
China Mission.	82	89	12,758	12,840	83	1	447	193	7	64	93					
Congo Mission.					862	862		46			48					
Cuba.	32	24	5,189	5,221	9	2	221	296	3	27	43					
Czechoslovak.	14	27	10,237	10,251	121	2	3	129	3	31	38					
Japan Mission.			3,128	3,128		150		321	72	3	24	102				
Korea.	66	119	7,960	8,026	773		539	265	6	69	382					
Mexico.	34	27	3,406	3,440	1,021	1	336	179	4	36	57					
Polish and Danzig Mission.		10	964	964	154		1	1	12	5	12	14				
Russian Mission.		5	172	172					1	2	3					
Siberia-Korean Mission.		20	1,564	1,564	52		137	105	2	14	79					
South Brazil.		20	11	3,046	3,066	113	1	232	414	5	33	38				
Total.		347	533	69,506	69,853	773	2,253	20,3,378	2,941	58	501	1,216				

### III. EPWORTH LEAGUES, SUNDAY SCHOOLS, WOMAN'S WORK, ETC.

CONFERENCES.										WOMAN'S WORK.			
		Epworth Leagues.		Sunday Schools.		Sunday School Officers and Teachers.		Sunday School Scholars.		Societies.		Members.	
		Epworth League Members.											
<i>Domestic.</i>													
California Oriental Mission.	4	74	13	46	610	29	373	\$1,268	\$11	598	\$10,300		
Indian Mission.	19	459	62	310	1,527	16	315	1,005	38	698	10,923		
Texas Mexican Mission.	33	1,036	61	338	3,679	15	308	629	30	603	24,681		
Western Mexican Mission.	19	565	24	137	1,934	15					14,016		
<i>Foreign.</i>													
Belgian Mission.	11	304	31	74	922	8	109				188	\$2,028	
Brazil.	56	2,423	121	463	6,358	35	1,239					22,385	
Central Brazil.	85	1,387	83	393	4,406	34	1,157					39,551	
China Mission.	35	2,340	162	741	8,134	75	3,101	1,542	10			48,532	
Congo Mission.													
Cuba.	25	765	57	353	4,809	12	339	1,300	54	2,041	27,118		
Czechoslovak.	18	304	36	96	1,754	21	437	889	8	411	7,931		
Japan Mission.	47	728	119	362	6,614							24,178	
Korea.	33	911	388	1,032	12,888	227	3,596					\$39,162	
Mexico.	26	563	49	271	3,211	35	691	722	53			46,851	
Polish and Danzig Mission.	7	231	10	50	613	7	149					2,600	
Russian Mission.	3	195	3	20	320	3	60						
Siberia-Korean-Mission.	3	61	33	113	1,610	18	377		100	9	125	4,909	
South Brazil.	31	1,205	68	313	4,490	28	1,241		9	482	24,629		
Total.		455	13,557	1,320	5,115	63,879	563	13,502	\$7,355	\$313	\$5,146	\$349,794	

### IV. BENEVOLENT CONTRIBUTIONS AND MINISTERIAL SUPPORT.

CONFERENCES.													
		Conference Claimants.		Superannuate Endowment Fund.		General Missions.		Conference Missions.		Church Extension.		American Bible Society.	
<i>Domestic.</i>													
California Oriental Mission.	\$ 80	\$ 225	\$ 132	51	\$ 58	\$14	\$ 63	\$1,268				864	
Indian Mission.	440	1,500		191	193	65	212					3,973	
Texas Mexican Mission.		411	700	100	400	15	58					9,176	
Western Mexican Mission.												3,144	
<i>Foreign.</i>													
Belgian Mission.			188										
Brazil.		147	970	112	257	35						\$ 13,676	
Central Brazil.													\$ 10,594
China Mission.	367	490	3,078	316	122	61	20	61					14,640
Congo Mission.		197	35	594	686	189	110	50	173	715		9,204	
Cuba.		38	106	85	85	36	25	10	44			519	
Czechoslovak.													5,892
Japan Mission.													9,025
Korea.													
Mexico.	151		115		121	115			298	2,140		19,703	
Polish and Danzig Mission.		100											
Russian Mission.					198	2,110		25					903
Siberia-Korean-Mission.					944	41	60	11	51				9,869
South Brazil.		906											
Total.		\$1,273	\$ 2,048	\$5,932	\$4,031	\$963	\$3,389	\$220	\$985	\$2,123	\$111,182		

## V. CHURCH PROPERTY.

### CONFERENCES.

	Houses of Worship.	Value.	Indebtedness.	District <sup>¶</sup> Parsonages.	Indebtedness.	Parsonages Belonging to Charges.	Value.	Indebtedness.
<i>Domestic.</i>								
California Oriental Mission.....	5	\$ 24,000					2	9,500
Indian Mission.....	71	77,149	\$ 162	1	\$ 6,000		11	13,918
Texas Mexican Mission.....	40	153,217					21	43,582
Western Mexican Mission.....	30	112,800					18	40,300
<i>Foreign.</i>								
Belgian Mission.....	21	116,750					12	
Brazil.....	52	1,139,250		1	32,500		16	245,000
Central Brazil.....	44	515,871	20,000				20	99,150
China Mission.....	78	290,406		2			73	145,739
Congo Mission.....								
Cuba.....	32	337,900					23	106,600
Czechoslovak.....	18	186,912					15	32,319
Japan Mission.....	31							133
Korea.....	396	219,190					74	27,477
Mexico.....	36	982,190					16	62,650
Polish and Danzig Mission.....	10	240,000					5	
Russian Mission.....								
Siberia-Korean Mission.....	30	21,515					11	1,197
South Brazil.....	28	131,375					16	42,625
Total.....	922	\$4,588,525	\$20,162		\$38,500		333	\$870,057
								\$ 355

## VI. LOSSES, INSURANCE, SUPERANNUATE HOMES, WESLEY BROTHERHOODS, ETC.

### CONFERENCES.

	Churches Damaged.	Parsonages Damaged.	Amount of Damage.	Insurance Carried.	Premiums Paid.	Collected on Losses.	Superannuate Homes.	Value.	Wesley Brotherhoods.	Members.	Enrolled in Fellowship of Stewardship.
<i>Domestic.</i>											
California Oriental Mission.....				\$ 12,300	\$ 85						
Indian Mission.....				75,150	378						
Texas Mexican Mission.....				22,300							
Western Mexican Mission.....											
<i>Foreign.</i>											
Belgian Mission.....				229,350	184						
Brazil.....										3	35
Central Brazil.....											
China Mission.....				1,000	12						
Congo Mission.....											
Cuba.....											
Czechoslovak.....				194,940	148						
Japan Mission.....											
Korea.....											
Mexico.....				76,000	101						
Polish and Danzig Mission.....				150,000	650						
Russian Mission.....											
Siberia-Korean Mission.....											
South Brazil.....				233,380	800						
Total.....						\$994,420	\$2,358			3	35

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